

II D 1

II B 1 a

II B 1 c (1)

IV

RUSSIAN

Antsiferov, V. "Znanie Society",
Moskva (Monthly), Dec. 1929.

The "Znanie" Society (50th Branch of the Russian Amalgamated Society for Mutual Aid in America) was founded in the fall of the year 1928, and it has succeeded, over a period of more than a year, to accomplish great creative work. At the present moment, this is without exaggeration, the most spirited and combating organization in Chicago.

It is impossible to present in a few short statements (the editorial staff, to our regret, allows so little space in the "colony" section.) an adequate statement of the genuinely great cultural work, which has been accomplished by this small organization, in such a short period of time.

I will mention, while it is still fresh in my memory, the staging of the play "Days' of our Life," by L. Andreev, presented in December of this year, by the artists of the "Petrushka" club; and the first concert of the recently organized choir of the "Znanie" Society which took place on December 7, 1929.

According to the statements of the local press and in the opinion of the public, the presentation of "Days of our Life" in Chicago was a great success and

II D 1

II B 1 a

II B 1 c (1)

-2-

RUSSIAN



Moskva (Monthly), Dec. 1929.

the concert given by the choir was a real treat.

Our talented V. V. Shumkov, the director of the choir in close cooperation with the singers and leaders, succeeded in attracting to the performance the "flower of the colony." In fact there was not enough room to accommodate the patrons.

There are not enough words to express my admiration for the great progress made, in a short time, by the string orchestra (which participated in the concert) under the able leadership of Al. W. Meyerson (a professional engineer and at the same time a musician, artist, actor and lecturer) who with a small number of musicians, succeeded in creating a fine orchestra.

II D 1

I C

II D 2

III A

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PRO: 30775

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 6, 1929.

APPEAL OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S ORTHODOX SOCIETY
OF CHICAGO, ILL. TO THE RUSSIAN COLONY

Citizens!

Our Mutual Aid Society, which is the oldest and most reliable Russian colonial organization of that kind in the central states, issues this appeal to you, being sure that it will attract your attention. The Russian People's Orthodox Society in Chicago, at 917 N. Wood Street, usually known in our Russian colony under the name of "The Independent Society" - serves exclusively the interests of the Russian immigrants to the United States.

You all know how lonely and estranged from the new American surroundings a Russian immigrant often feels. You know how difficult it is to the Russian newcomer, when he gets into trouble - meets with accident and is injured, or falls sick - how difficult it is for him in

II D 1

I C

II D 2

III A

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) 9803 30275

Rassviet, July 6, 1929.

such cases to get help from the surrounding people, to get some comfort or some good advice.

Conditions are still worse when a Russian immigrant is dying under circumstances when there are neither relatives nor good friends near him, and when he does not even belong to some organization that takes care of such cases. And even if the dying man has friends, these are sometimes kept so busy by various matters that they cannot fulfill properly the last duty they owe him.

In such cases it is invariably our people's organization for mutual aid that comes to the rescue - an organization created by immigrants, people of the same class to which the deceased man belonged, being one of those Russians who have left their native country and have come to the United States, hoping to be able to earn here their daily bread. This people's organization which takes care of its members in cases of sickness and accidents, and also in cases of death, is the Russian

II D 1

I C

II D 2

III A

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet, July 6, 1929.

People's Orthodox Society in Chicago, Ill. It exists already 18 years and is well known in many cities and towns of the central states.

Until lately the R.P. O. S. has been able to give relief to the family of the deceased person only to the amount of either \$400 or \$800, according to the rate of payments. But since the last (the 18th) convention of all the branches of the R. P. O. S. there are four categories of members. The sums paid to the beneficiaries in case of death of the insured person now depend on the payments, as follows: \$400, \$600, \$800, and \$1,000. The applicants for membership must be not less than 16 years old, healthy and possessing all the other qualifications enumerated in the by-laws of the R. P. O. S. These by-laws can be had in every branch of the R. P. O. S. There are branches in Chicago; Argo, Ill.; Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Benton Harbor, Mich.; Detroit, Mich.; and in some other cities.

II D 1

I C

II D 2

III A

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet, July 6, 1929.

As it was previously, now also those wishing to become members of the society, can do so on exceptionally easy terms during the period from July 1 to August 15 inclusive: those less than 30 years old, without paying any entrance fee, and those in the age of 30 to 45 years - by paying a smaller entrance fee than usual. Every year many of the Russian immigrants avail themselves of this opportunity offered to them in the summer. Every year the branches of our society, brotherhoods, etc., and sororities - recruit many new members during the period of time mentioned before. The exceptionally easy terms offered at that time to those wishing to join the society seem to be much appreciated by the Russians, as most of these are comparatively poor people who earn every dollar they own by hard labor.

Avail yourself of this opportunity and become a member of one of our branches.

II D 1

I C

II D 2

III A

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (LL) PROC 30275

Rassviet, July 6, 1929.

Not only adults, but also children can have their life insured in our society. There are branches for children, from the age of 1 to 16 years. The premium paid in case of death is \$300.

The R. P. O. S. is very busy now organizing such branches for children (connected with the regular branches for adults), because these branches will provide our society with successors to the older members. We can trust the young members to continue the work undertaken by their fathers.

Finally in places, cities, suburbs and towns where there are not any branches of the R. P. O. S. in existence as yet, nor any individual members, any seven persons, desiring to join the R. P. O. S. and to insure themselves against disease and accidents or to apply for death insurance, can form an independent branch. All necessary information, the by-laws, etc., can be secured from the Board of

II D 1

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

I C

II D 2

Rassviet, July 6, 1929.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

III A

directors of the society, at 917 N. Wood Street, Chicago, Ill. In case of necessity the Board can send a special organizer (paid by the board) who will help the new branch to get organized the right way and give the necessary information about the activities of the society.

Thus, citizens and compatriots, do not lose any time and join your own people's organization for mutual aid, the R. P. O. S. in Chicago. In doing this you will support the people's cause, so important for all of us, who have had to settle in a country that was foreign to us.

The Board of Directors of the R. P. O. S.

Chicago, Ill.

II D 1
II A 2

RUSSIAN

Russian National Almanac, 1929, J. J. Voronko, ed.,
Russian National Orthodox Society, 1929. pp. 227

RUSSIAN NATIONAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Founded November 1, 1923. Resources \$225,000. Series begin in November, February, May and August.

The Russian National Building and Loan Association is under state control. The books are audited every 3 months. Money is loaned on first mortgages only at a yearly rate of 6%. The interest is 1%.

Members of both sexes are eligible. The amount to be deposited does not matter--\$100, \$500. or \$1000.--\$2.50 a week for 6 years and 3 months,-- .50 a week for 3 years and 6 months;--2500.--\$2.50 a week for 3 years and 3 months; \$1000.--\$2.50 a week for 6 years and 3 months. One may loan any sum desirable. Money may be loaned in case, of necessity and need, and deposits may be withdrawn in full, at any time. The office is open on Saturdays from 5 to 7:30 P.M.

The Board of Directors is composed of: President, Feodor Ustich, Vice-Pres-

II D 1
II A 2

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Russian National Almanac, 1929, J. J. Voronko, ed.,
Russian National Orthodox Society, 1929. pp. 227

ident, Vladimir Sabinsky, Cashier, Ivan Maksimuk, Attorney, Bogdan Pepelovich,
Kuzma Lis, Joseph Sleznik, Timofey Sleznik, Feodor Topchik, Pavel Kozak.

Russian National Almanac, 1929, J. J. Voronko, ed., WPA (ILL) 1500 30275
Russian National Orthodox Society, 1929, p. 222.

INCOME-EXPENSE OF THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL ORTHODOX SOCIETY,
BEGINNING THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1928, UP TO AND
INCLUDING SEPTEMBER 31, 1928.

INCOME:

The treasury of the Russian National Orthodox Society has taken in on deposit death funds and other income for the following months, that is, from January 1st, 1928, up to and including September 1st, or for nine months:

January	\$1,116.43	June	1,576.64
February	1,819.60	July	1,238.27
March	1,298.55	August	1,285.41
April	1,105.30	September	1,342.20
May	1,109.14	Total	\$11,891.54

Russian National Almanac, 1929, , p. 222.

W.A. 112, 2801, 312/4

EXPENSES:

Paid out by the Russian National Orthodox Society from death funds and for current expenses from January 1st, 1928, up to and including September 31st, 1928, that is, for nine months.

Jan.	\$1,320.90	April	\$1,069.18	July	\$208.65
Feb.	979.34	May	-	Aug.	1,103.19
March	833.93	June	2,156.48	Sept.	93.78
				Total	\$7,785.43

Income for the above months	\$4,106.11
Remainder from December 1, 1927.	8,318.04
Total	\$12,424.15

From this sum there was paid out as a first mortgage to Semen Jakimovich, a member of the Russian National Orthodox Society, \$4,000

Russian National Almanac, 1929,, p. 222.

WPA (ILL) RG 226 74

On hand in the treasury of the Russian National Orthodox Society, on October 1, 1928, \$8,424.15

Under first mortgage to St. George's Orthodox Parish, \$6,000.

Under first mortgage to a member of the Russian National Orthodox Society, Vladimir Sabinsky, \$3,500.

Under first mortgage to a member of the Russian National Orthodox Society, Ivan Moshkov, \$2,000.

In shares of the publication Rassviet, \$2,500.

Total \$26,424.15.

Vasili Konashevsky, President
Alexander Paciuk, Cashier
Nikolai Kozak, Secretary

Russian National Almanac, 1929, , p. 222.

WPA (ILL) 2744 3021

The Revision Committee:

Feodor Kez
Dimitri Vorobey
Joseph Sleznik
Foma Syman
Makari Petrenia

October 1, 1928, Chicago, Illinois.

This is a sample of the activity of this society.

Russian National Almanac, 1929. J. J. Voronko, ed.
Chicago: Russian National Orthodox Society, 1929,
p. 83 ff.

WPA 11. 11 20275

THE 17TH CONVENTION OF THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL ORTHODOX SOCIETY,
APRIL 21 AND 22, 1928, IN CHICAGO, ILL.

The seventeenth consecutive convention of the Russian National Orthodox Society took place on April 21 and 22, 1928 in Chicago, Illinois. Over fifty delegates from various branches of the Russian National Orthodox Society were present, the majority of which were from the first branch, which is the largest. On Saturday, April 21, at about 8 P. M., Vladimir Sabinsky, president of the Russian National Orthodox Society and a very active person in the colony, opened the convention and greeted the delegates with a brief speech. Recording secretary Ilarion Horoshchenya read the list of delegates from all the ten branches (branches sixth and ninth dissolved during the World War) in Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Benton Harbor, Mich.; Argo, Ill., and other states. After several additional

Russian National Almanac, 1929.

REF ID: A601 545

explanations about the rights of various delegates a recommendation was brought in concerning the right of voice for the guests not members of the Russian National Orthodox Society.

A wise suggestion was accepted to permit members of the Russian National Orthodox Society of the various sections (not the delegates) to appear at the Convention as guests, but of course, with no right to participate in the discussion. The financial secretary, Dimitri Vorobey, brought up the records of income and expense of the Russian National Orthodox Society. From this record it became known that in 1926 the society had \$2,905.87 income; in 1927, \$14,114.76; in 1928, \$17,020.63. In 1927 the expense for widows, widowers, orphans and the sick, \$6,702.59. All funds of the society on January 1, 1928 amounted to \$22,318.04. Out of this sum it is necessary to pay to orphans (when they become of age) the sum of \$3,914.51, and together with small debts, \$4,582.51. For January and February of 1928 the society received a net income of \$635.79, so that on the first of March, 1928 in the society's treasury there was with the exception of debts, a sum of \$17,735.53. The report which was read (month by month and in detail) was accepted by the convention.

Russian National Almanac, 1929.

APR 21 1930 10275

After this the president of the Russian National Orthodox Society raised the question of the election of a presidium of the convention. Immediately on the big "blackboard" behind the table of the president appeared five names, B. Konashevsky, F. Ustich, J. Voronko, A. Paciuk, and B. Diedowich. Two of them declined and the fight began for one of the remaining three. F. Ustich received twenty-six votes and A. Paciuk and B. Diedowich received sixteen each (seven votes were found void). Delegate F. Ustich was elected president and A. Paciuk vice-president. B. Sabinsky, on leaving the presidency expressed to the convention his wish that its work might bring good fruit to the Russian National Orthodox Society.

Following this Jacob Dziyko was elected secretary of the convention by forty votes and Piotr Nagorny as his assistant by fifteen votes.

The convention hurriedly passed to the most important question - election of officers for 1928-29. The attempts of some insignificant questions were met unfavorably by the audience. First of all the convention requested the president as well as other members of the executive, to continue holding their offices for the coming term. D. Sabinsky, D. Vorobey, D. Slesnik

Russian National Almanac, 1929.

and others expressing their thanks for the consideration, declined the candidacy, explaining their refusal on grounds of weariness, overwork and generally a desire to rest. From the list of people nominated as candidates for the new executive board, only three chose to run: S. Jakimovich, V. Konashevsky and F. Ustich. By voting (by secret ballot) Vasily Konashevsky was elected president of the Russian National Orthodox Society, for the new term by twenty-nine votes and F. Ustich vice-president by sixteen votes. The question of candidates for the financial secretaryship of the Russian National Orthodox Society was more complicated. Many declined on account of the bond required. Out of ten people nominated only three remained. Ilarion Horoshchenya received eighteen votes, Nikolai Kozak, forty-two; and Michael Gorozanko, five. Nikolai Kozak was elected financial secretary and Ilarion Horoshchenya his assistant. For the office of recording secretary a more intensive search was made. The convention has increased the salary of this person from \$10 to \$25 for the year. Upon request of the convention, Dimitri Sleznik agreed to accept the candidacy and was elected unanimously as recording secretary. Jacob Dziyko, Dimitri Michalchik, Mark Horoshcheyia; the controlling committee: Dimitri Vorobey, Joseph Slesnik, Feodor Kez, Foma Syman, Makari Petrenia. In conclusion on the same day a question was raised about a banquet (on the occasion of the

Russian National Almanac, 1929.

sixteenth anniversary), for the delegates of the convention and guests with the aim of acquaintance and mutual understanding. The convention appropriated for the banquet \$100. Sunday, April 22, the convention was continued.

The question concerning the election of agents for insuring children was much debated, Mark Horoshchenya desiring to remain the insurance agent, in order to avoid two jobs refused to participate in the supervising committee. B. Sabinsky was elected to this office. The other agents retained their old offices.

A serious matter was the question about paying a premium to relatives of dead members when such relatives were sick a considerable time; the question was answered thus: the widow should receive hundred and fifty dollars for the funeral; the remainder should be paid to the one who is ill, according to his needs.

Russian National Almanac, 1929.

VPR 111 100 30274

school societies can and should have influence on the school system. All schools, where the majority of the members are also members of the Russian National Orthodox Society, should create a unity of the schools. This will give the colony a cultural and educational center, will unite the Russian National Orthodox Society, will give the children and youth a new stimulus of unity, and the society new members and one school curriculum for the schools. It will liquidate the chaos in the school system in Chicago and vicinity. This (new policy - ed.) will change the American's opinion of our schools which in their eyes appear to be the roots of anti-Americanism and therefore lose all aid from American cultural and educational organizations. It will also create a common store of supplies for all schools; books, maps, globes, etc. The Russian National Orthodox Society must quickly take into its hands the creation and unity of the schools. After this report B. Oliesiuk, John Piatnitztza, V. Sabinsky, M. Rybak, P. Nagorny, Piotr Sabinsky, F. Ustich, approved it. The convention

Russian National Almanac, 1929.

WPA 11 11 1271

accepted the report and appointed a committee for creating a united school system within the Russian National Orthodox Society. E. Voronko, V. Sabin-sky, John Piatnitztza, P. Nagorny, E. Gorshchenia.

Later Dimitri Sleznik suggested the publication of a calendar-almanac for 1929, with material picturing the activity of the Russian National Ortho-dox Society, stories, reviews, photographs, etc. The calendar should serve as an encyclopedia for each member of the Russian National Orthodox Society. The reporter recommended the creation of a committee to make this a reality without requiring help from the society. The society should only give the publishers its name and for that it should have a guarantee that nothing will be published unsympathetic to the Russian National Orthodox Society. The governing body will be informed about the character of the material that is to be published in the calendar. The convention has also accepted this report and elected to the editorial committee D. Vorobey, J. Voronko, D. Michalchik, J. Piatnitztza, D. Sleznik, V. Goroshenia, and Evlampy Sizich.

Russian National Almanac, 1929.

WPA (111) 7701 30271

The question of the construction of a new building created much interest at the convention. A national building is a necessity of the Russian National Orthodox Society. The old parish for a long time has not been able to house all the organizations on Wood Street. The success of the school is hampered by the crowded condition of the building. To open a high school is an impossibility. For parties and concerts there is no hall. For the office of the Russian National Orthodox Society there is no room, not even a table. The Russian National Orthodox Society is growing. The convention accepted the recommendation to erect a new building as a National Home of the Russian National Orthodox Society.

Further the convention has earmarked \$100 for the parish of St. George the Conqueror, for the use of their building for the convention. The convention has listened to the recommendations to join the protest against the "Vilno" process in connection with the White Russian deputies of the Polish Sejm and others active in the White Russian Peasant-Workers organization (S. Rak-Mikhailowsky, Bronislav Tarashkewich, etc.).

Russian National Almanac, 1929.

The convention of the Russian National Orthodox Society, the membership of which is composed of emigrants from Grodno, Vilno and Minsk which at present are a part of Poland, accepted the recommendation to protest against the process directed against White-Russians. Unimportant questions were decided quickly and at 6 P. M. the president, F. Ustich, declared the convention closed. In loaned automobiles, the delegates of the convention departed for the celebration of the first anniversary of the first section in the Schoenhofen banquet hall.

At the banquet the convention continued. A series of orators, reviewing the work of the convention, spoke on topics interesting to the Russian National Orthodox Society and predicted its future welfare.

J. Diatlowky.

II D 1
III C
I C

RUSSIAN

WPA 411 1400 30273

Russian National Almanac, 1929, J. J. Voronko, ed., Chicago:
Russian National Orthodox Society, 1929, pp. 78-81.

FOR THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL ORTHODOX SOCIETY

(Memoirs)

As it is very often asked by new members of the Russian National Orthodox Society, and by the people in the colony, when and in what circumstances our society was organized, I, as an old member of the Russian National Orthodox Society, want to share my memories with the readers, (to tell) all that actually happened, and answer some of the questions.

In 1912, - exactly on Easter, - there was a great congregation of people at the Church of the Holy Trinity on Leavitt Street, which contributed a large collection amounting to about \$600. The church committee counted the money and turned it over to the priest Vladimir Alexandrov, who on the second day of Easter announced from the pulpit that the collection

II D 1
III C
I C

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

WPA FILE 127-30274

Russian National Almanac, 1929,

during the Mass amounted to \$500, not \$600. After the services the church committee demanded the priest to hand over the book-keeping records for revision. The priest not only refused that, but threw at the parishioners some very insulting words. Besides that, he, as the president of the St. Nikolaevsky Brotherhood, announced the expulsion from the brotherhood of all the parishioners who **distrusted him; also his** desire to have new elections of all the executive members of the brotherhood and the parish. This offended many members. Members of the St. Nikolaevsky and Holy Trinity Brotherhoods were very much disgusted about it, and they began making plans as to how to protect their interests.

Finally the brothers came to the following conclusion: in order to become independent and not to permit the priest to act as chairman, and of his own free will to expel members from the brotherhoods, they have to unite forming together a (new) brotherhood.

II D 1

III C

I C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

WPA 111-210, 36275

Russian National Almanac, 1929,

As they said so they did. But here all was not pleasant. As soon as the members of both brotherhoods had gathered at the school room of the church of the Holy Trinity and opened their meeting with a prayer, the furious priest broke into the hall and began chasing out the executive members of the presidium, using very harsh words and demanding that they leave. The members did not move. The priest then called the police, and with their aid, forced them to vacate the school.

A part of the parishioners, realizing their right, did not go home, but moved their meeting into the Columbia Hall, then located on Division Street. Lectures by amateur speakers had begun, and all were in favor of organizing both brotherhoods into one under the name of St. George the Conqueror. The majority of members expressed their desire to separate from the present society and to organize a new one, which consequently

II D 1
III C
I C

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL:PRO) 30276

Russian National Almanac, 1929,

was named the Russian National Orthodox Society. It is hardly possible not to mention the energy of our committeemen, who called the rebellious members to order and peace. The first to express his views on the situation was Mr. Michael Semenowich Pasiuk, who at that time was the president of Holy Trinity Brotherhood.

He maintained that the parishioners expelled from the parish and societies should be organized. "We have no place there where we were expelled. We should, from now on, work independently of those who remained on Leavitt Street. We can satisfy our religious needs without them. Perhaps they will not give us another priest, but we will find an avenue of escape from this difficult situation. " Later other members of the committee expressed similar views. They were Michael Omelianchik, bank cashier, the secretary, and other members of the Holy Trinity and the St. Nicholas brotherhoods; in their ranks were also brothers who became our leaders, John Putilowsky and Joakim Tzekalo.

II D 1
III C
I C

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50275

Russian National Almanac, 1929,

John Putilowsky, who died in 1927 in Chicago, spoke about uniting into one independent organization. Here are approximately his words: "We left Leavitt Street, or to be more exact, they chased us out of there, but this is not all. They, with their mean schemes, will dog out steps. But we should not worry, as our future is ahead of us. We should conduct ourselves as it is befitting orderly people, lead a sober type of life, strive towards education and light. Our enemies are not asleep; they will attempt to do away with us by denouncing us to the authorities, and will disrupt our work. But we are not going back to Leavitt Street. We are 300 strong, and we have nothing to fear. The American law will protect us." Long live the name of John Putilowsky, he was an energetic peasant; there should be more of this type. Joakim Tzekalo has helped our work very much. (At present he resides in one of the Eastern states.) He said, "Where you are treated humanely and are not cheated, there you should go, but where you are being thrown out, let your feet not step

II D 1
III C
I C

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russian National Almanac, 1929,

there again. We have been thrown out, and I insist that no matter how we may be coaxed, we shall not return. We have been saving cent by cent, and what answer did we get when we asked to go over the financial accounts? We were insulted. We left, and now we will find a building; we will buy it, and will pray and learn where we will not be interrupted." At this meeting executives were re-elected for the next term.

The priest Alexandrov, having learned that our attempt to get organized was successful, invited us to have a meeting at the church on the pretense that we are Christians. We trusted him, but when the time for opening the meeting arrived, the priest called the police. Opening the meeting at the church, the priest presumed that no one would dare to raise his voice out of respect for the church, but when he began appointing to the church committee people who would serve him, the people rebelled, and that started a disturbance in the church. The police began to fulfill their duties. Many of the parishioners received blows with a crucifix;

II D 1

III C

I C

- 7 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russian National Almanac, 1929,

sixteen people were arrested by order of the priest.

Thus ended our reconciliation. **Dissatisfaction** grew. In view of the arrests many had suffered materially. Soon after our brotherhood petitioned the archbishop, Alexander Nemolowsky, in New York, to send us a new priest. The archbishop suggested that we repent. On the second petition the archbishop threatened us with spiritual repressions. But the more intolerable the clergy became, the more we organized and strengthened. We bought a building for a church, and Joakim Tzekalo was elected president of the parish. He obtained a priest for the church. The first priest was Timofey Peshkov, a very conscientious and energetic person. Through him on Wood Street, the present location of all main organizations of the Russian National Orthodox Society, life has begun. Lectures began and we opened our own school. New brotherhoods came into being and branches of our mutual aid society, which aids its members in case of sickness; the Russian National Orthodox Society also assists

II D 1
III C
I C

- 8 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Russian National Almanac, 1929,

widows and orphans. All property is in the hands of members of the Russian National Orthodox Society, and the priest is appointed by the society. In this we differ from the parish on Leavitt Street, where the property belongs to the clergy and the people are compelled to agree to all that the clergy prescribes for them. In our case the people can dispose of the property as they find fit.

In the sixteen years we lived through some very difficult times - the time of the Russian revolution, but at present our national organization is developing and being strengthened. The Russian National Orthodox Society contains more than ten branches. Many of the branches are growing very rapidly. Good work is done by the first branch, that of St. George - the Conqueror, the president of which is Dimitri Michalchik; cashier, Rodion Poleshchuk; secretary, Andrei Gapanovich. Incidentally, it is

II D 1

III C

I C

- 9 -

RUSSIAN

Russian National Almanac, 1929,

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

well to mention that the first committee of this section was formed sixteen years ago with Michael Paciuk as president, Michael Omelianchik as cashier, and Gregory Baka as secretary.

However, about the present activities I am not writing; this is taking place before the eyes of contemporaries.

Member of the Russian Nat'l Orthodox Society from
the day of its founding.

Konstantin Ermolik.

II D 1

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

RUSSIAN

WPA 444, 9 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

PARADE, PLAY, CONCERT AND DANCE OF RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT
SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE THE CONQUEROR

This society held a parade on May 19, 1928. After the parade the play, "Buvalshchina," was given, followed by a concert in which the chorus of the Union of Russian Youth and that of the society took part. This was followed by a dance.

The proceeds went to their school and the newspaper Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia).

II D 1

II B 1 c (1)

II B 2 f

III C

II D 10

II D 6

RUSSIAN

WPA 600, 1927, 31, 276

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 11, 1923.

THE BOUNTIES OF THE YEAR 1927

The year 1927 left for us Russians the following bounties: eleven children's schools, six parochial and five Independent; one daily paper, Rassviet; two theatrical dramatic circles: the Mayak and the Circle of Amateurs of the Dramatic Arts; three churches connected with which, besides parishes and brotherhoods with branches, there are societies of mutual aid and a building and loan association; the Officers Union of Mutual Aid, the Society for the Relief of Political Prisoners and Exiles in Russia, the Russian Center, the Community of Evangelical Christians, and the Community of Baptists.

Ed. Note: This shows the principal organizations of the Russian colony in existence at the beginning of 1928.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 31, 1927.

WPA (11) (200) (11)

IVAN YAKOVLEVICH PUTILOV (Obituary)

Mr. Putilov's name was well known to the Russians in Chicago, for he was one of the most active members of that group of Russian working-men who organized the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society in 1912, when this society was known however under the name of Russian National Orthodox Society. Mr. Putilov has been a hard-working man all his life, but, in spite of that, instead of resting after his work, he would devote all his leisure to the Mutual Aid Society and to the brotherhood of his parish. And he did not only much social work for the good of his fellow men in the organizations to which he belonged, but also spent much of his hard-earned money for the benefit of these organizations. He died poor, he left a poor family, for he has been sacrificing all he could to those poorer than himself. His heart was always full of love and compassion towards all the needy and unfortunate. His life had been a continual service to his fellow men; and

II D 1
I V

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 31, 1927.

WPA FILE 1842, 1927

even just a few minutes before he died he exclaimed, while talking to the priest I. Zheltonoga who had come to pay him his last visit: "Oh! if I could only serve a little longer the people of my parish!"

Mr. Putilov died on December 28, 1927. The Russians of Chicago will always reverence the memory of this exceptionally unselfish and noble-minded plain workingman.

II D 1

I C

III B 4

RUSSIAN

YIP (R) (P) (S) (L)

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 2, 1927.

OPENING, ON JUNE 2, 1927, IN NEW YORK, OF THE FIRST
UNITED CONVENTION OF RUSSIAN MUTUAL AID SOCIETIES

(Editorial)

The editorial points out the importance of this convention for all Russian-Americans. It will be an important step towards a more complete unification of Russian organizations on the basis of mutual aid and cultural and educational activities. It is sure to influence strongly those Russian organizations which did not join the amalgamation achieved in Philadelphia in 1926, and many of these organizations will probably now join the amalgamation, says the editorial. In that case the amalgamated societies would probably form a federation. Such a federation of various groups exists already in Baltimore; it is being discussed in Detroit, and Chicago will probably follow the example of these cities. Everywhere the Russians feel the necessity of achieving such a unification and to have some place of their own where they may

II D 1

I C

III E 4

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ALL) 1963

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 2, 1927.

all meet and find physical and spiritual rest in a congenial atmosphere. All that is needed in those cities where such a yearning for unification exists, is some event that would arouse the Russians and transform that vague yearning into definite activity. The Russian immigrants are not poorer than other national groups; they have a rich cultural inheritance, they have the money needed, and they can have their own people's houses, theaters, reading rooms, etc., like other nationalities. They just must be aroused, and the author of the editorial hopes that the New York convention will achieve that.

II D 1

I E

I C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 27, Oct. 14 and
15, 1926.

WPA 105 100 1027

THE UNIFICATION OF THE RUSSIAN MUTUAL AID SOCIETIES AND CULTURAL
AND EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND THE
ATTEMPTS OF THE BOL SHEVINKI TO PREVENT SUCH
A UNIFICATION

When the plan of such a unification was evolved, the Russian-American Bolsheviki immediately made the utmost efforts to either capture the convention called for the purpose in Philadelphia, on October 9, 1926, or, if they could not achieve that, to disrupt the convention. This struggle between the Russian non-partisan organizations and the Bolsheviki was going on in Chicago, New York, Detroit, and all other cities where there are considerable Russian immigrant groups.

In Chicago the Communists, though at that time they were already very unpopular among the great majority of Russians, succeeded by skilful intrigues in sending four delegates to the convention, with mandates, the validity of which was disputed by the commission which was examining

II D 1

I E

I C

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Sept. 27, Oct. 14 and 15, 1926.

WPA 611-917, 1976

the mandates in Philadelphia. A number of Communist delegates from other cities was also rejected by the commission. The Bolsheviki, seeing that they were only a handful against the great majority of the other delegates, tried to disrupt the convention, but did not succeed. The non-partisan delegates decided to call immediately a meeting, eliminating the Communist obstructionists and the unification was achieved and enthusiastically cheered by all those present.

The Russian organizations for mutual aid in Chicago and the newspaper Russian Herald and Rassviet, voicing the sympathies of the great majority of Russians in Chicago, sent greetings to the delegates in Philadelphia who had brought about this unification. The Bolsheviki, in spite of all their intrigues, were entirely defeated.

(Note: This information was condensed from editorials and articles in the issues of the Rassviet, indicated above. D. S.)

II D 1
I E
I C

RUSSIAN

WPA (LL) 870-30270

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 27, 1926.

CONCERNING THE CHICAGO DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION OF THE RUSSIAN
SOCIETIES OF MUTUAL AID IN PHILADELPHIA. (Editorial)

From this editorial we learn that four persons, Gubarevich, Krivoi, Kutsko and Flour were elected to represent the Chicago organizations in Philadelphia. These four were all Communists, and were elected by Bolshevist organizations that had nothing to do with mutual aid. No delegates representing the real non-partisan societies of mutual aid of Chicago were mentioned in the report of the organizing committee.

II D 1

I E

I C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), September 18, 1926.

WPA (ILL) 2263 10275

DESTRUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS IN
THE SOCIETIES OF MUTUAL AID. (Editorial)

The editorial relates the inner struggle that was going on in the various branches of the Russian organizations for mutual aid in Chicago, as well as in other cities where delegates had to be elected to the general convention of these organizations, to be held at Philadelphia on October 9, 1926. The author points out that owing to the intrigues of the Russian Bolsheviks, the convention could be converted by them into a political demonstration, frustrating thus its real aim and entirely misrepresenting the attitude of the Russian colony toward important issues.

Those who were organizing the convention wanted it to consist only of delegates of the various societies for mutual aid who would discuss only questions concerning the work and interests of such societies, leaving aside the differences between various political parties. However, it had become known that delegates had been elected from groups and

II D 1

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

I E

I C

Rassviet, Sept. 18, 1926.

WFO 100-1000 1000

societies that have nothing to do with mutual aid. Little was heard about delegates of the Chicago societies of mutual aid, but delegates were elected from the Communist Russian restaurant on Division Street, from the House of the Worker, and other Bolshevist organizations.

Similar news had come from other cities. The aim was evidently to pass Communist resolutions by a majority of bogus delegates, thus misrepresenting entirely the true aims and aspirations of the membership of the Russian non-partisan organizations.

II D 1

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), August 9, 1926.

WPA 411-1221, 2076

RUSSIAN "MOOSE"

The agitation of the conference of the "Moose" Organizations induced many Americanized Russians to join the Moose Organization.

II D 1

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 31, 1926.

WPA (LL) 7501 307

AN APPEAL

In a notice in the Rassviet an appeal was made by the Russian Brotherhood of Saint George to all Russians to join, holding out the inducement of a very low entrance fee.

Russell Westbrook (Russian World), Apr. 24, 1956.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

On Sunday, April 17, at 1 . . . , president of the Independent Society, appeared on the platform of the hall of the People's School on Wood street and greeted the delegates who had gathered in order to hold the Convention.

The Convention was attended by . . . ten branches of the Society.

After the words of welcome . . . , secretary of the Society, Mr. Dzanko, read the half-yearly report.

During the last six months the income of the Society exceeded the sum of \$9,000; the expenditure for the same period of time was \$8,000 which sum has been spent in the following way: over \$7,000 was given out in benefits paid to the families of the members of the Society. Each family has received \$800.

The salaries paid to the president, the secretary and the treasurer amounted

March 11, 1941 (March 11, 1941), p. 24, 1, 1.

to \$105.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 1000

amendments for office supplies--[17, etc.

After the reading of this report the committee submitted its report.

In this report it was pointed out that the committee had been long and strong-
ly: that the state of the country was satisfactory; that the accounts were
kept carefully and in a very accurate manner.

Finally, the members of the committee of the society are thanked for the
honest and untiring work done by them. . . .

J. J. [unclear]

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 5, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PR 11, 30576

IN THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

The improvement in the economic conditions of our colony becomes more and more noticeable.

Our countrymen eat better food, dress better, buy automobiles.

They buy lots, houses. An important role in the matter of improving the standard of life of the members of our colony is being played by the Russian National Building and Loan Association connected with the Independent Society.

At present this building and loan association has more than two hundred members.

It has accumulated a capital of more than \$45,000. There is a kind of benefit society connected with this building and loan association.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 5, 1926.

WFO FILE 19-1 30275

The interest paid on savings is somewhat higher than that paid by banks - 4% instead of the usual 3%.

Since this association was started it has loaned money to twenty-five members of our colony. Twenty-five of our countrymen have acquired houses of their own.

Judging by the observations of the committee of the association, almost a fourth part or a third of all Russian residents of Chicago live in their own houses.

Let us hope that in a few years this third or fourth part will grow so as to become a half.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 24, 1926.

WPA (U) 1000 30275

CONVENTION OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT SOCIETY

The first session of the Russian People's Independent Society took place last Sunday at the quarters of the People's Independent School, 917 N. Wood Street.

The session was called to order by the president of the society, Vladimir Sabinsky.

First of all a roll call of all the delegates was taken; after that the report for the six months from July 1, 1925, to December 31, 1925, was read.

As no one of the delegates had any remarks to make about the report

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 24, 1926.

WPA (ILL) 1901 2 4

the state of the treasury was declared to be entirely satisfactory.

In connection with this the committee on audit declared that the books of the society were in good order.

Next the election of the chairman pro tem. of the convention took place. The following persons were nominated. Alexander Pasuk, Ivan Dzidz, A. Sinkevich. A Pasuk got 24 votes, Ivan Dzidz, 21 votes, and A. Sinkevich, 3 votes.

Alexander Pasuk, who had got the majority of votes, remained chairman of the convention; Ivan Dzidz was elected vice-chairman.

Maria Karsh and Dmitri Vorobey were nominated candidates for the office of secretary. Maria Korsh got 28 votes, D. Vorbey, 16.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 24, 1926.

WPA (111) 1000 10270

Maria Korsh remained ... secretary of the convention; Dmitri Vorobey became the assistant secretary.

Alexander Pasuk, chairman pro tem, and Maria Korsh, secretary pro tem, occupied the places reserved for them.

Maria Korsh read the minutes of the last convention, and all the delegates unanimously approved these minutes.

The next item of the order of the business was the election of the committee for the next year.

The former president of the society, Vladimir Sabinsky, was re-elected for the next year; his assistant, Nikifor Shlyapa, was also re-elected.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 24, 1926.

WPA (IL) 100. 1005

The former secretary, Yakov Dzayko, and his assistant, Ivan Kulik, were also re-elected.

The former treasurer, Alexander Pasuk, and his assistant, Semyon Yaki-movich, were re-elected.

Nikolai Kucherepa was elected member of the trust. The following persons were elected members of the Supreme Committee: Vladimir Dedovich, Teodor Ustich, Mark Goroshchenya.

The following were elected members of the committee on audit: Ivan Dzidz, Teodor Kaze, Josif Sleznik, Adam Breghin, Stefan Timoshuk, Pavel Kovalevich, Vasiley Grimechuk.

Juvenile Department. - Teodor Ustich remains senior agent for the insurance of children. Daniel Breghin is appointed agent for the South Side; Faddey Grisevich, for Argo, and Semyon Fedorovsky, for the

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 24, 1926.

WPA FILE NO. 30276

Krestitelsky Brotherhood.

The question concerning the member of the society, Ivan Putilov, who had been sick for a long time, was raised.

The delegates to the convention decided to donate \$100 from the treasury of the society for the relief of this member and his family.

The date of the second session of the convention will be announced in the newspaper Russkii Viestnik.

The Secretary of the Convention.

Maria Korsh.

II D 1

III C

II B 2 f

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 5, 1920. WPA (HL) 2841 3077

THE FIRST RUSSIAN JUVENILE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION IN CHICAGO

Under such a title there appeared on the pages of the newspaper Russian Herald an article by the people's priest, Rev. Sheltonoga. This is a new and very interesting undertaking in our colony. But for some reason the members of the colony, who are so eager to see the Russian colony united into one family kept silent about the very thing which should not be passed by or suppressed by keeping mum about it. Maybe, writes the priest, if we have not been able until now to get organized because of various dissension and conflicting political views, our children will be an example for us in this respect. Children, he says farther, do not know anything about politics, and therefore it is easier for them to get organized. This is perfectly true. Children ignore politics, there is no malice in them; they are still perfectly free of all those impure, coarse thoughts and feelings which permeate all our being. The children will help us; I believe in that. But we also must help our children from the very start in their good undertaking. It seems to me

II D 1

III C

II P 2 f

- 1 -

RUSSIAN

WPA III - 1941-1945

Russkii Vostok (Russian Herald), No. 7, 1930.

that the newspaper should help children and should find on its pages some room for juvenile literature, for reports about the activities of juvenile organizations; and, what is most important, the newspaper should try to interest persons who can wield a pen in the name of the children in order that such persons would write plays for children and help them to organize a juvenile theater in our colony. This work has been already done in Boston where plays staged by a troupe of children amateurs had more success in the local Russian colony than those staged by a troupe of grown-up persons.

The priest writes further: as yet we are alone in helping the children start this praiseworthy undertaking; but we think that the other schools will join us and will open in their quarters branches of a juvenile mutual aid association. And it seems to me that not the children of our People's School alone, but the children of all Russian

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 3, 1926.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN

schools in this country should be this way, this order, rise under the leadership of their teachers and parents. And the parents ought to point out to the teachers that the latter should explain to the children the utility of a juvenile organization and help them to build up such an organization. We are living in America and we do not observe what American children and children of more progressive foreign colonies are doing. We Russians alone have got used to lagging behind. We are always expecting that somebody will come to us and drag us along with a rope towards the light and towards the good. Well, somebody may come and drag us; yet perchance he will drag us not towards the light and towards the good, but towards the saloon or the jail. It is deplorable that every leader of an organization, be he clever or a dolt, wants to be at the head of the whole colony or of any undertaking that is going to be started. Again, self-interest are always the cause of the ruin of all that is good. We are all acquainted with that period of the history of our native country when it was divided into appanages,

II D 1

III C

II B 2 f

- 4 -

RUSSIAN.

WPA FILE # 10276

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 4, 1926.

and we know what terrible suffering was caused by the quarrels and fights of petty rulers. It was the people that had to bear the burden of these fights and to get broken skulls and maimed bodies. Yet in spite of all that we have not learned to stand together as one well-knit body; instead of that we are following like sheep various storytellers, believing their yarns about the necessity of autonomy not only of every nation, but almost of every district of Russia.

The dismemberment of the nation (of the Russian nation) into nationalities is useful only for separatists. We, old people who have been demoralized by dissensions and politics, are approaching the end of our lives being disunited; but could we possibly desire that our children should be shattered, ground to dust and crushed by the iron heel of stronger, solidly united people? I do not think that any father could be a conscious enemy of his child.

II D 1

III C

II B 2 f

- 3 -

SECRET

Nusarii Vistalik (Russian Herald), Feb. 5, 1928.

WPA (H. 1944) 4177

Perhaps someone will say: But what good can come from something that is undertaken by church people? Well, in some strange way almost every useful innovation that we have seen in our Chicago colony has been started and accomplished by the church people of the people's parish. Where have the Russian people's schools in Chicago come from? The beginning was made by the people's parish. Its members founded the first Russian school on Wood street. The second school, that on the South Side, was founded by the people's priest, Rev. Sheltonoga and parishioners (the South Side School, near Douglas Park...) and only much later there arose some other people's schools. Is this a bad record? The first people's organization was the Independent Mutual Aid Society on Wood street which after thirteen years has grown into a colossal society having many thousand members.

Last year there arose in Chicago several other benefit societies for women and for men. The people of the Independent parish must be given full credit for the work done by them for the benefit of the whole

II D 1

III C

II L 2 F

- 0 -

RUSSIAN

WPA 711-1000-10275

Russkii Voenik (Russian Herald), Feb. 5, 1926.

colony; they deserve praise for their initiative in starting useful undertakings. The Juvenile Mutual Aid Society which is being organized now in connection with the Wood Street People's School cannot but acquire the sympathy of the colony and of the teaching personnel of the other schools. Be of good cheer, children of the "Independents!" Do not lose courage if you meet with some set-backs. You will not be left alone to work in the sacred cause of helping the poor; all the children-pupils of the Russian people's schools of Chicago will follow in your steps.

May we see as soon as possible a program to be performed by children at an entertainment to be given by children for the benefit of the hungry and the crippled. And I believe that if such an entertainment were announced, the West Side Auditorium would be too small to hold all the public that would like to get in. May God grant success to the young organizers.

Igor Dobrynin.

II D 1
III C

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 26, 1925.

WPA (U. S. P. O.) 10276

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE INDEPENDENT SOCIETY

Last Sunday (Note: - The convention took place on Aug. 23, 1925. N. K.) took place the last session of the 14th Convention of the Russian People's Independent Orthodox Society of St. George on Wood Street, Chicago.

The question discussed was that of amending the constitution of the society, which had become obsolete, and of eliminating from it clauses which had lost any practical value and, in some cases, even interfered with the expansion of the society and its activities.

Among these clauses there are, f. i., such the reading of which produces in the mind of the reader of this constitution the impression that the People's Independent Society is not an organization of mutual aid, but a group of church people who are not concerned with anything beyond such purely clerical matters as the consecration of churches, confession and the propaganda of Russian Orthodox Christianity in America.

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Aug. 28, 1925.

VIPA (III, 240-302)

This prevented many persons from joining the largest Russian organization in Chicago.

In reality all such clauses have already for a long time not been observed in the society, which is not a group of church people only, but a reliable society of mutual aid. Nobody forces one to visit the church and to go to confession; nobody tells one, Go and spread the Russian Orthodox faith.

Now something totally different is being talked of in the society, We must expand the activity of our organization; we must insure our members, give them support and relief; loan them money, etc. As to religion, it concerns the conscience of each individual member of the society. We have a church and a parish, we have a priest, and if someone wants to become a parishioner of our church, we welcome him. The society will not put any obstacles in his way.

Someone had proposed to call the society just Russian People's Independent Society of Mutual Aid, and to leave to the parish its previous

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 26, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PR 4 275

name of Russian Orthodox Parish of St. George. Every parishioner could be a member of the Independent Society, and every member of the society, or even one who is not a member of it, could at any time become a parishioner.

In other words, it should be acknowledged as a necessary principle that the liberty of any of the members of the society, or of the parish, should not be violated by forcing them to believe or not to believe in certain things, or to participate in political activities or not do so.

The society should not concern itself with religion and politics. Outside the walls of the society everybody can do what he likes.

The parishioners of the Parish of St. George objected to such a view. A discussion took place after which the chairman, Mr. Ustich, put to the vote the question as to whether the constitution of the society should be amended or not.

II D 1
III C

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Aug. 26, 1925.

WPA (C) 1911-1921

As a result of voting by closed ballot, it was resolved by a majority of votes that the constitution should be amended.

The meeting was quite orderly. Both those who objected to any changes in the constitution and those who thought them to be necessary were thinking only about one thing: What would be better for the society, what would strengthen it, not disperse it.

Some think that it would be better to introduce some changes into the constitution; others hold that no changes are necessary. Both parties consist of persons who are undoubtedly friends of the society, who are concerned with its welfare and have been doing some work for the good of the society. It happened that the majority held that the constitution should be amended, and those who were against it submitted to the decision without any further disputations.

II D 1
III C

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 20, 1925.

WPS 411, PPO. 1275

The voice of the people is the voice of God; consequently through it the truth is expressed.

After the voting a special committee was elected to which was entrusted the revision of the constitution, a new draft of which should be presented to the next convention in 1926, so that it can be sanctioned by the delegates of all the branches of the society.

The following persons were elected members of this committee: Fedor Ustich, Semyor Yakimovich, Ivan Kulak, Nik. Shlyapo, Isidor Shkroba, P. Kulko, Nik. Kucherepa, Ev. Sizik, Sem. Fedorovsky, A. Meresuk, and Sem. Lavoda.

These persons will have to present to the next convention a draft of an amended constitution of the society.

A. Khudyakov.

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), July 18, 1925.

WPA (111 ; 820) 20075

THE CONVENTION OF THE INDEPENDENT SOCIETY (Editorial)

The Russians who have gathered at the 14th convention of the Independent People's Society are sitting quietly, in a dignified way.

Forty-nine delegates from the various branches of the society have come to Chicago in order to solve the problems which have arisen in connection with their organization, "so that all should feel satisfied, and everything would be peaceful, quiet and done in a brotherly spirit."

They elected a chairman.

He proved to be a clever, serious and intelligent man. He knows how to conduct the sitting. No unnecessary shouting or commotion; no empty, useless talk. Everybody talks to the point, rationally and seriously, and, which is most important, after having thought over what he has to tell, so as not to lead the organization into a blind alley and not to offend anybody.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 15, 1925.

WPA (111) 000) 1077

Everything is done and said in a brotherly, friendly way. True, somebody spread the rumor, entirely without foundation, that a split had occurred in the society; but all the delegates blamed the person who had spread this rumor, and declared that there was no such split and that nobody intended to cause one. The delegates had gathered in order to strengthen the organization, to unite its members by still stronger bonds and to enlarge it, if possible.

In the order of the business of the day the question about the debt of the orthodox parish of the Independent Society had to be considered.

The question was solved.

It was resolved that the parish need not pay the interest on the loan which had been accumulated during the current year.

"We do that because we want to act in a brotherly way so as not to harm anybody."

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 15, 1925.

WPA (M) 100-10000-10275

But at the same time it was said that the society has to pay the death benefits to the families of deceased members, that therefore the funds of the society must be increased and that because of this it is necessary that the parish which could dispose now of the interest should also help the society if the parishioners do not want to "sit on somebody else's neck."

The next question in the order of the business of the day was the election of a new Board of Directors.

It was resolved to leave in their offices the members of the old Board, as they deserved to be trusted and respected because of the good work they had done and the honest way in which they had taken care of the business and the interests of the society.

This resolution passed by the delegates was a slap in the faces of those trouble-makers who had spread the rumor that "the members of the

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 14, 1925.

WPA (L) 7000 60275

old Board of Directors are causing dissensions leading to a split."

The society trusts those whom it had elected; and it is impossible "to shut other men's mouths; let them go on with their useless babbling. Nobody listens to them."

This peaceful and businesslike atmosphere was disturbed by just one discordant note: it was the speech of the priest Zheltonoga, who started to speak about the business of the organization, but as he went on began to discuss what is going on now at the Russian Orthodox Mission, and accused the Russian Herald, saying that this newspaper does not support us.

But all that did not concern the convention. The delegates were discussing the business of the society. As to the attitude of the newspaper, Russian Herald, towards the society, that attitude is well known to all the members of the latter. It would be hardly fair to accuse this

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 15, 1925.

WPA (U) 1970-1971

newspaper of not giving any support to the Independent Society.

The priest left the session, saying that some business was forcing him to go and wishing that the work done by the convention would be profitable for the society.

The parting was friendly.

Towards five o'clock the session was adjourned; the next will take place on the following Sunday. The constitution and by-laws of the society will be revised, and, if necessary, some of the clauses which have become obsolete and sometimes even hamper the growth of the society will be amended.

Such changes in the constitution have to be made carefully, after due deliberation. If the elimination or alteration of certain clauses can be really useful to the society, will attract new members and expand its activities, such changes can be welcomed. In such a case proceed

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), July 15, 1925.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ 30075

with the amendments.

But if these changes may do some harm, better do not start them.

Consider well all the pros and cons. Without disputing and quarreling, with respect to the opinions of your opponents, discuss those things which are useful to the society and those that are harmful and hinder its activities, and only then make a decision.

Nobody is going to decide for you. You have to do it yourselves.

Be independent; do not be swayed by the influence of individuals who think about themselves, not about the society; do not listen to advice given to you either by the reds or the whites; act as your own reason and your own understanding of public welfare prompt you.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 15, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 80275

If you have been able to create and to make grow your own Independent People's Society, you will also be able to to expand it and to carry on its business independently, without being tutored or bossed by anybody.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 10, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHURCHMEN OR DEMOCRATS? (Editorial)

A few days ago the writer of this article had the opportunity of having a talk with the secretary of the People's Independent Society about that society, its aims and purposes.

"Much nonsense is being told about us," I was told by the secretary.

"Those who belong to the extreme right or to the extreme left are particularly fond of wagging their tongues when the subject of our society is broached. They make all possible efforts to impress up on everybody the idea that we are a Georgian plague (Note: Georgian because the I. S. is connected with the parish of St. George. D. S.), bolsheviki and rebels. Others again maintain that we smell of incense and do nothing but kiss the floor of the church.

"Both accusations are obviously preposterous.

"The Russian People's Independent Society is a non-partisan society,

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 10, 1924. VIFA 011.1111.1111

progressive, having for its aim mutual aid, enlightenment and the support of its members who are almost all workmen.

"It was this society, not any other, that during the first days of the Russian revolution arranged a grand demonstration in honor of the emancipation of the Russian people. The members of the extreme right at that time were still trying to persuade everybody that the revolution in Russia was "just a Jewish bluff"; and many of those who belong to the parties of the left were at that time still assiduously kissing the hands of the priests and listening to their talk about the "Jewish bluff."

"The Independent Society seceded just for this reason from all those who were clamoring for a dictatorship of some kind or other. We are true democrats and revolutionists and have nothing in common with dictators.

"This is the reason why we seceded from them and do not have anything in common with them, neither with the monarchists nor with the communists.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 10, 1924.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 30275

"As to our 'smelling of incense,' this is what I have to say to you: Yes, we have built the Independent church, we have built schools and a people's house.

"But we do not force anybody to go to church. If you believe, please come; if you are not a believer, that is your own business.

"We have built the Independent church because we wanted that there would be no commercial business, no monarchist propaganda and no commemoration of the tsar, 'our little father,' which was all customary in the old church. This was the true reason of our building a church of our own, not our being so very fond of the 'smell of incense.' I reiterate, We are a free people and we are not doing violence to other people's consciences. We do not force them either to go to church or not to go.

"The main purpose of our society is not to send out propaganda of any religion or of anything else, but enlightenment and mutual aid.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 10, 1924.

WPA (11) PRG 30275

"In this lie the strength and the meaning of our organization.

"Let anybody answer conscientiously the following question: What Russian organization has been more useful to the Russian colony than the Independent society?

"I am sure that every honest person will say, 'No other organization has outdone the Independent Society in this respect.'

"We know how many persons are collecting money in their hats from Russians for the benefit of some kind of 'good cause.'

"The result, however, is that we do not see any good deeds - but the collectors certainly have a good time.

"Our society does not act that way. If we collect fees and dues from our members, we give them something in return: relief when they are sick or insurance premiums to widows and orphans of deceased members.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 10, 1924.

WPA (U) PEO 307

"Let people say about us a lot of nonsense. We shall still go on working for the good popular cause of mutual aid."

This is what the secretary of the Independent Society told me.

One who knows all about the activities of the Independent society and the results of its work can only say, He is right.

II D 1
II D 10

RUSSIAN

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), Nov. 10, 1924.

W. H. R. 1000

AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE INDEPENDENT SOCIETY

(By S. Otormsky)

The oldest and strongest Russian organization in Chicago, the Independent Society, cannot be charged with the fault of lagging behind the "new" organizations.

This society is constantly working strenuously.

Its Insurance Department is getting larger and richer; the Building and Loan Association is also growing.

In the school of the Independent parish evening entertainments and lectures are often given.

The presidents of the Society, the Brotherhood of St. George and of the other branches of the Society proudly say:

-We are working! Our membership increases. On November 23 the

II D 1
II D 10

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Russian Herald, (Russkii Vestnik), Nov. 10, 1924.

REF ID: A66666

Brotherhood of St. George arranges an evening entertainment with a large and interesting program.

Among other artists there are going to participate in this entertainment the talented singer of the Russian Opera Vlodimir Svetlov and Miss Dayen, a singer of the same opera.

The well known comic actor Arigoni with his family will also be on the program.

The proceeds from this entertainment will be used for a useful purpose: for relief to the widows and orphans of Russian immigrants.

II D 1
III B 4
I C

RUSSIAN

WPA (LL) PPOL 39275

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 16, 1924

WITH THE CHURCH PEOPLE

(At the Convention of the Chicago Russian Brotherhoods of Mutual Aid)

On July, 1924, there took place the opening of the Convention of the Russian Brotherhoods of Mutual Aid in Chicago and suburbs.

Many times I have had the opportunity of being present at various meetings, sessions and conventions held in Chicago by Russians.

I have witnessed many times how Russians got so excited that, without giving a chance to an opponent to elucidate thoroughly his view, they would seize chairs and almost start fighting.

Last Sunday I got for the first time complete satisfaction from having attended for about two hours the Convention of the members of the Independent Mutual Aid Society.

II D 1
III B 4
I C

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROC 30275

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 16, 1924.

What ideal silence, what remarkable order!

One can safely say that Mr. Putilov, who was the chairman at that meeting, could preside without disgracing the Russians, in any parliament or Soviet of deputies.

Considerate treatment of each other, politeness and truly brotherly relations between the delegates such was the spirit that reigned at this meeting.

And you have to take into consideration that more than one hundred persons were present at this convention. The figures of women delegates from Argo, from the South Side Brotherhood, etc., showed like a few bright spots in the crowd of men.

The women delegates, just like any of the other delegates, were

II D 1
III B 4
I C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 16, 1924.

NOT A COPY OF THE

given the chance to express their views. The audience was listening to them just as attentively as to the other speakers; in certain cases, for instance, when the question of increasing the monthly dues was discussed, the voice of the women even prevailed over that of their opponents, and the majority of the delegates agreed with the views expressed by the women.

One of the characteristic features of the Mutual Aid Brotherhoods connected with the churches is the way in which the voting is done when a decision concerning some motion has to be arrived at. Even before the hands have been raised and counted one feels what decision will be taken - which motion will be accepted and which will be rejected.

One would wish that our home-made party talkers and various other chatterers would visit at least one of the meetings of the Mutual Aid Brotherhoods where they could learn how to conduct a meeting decently

II D 1
III B 4
I C

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 16, 1924. WFA (11) 2311 2/1

and how to talk and act politely.

And yet at "their" meetings these chatterers revile the members of the brotherhoods, call them "church-goers"; and our smart party men put into this word some disparaging meaning: a "church-goer" means with them one who is not "conscious" - a kind of inferior being.

Fellow workers, how grievously you are mistaken!

I have observed closely several times all the delegates who had come to the convention.

They are more than conscious.

They realize religiously what great work they have come to do; they

II D 1
III B 4
I C

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 16, 1924.

OSPA (M) 34802 1976

ponder beforehand every word they are going to say, and only after having thoroughly considered everything they come to some well grounded decision.

You don't hear any shouting, any untoward exclamations.

All honor is due to those church people, to those hundreds of Russian peasants and workmen who, having settled on alien, American soil, have not forgotten anything pertaining to their native country, and, have at the same time learned many good things from the Americans.

May the Lord grant you success in the labors you have undertaken.

Art. Veselovsky

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 11, 1924.

WPA (ILL) PROC. 30275

ON THE CONVENTION OF THE INDEPENDENTS

The convention called by the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society was set for July 13. Not long ago the society celebrated the 12th anniversary of its existence. The Independent Society and the St. George's Brotherhood, which is attached to it, did a great deal for the benefit of the thousands of members of the big Russian colony of Chicago and suburbs. Who for these years helped the hundreds of widows and orphans, unemployed and sick workers? Who, not minding any hard work and hindrances in their way, continue to strive to the unification of our separated lines on non-partisan ground? The Russian workers of Chicago are members of these societies.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), May 24, 1924.

ON THE 12TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROWN RHOD OF ST. GEORGE

How fast had the twelve years elapsed, and had written in the memory the important fact for the Russian colony of Chicago of that time!

Chicago plays its role among the Russian-Americans. A stormy city, the center of the middle states, Chicago is on the highway between east and west of the United States. It was the time of the collapse of the Russian mission in America. The heads of the orthodoxy were staggering, sinning, and were up to mischief. They were sinning with body and soul. And they were tricking so much that the mission started to reek, not with the smoke of incense, but with the sins of the bishops and archpriests, of bigger and smaller measures. Now the Orthodox Mission is incurable sick. But then it was only starting to get sick with this malady.

The Russian people of Chicago understood it and got roused about it. They rebelled against the unseenliness of the church and clergy and began to

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), May 24, 1924. 1924

grieve about the independency from the priests, who had been supported by the government and their adultery.

They seceded, bought a church and house, and invited their own priest.

II D 1

I C

II D 6

II D 4

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), 4/14/24.

THE PEOPLE'S SOCIETY. ("NARODNOYE OBSHCHESTVO").

On the pages of the daily Russian Herald there appear often, articles about this or that Russian organization and it is pointed out that a certain organization has done by its activities, a great deal of good to the Russian colony of the city of Chicago.

I do not intend to criticize our Russian organizations, because I understand that every good undertaking should be welcomed by our workmen's colony.

But, unfortunately, our really useful organizations do not get much encouragement; more often they are regarded with distrust.

Yet every conscious Russian worker should get thorough first hand information about the various societies and decide which of them has contributed most to the welfare of our Chicago colony.

In looking over all our Chicago organizations, one after another, from small circles, numbering only a few members, to the oldest and largest

II D 1

I C

II D 6

II D 4

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), 4/14/24.

organization, the "Russian People's Independent Society", (Note: the author means the organization known at present under the name of "Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society", D.S.), I have come to the conclusion that this large organization, the Russian People's Independent Society (in Russian R.N.N. O-vo, meaning "Russkoye Narodnoye Nezavisimoye Obshchestvo" has done a great deal of good to our poor Chicago colony, consisting chiefly of workmen. Thanks to the Russian People's Independent Society, many widows and orphans have been saved from hunger and extreme poverty, and relief has been given to persons who were not even members of this Society. And there is a large number of such luckless workmen among the Russians living in Chicago and suburbs. Every year the Russian People's Independent Society spends over \$5,000 for the rescue of such people, which does not include the money which is given out in benefits to sick members and non-members by the branches or brotherhoods of this Society.

The Russian People's Independent Society takes care not only of those workmen who have been afflicted by some misfortune or calamity, but is useful to the whole Russian colony of Chicago and suburbs.

II D 1

I C

II D 6

II D 4

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), 4/14/24.

I am sure that, if it were not for the Russian People's Independent Society, even now the Russian colony would not have a daily Russian newspaper. No other Russian organization has been as interested in creating a Russian newspaper in Chicago as the Russian People's Independent Society. In spite of the fact that most of the members of this Society were poorly educated, thanks to these half-educated people the Russian colony obtained the daily Russian progressive newspaper Free Russia, (Svobodnaya Rossiya) and the present newspaper Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik) which defends the interests of the toiling masses.

Our Russian colony has received much information through this newspaper and has gained much valuable knowledge.

But the Russian People's Independent Society has not achieved its purpose yet; many efforts and much money will have to be spent in order to reach that goal and to put the Russian colony on the same level which has been reached by other nationalities.

There is, as yet, no Russian House of the People in Chicago, no Russian

II D 1

I C

II, D 6

II, D 4

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), 4/14/24.

orphanage, and it is necessary for our colony to, possess such institutions.

And the Society is preparing itself for these difficult undertakings, in order to achieve that which is needed and to enable the Russian colony to obtain the same standing which has been attained by the other nationalities. We, Russian workmen, must help the Society in this useful work. Every Russian workman should join the Russian People's Independent Society in order to be able to insure himself, his wife and his children against accidents and calamities which often befall Russian workmen who are earning their living in factories and workshops where they are doing dangerous work. Conditions there are such, that a man is always in danger of being hurt or even killed.

Remember, that it is necessary for us to join such an organization as the Russian People's Independent Society which is diligently taking care of its members, just like a mother takes care of her children.

Y. Dzyayko.

II D 1

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 f

I C

RUSSIAN

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Sept. 22, 1923.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

JOIN THE PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION

There are many Russian organizations in Chicago. Each of them has its own definite aims: one is occupied with aid to Russia, another with the opening of schools, a third has as its aim enlightenment, and so forth. Among these organizations only the People's Independent Society, in addition to other aims, also takes care that the people of Russian origin in case of misfortune can find the necessary aid. For this aim the Independent Society established a fund of mutual aid and insurance. They were created in consequence of daily needs. As with people of other nationalities, so the Russians are exposed to different misfortunes: one gets crippled by a machine, another gets sick during his hard work, the third loses his normal sight and so forth. Many such workers are left without any means for their existence. Also the families of many deceased Russian people are often left without

II D 1

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 f

I C

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Sept. 22, 1923. WPS (U) 19201 30214

any means. Each member of the Independent Society who pays \$1.80 monthly, in case of sickness or misfortune receives weekly five dollars for a six-month period. In case of death the family receives \$800. This society does not limit itself to this work only. Through the efforts of the members of this society the only (Russian) paper in Chicago, Free Russia, was established. This paper defends the interests of the Russian colony and the Russian workers in America.

The society has spent on this paper many thousands of dollars and much work. Besides this, the society has a school. Russians! Join the People's Russian Organization. Insure yourselves in it; protect yourselves against misfortune and secure relief for your family in case of your death. Insure your children in it. All nationalities are supporting such organizations. Support your organization.

I. A. Dzydz, President

II D 1

II A 3 b

II A 3 d (2)

RUSSIAN

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), May 10, 1923.

WPA (11) 2000000000

A CONCERT AND DANCE

The Russian Independent Society is arranging a concert and dance, to be given at the Schoenhofen Hall, on May 13, 1923. On this evening will appear for the first time at a concert and dance in Chicago the famous ballets of Petrograd and Kiev, directed by Galy de Mamoy and Thaddeus Laboyko, with their famous dancers in gorgeous costumes.

II D 3

II B 2 d (2)

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XIV, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

Illinois Medical Journal, October 1916.

NEW RUSSIAN PUBLICATION

Dr. H. R. Krasnow of Chicago has started a new medical publication in the Russian language. It is a popular medical monthly magazine devoted to enlightening the Russians among the laity concerning hygiene and sanitation, and also to explaining the evil doings of quacks.

We note from its pages that Dr. Krasnow is editor in chief; Dr. G. Frank Butler, contributing editor; Dr. Moses Sahud, associate editor, and N. A. Spiegelglas, D. D. S., secretary.

II D 3

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (2)

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XIV, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

The first issue is a neat-appearing little journal, and it should accomplish a great amount of good. A publication of this sort placed in the hands of our new immigrants would add greatly toward a better hygienic condition and would help in Americanizing our foreign-born citizens. The Illinois Medical Journal wishes the editor a full measure of success.

II D 1

I C

I E

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XI, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, WPA (U.S. PRO) 10-75
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill. Novyi Mir (New World),
February 17, 1916.

MORE ABOUT THE RUSSIAN AID SOCIETY

This article confirms the facts as stated in the article of February 2, 1916. The writer tells of a second meeting held January 30, a continuation of the meeting held on January 23, at which it was revealed that the treasurer was elected irregularly, and the opposition succeeded in forcing a re-election. The possibilities of losing their treasurer so disheartened the other officers that they resigned. As a result an entirely new staff of officers was elected at this meeting. The new officers immediately made the society a progressive organization. "Accordingly, the Program Committee was instructed to arrange lectures, literary evenings, etc. Another committee was installed to collect funds for war victims refugees all of which has always been the intention of this society, so that when A. Awikovich made this motion everybody responded warmly."

II D 1

I C

I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

WPA . . . PRO 3000

In conclusion, the members of the R. A. S. are warned to be alert, active, vigilant, lest the reactionaries catch them napping, and again pull off their sinister tricks. Through their frame-ups the most active workers of the organizations were expelled, every progressive was persecuted.

II D 1

I E

I C

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XI, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill. Novyi Mir (New World), WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275
February 7, 1916.

ON A MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

This article tells of efforts by the Russian Socialist Party to organize non-partisan groups. As the writer proceeds with his report on these efforts, it becomes clear that by non-partisan is meant a combination of all shades of progressive "isms," rather than a blank non-partisan state of mind. The author records the discussion pro and con on non-partisan organizations at two meetings. Those opposing argued that such organizing, which must needs be done by the best workers in the Socialist Party, leaves a non-partisan group. These comrades pointed to the Arbeiter Ring as proof of their contention. "This organization drew off all the active forces of the Jewish Socialists, which weakened, and continues to weaken, the Jewish Socialist movement."

II D 1

I E

I C

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

WPA FILE, PRC, 20074

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

Those in favor of such organizations pointed to the Social-Democrats of Europe in general, and to the Russian social democracy in particular; it was further pointed out that "such non-partisan groups help us to get nearer to the masses, and to get them nearer to us." One comrade told his experience in organizing a non-partisan club in a Canadian town, with excellent results. And it was further pointed out that although the American-Russian colony never had anything resembling the Arbeiter Ring, yet its Socialist movement in America "is in an extremely weak stage of development."

Some suggested joining the already existing non-partisan organization rather than organize a new society, the club Znaniye (Knowledge).

But on a closer examination of its tenets the notion for joining it was shelved. "It appeared that outside of all else it was under the thumb of the local Russian Church, which made such a name for herself by the numerous evil deeds, which approximated even robberies."

II D 1

I E

I C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PAGE 3027

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

In the club 'Knowledge,' supposedly non-partisan, all nationalities having the privilege of membership, one of the leaders in that club gave the following reply when he was asked whether Jews are accepted as members: "Yes, accepted, only we would put him in such a position that he would go of his own accord." It was further stated that the members have no voice in the rules of the club, the chairman is vested with very broad authority, and it is forbidden to discuss politics at meetings.

The writer concludes his article by stating that the Russian Socialist Party of Chicago in the end adopted a resolution to the effect that it was desirable to organize a non-partisan mutual aid society, and a committee was named to familiarize the colony with such a plan, to work out a plan of organizing the society and to work out the fundamental points of the society's statute. Then he further explains that "the conception of non-partisan is understood not as a ban on raising political questions but rather as a privilege for any political

II D 1

I E

I C

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

7/21/1917 10:00 AM

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

movement to present to the members its views, lectures, reports, etc."

The division for organizational work was of the opinion that such a society would cement the radical-progressive elements of the Russian colony in Chicago, and will give them an opportunity to live an interesting social life.

D. K.

II D 1

I C

I E

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XI, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill. (Novyi Mir, Feb. 2, 1916)

ON THE RUSSIAN AID SOCIETY IN MELROSE PARK, ILL.

This article brings to the attention of the Russian reader the struggle for power in the above mentioned society and the struggle between its reactionary and progressive members. It tells of the lull in this struggle after a period of excitement over the preposterous acts of the officers, who struck the names of the members from the rolls without giving any reason for such acts, and forcibly removed members from meetings in like fashion. But then a general meeting was held to elect officers, to report on the latter half of 1915, etc. (January 23, 1916).

The rule of this society was not to read at a general meeting the individual monthly report with all its petty details; this time, however,

II D 1

I C

I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

by request of the majority, these reports of the past months were read. The nonsense in which this leadership indulged was astounding. Here is one example: "At an affair one member gives his hat to the wardrobe, the worker there does not collect the dime for it, this member therefore, causes moral and material damage to the organization."

The matter is chewed over and argued for more than thirty minutes without arriving at a conclusion, yet nothing at all is said about \$5 which disappeared from the buffet cash book, or that the affair given by the organization resulted in a \$4.95 deficit. On the whole, as this meeting clearly demonstrated, the organization barely makes ends meet, has only \$4 in the treasury, although it was fortunate not to have death benefits to pay, and of the sixty members only two received sick benefit for nine weeks each, \$4 per week.

The writer laments the fate of this organization which "was conceived

II D 1

I C

I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

as an expression of democratic tendencies, turned republican later, but is now of purely monarchistic passions."

"Instead of marching towards a bright future, changing an autocratic system, we are now inducting just such a system into our organization," since "a resolution was adopted at this meeting that the chairman of the organization be vested with unlimited power, and is to preside over every meeting."

A Member.

II D 1
II E 2

RUSSIAN

Miscellaneous Material owned by Dr. H. R. Frasnaw, Chicago.

602 41 1000 3077

THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ST. GEORGE

First Section of the Russian National Orthodox Society,
917 N. Wood St., Chicago; organized May 1, 1912.

Meetings are held every second Sunday of the month.

Persons between the ages of sixteen and thirty years are accepted at this bureau in January and July without an initiation fee; between forty and forty-five, for half of the initiation fee. Those desiring to enter the bureau may register every Sunday at the quarters of the Russian National School, 917 N. Wood St., telephone Monroe 5173.

We risk our life daily, which is dear to us and our relatives, by working in factories. After an unfortunate accident in a factory, frequently the family of the victim, having lost its breadwinner, is placed in a critical

II D 1
II D 2

- 2 -

RUSSIAN.

Dr. Mr snow's Miscellaneous is Serial.

WFA 71

condition. With little children on her hands, the poor widow does not know where to lay her head and how to get the means for feeding her children.

In the majority of cases the victim himself is at fault. He has not protected himself and his family against accident.

In order not to get into a situation of this kind, hurry to register before it is too late.

D. Michalechik, President

Nadion Poleshuk, Cashier

Andrei Napanowich, Secretary.

Interview with Miss Ivo Thomas, Secretary of the Russian Women's Club Rodina (Native Country).

On Friday evening, being at the Headquarters of the Russian-American Citizens' Organization, I had an opportunity to get from Miss Ivo Thomas, secretary of the Russian Women's Club Rodina (Native Country) information about this young organization. My talk with Miss Thomas lasted half an hour. I learned from her what follows:

The Russian Women's Club Rodina was founded on April 30, 1935. The club received its charter on February 1, 1936. The membership of the club consists of 20 full-fledged members, accurately paying their monthly dues.

The initiation fee is 50 cents; the monthly dues 25 cents.

Every summer the club organizes two picnics; it also gives every year several evening entertainments.

The object of the club Rodina is to give material and moral aid to

Interview with Miss Irene Thomas

NY 411, 234, 4276

its members in cases of misfortune, disease, etc.

Pecuniary aid is given and its amount is defined according to the decision of the general assembly.

The fund of the club consists at present of \$35.35.

Mrs. Mary Kiersch is the president of the club. Miss Irene Thomas is the secretary.

The Russian Women's Club Rodina was organized at the initiative of Miss Irene Thomas.

D. Stranden.

II D 1

I E

II D 10

RUSSIAN
Ukrainian

WPA 411-220 3027

Interview with Mr. Nicholas Kalishinsky, Secretary of the
Ukrainian Workers Home, 2457 W. Chicago Avenue

The Ukrainian Workers Home, whose Chicago branch is located at 2457 W. Chicago Avenue, is a national organization the purpose of which is to spread culture and education among its nationals in the United States. Headquarters of the above organization is in New York City.

The Chicago branch was organized in 1914, but was re-organized in 1924 under the name of the United Ukrainian Toilers Organization. It is also connected with the I. W. O. (International Workers Order), and Ukrainian Women's Educational Society under the name of Lesia Ukrainiska. The United Workers Home also extends help and aids its nationals abroad whenever the opportunity arises. The above organization is non-partisan, and any Ukrainian, regardless of his political affiliations, may join that organization. They hold their meetings

II D 1

I E

II D 10

- 2 -

RUSSIAN
Ukrainian

Interview with Mr. Kalishinsky,

twice a month at the People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Avenue. Frequently lectures and plays are given by the Ukrainian Workers Home, in which the youthful organization of the I. W. O. takes a large part. The membership of the Ukrainian Workers Home is between 350 and 400.

Miscellaneous Material owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill. (Rusky Golcs, date
unknown)

WPA 211 158

RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT SOCIETY

This organization was organized only about eight months ago, and one marvels at its speedy growth. During this time its membership has grown to over six hundred, and has accomplished very much for progressive development.

The members of the society elect one of the membership to officiate at church services, and the affairs of the society are looked after by a committee of twelve chosen from among the parishioners.

The educational work is advancing rapidly and satisfactorily, as a result of the school sponsored by the society, which functions regularly, and has forty students in its Chicago branch, whereas the branch in Argo, a Chicago suburb, has sixty students. During these eight months the

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

society gave several plays, also several literary-musical evenings with very interesting programs; the profits from these affairs are entirely for the school of this society.

The most interesting part of the educational work by this society is the attendance of lectures every Sunday, on different topics. Sometimes the lecture is on health, hygiene, or history of Russia, etc., all in popular form, so that the audience, which is frequently quite large, proves by its questions that it is genuinely interested in the subjects of the lectures.

The local church of St. George enjoys a wide popularity. Not merely the official Russian clergy, but also the progressive-radical elements of the local colony take part in its activities; some of whose representatives help considerably to advance the society by their own efforts and cooperation.

These progressive elements acknowledge the great usefulness of the

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

11,000,000

organization because of its comprehensive educational program; and still they see it as yet only a church.

On the other hand, those who are for the 'Georgians' are of the opinion that this organization is destined to play a decisive part in the life of the Russian colony, not alone in Chicago but in America generally.

II D 1
II B 2. g

RUSSIAN

Miscellaneous Material Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

THE SOCIETY ZNANIYE, ITS PLATFORM, AIM, AND PROBLEMS

The society Znaniye is comparatively a young organization. It was organized not so long ago, - August 1, 1928, but thanks to the fact that it chose the right course and connected itself with one of the most powerful Russian organizations of America and Canada, the Consolidated Russian Mutual Aid Society (RCOVA), it has put itself on firm ground and has conducted its work on the economic, cultural and enlightening fronts. The fact that played a significant role in the success of the society is that the latter has entirely excluded from the sphere of its activities all political and religious questions as regards educational work. The society Znaniye has succeeded in arranging four popular lectures and it also arranged one party. All these affairs went over with good moral success. The concert and ball of March 3rd is the sixth affair of the society.

II D 1
II B 2 g

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material.

Thanks to the very fine sympathy from the artists, from public men, and from the masses of the Russian colony, the success of our future enterprises is secured in advance. The next entertainment of the society Znaniye will take place on March 17th. On this day the play "The Trial of the Boarder" will be given, an unprecedented illustration of the life of the colony. Lawyers and other men of learning will take part in the affair.

276

II D 1

I E

RUSSIAN

Interview with Mr. Andrew Marchuck, 1628 W. Division St.,
President of the Russian Youth Council of
the International Workers Order

The Russian Youth Council of the International Workers Order consists of five branches located in Maywood, Argo, Northwest Side, West Side in Pullman, Ill. It has a membership of about 200, varying in age from 15 to 25 years, with girls predominating, that is, about 40% boys and 60% girls. In addition to the death benefit which this organization offers its members (from \$100 to \$2,000), the purpose of the organization is social and cultural advance. Lectures, dancing and dramatics are the chief cultural undertakings in which its members indulge. The organization has given several plays in the past. Dances are given a number of times during the winter season, and in the summer, open air picnics are arranged. The organization helps in bringing out the best qualities of its youth, whether they be vocational or otherwise.

Being affiliated with the I. W. O., the Russian Youth Council, according to Mr. Marchuck, elects one delegate and one alternate to represent

II D 1
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Interview with Mr. Marchuck

WPA JUL 1951 20275

it in financial as well as other affairs of the parent organization.

Mr. Marchuck, who is nineteen years of age, is a high school graduate and at present is a student at Northwestern University.

II D 1

II B 2 g

II B 1 a

RUSSIAN

Miscellaneous Material Owned by H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA 111 1000 1000

ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS

Are you interested in Russian art and literature? If so, then join the society Znaniye. Here you can not only hear Russian singing and music, but you can learn singing, music and dramatic art. You can also attend a series of scientific popular lectures on different themes, which are given by the best lecturers, with demonstration through moving pictures.

Do you want to protect yourself in case of sickness, injury and death? If so, then insure yourself in the society Znaniye by means of a comparatively small monthly payment. The society Znaniye is the 50th section of one of the biggest and most powerful Russian societies in America, with a capital of more than \$110,000, ROOVA. The society Znaniye invites also such persons to join it as do not intend to take out any insurance. For information refer to the society Znaniye, 1902 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

II D 1

II D 2

III E

TO THE RUSSIAN - AMERICAN YOUTH.

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society hereby appeals to the Russian-American youth to fall in line and keep up the good work of this grand Fraternal Organization. The reason for making this appeal is the fact that the youth can do anything they set out to do.

It is not necessary to go into much detail with regard to the reasons why the Russian-American youth should join the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. We know the youth as sufficiently educated and patriotic to know that it's their national duty to belong to Russian organizations, uphold them and work hand in hand with their fathers for the betterment of their organization. However, we do think it necessary to clarify a few points regarding our Fraternal Organization. A Fraternal Organization is not merely a pure cold-blooded business proposition. It is everything that the word "Fraternal" signifies. In an insurance company, it's each man for himself. In a Fraternal Organization, we have an illustrious application of the slogan: "One for all, all for one". In A Fraternal Organization the member deals with the lodge and the lodge with the organization. If a member is unable to pay his dues, he is not suspended after thirty days as in insurance companies, but his lodge carries him for three months before he is suspended.

Other advantages of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society over insurance companies are:

1) It's Russian

II D 1

II D 2

III E

TO THE RUSSIAN - AMERICAN YOUTH.

2) It's cheaper.

3) It insures not only the member, but his nationality as well, by propagating the ideals of Russianism by engaging in educational and cultural activities.

4) It does not classify its risks according to occupation.

5) You pay no extra premiums for overweight.

6) In the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society you take a direct hand in managing its affairs. You vote for delegates to its convention or you may be elected delegate yourself. Then you have a chance to be elected to any office in the organization. You have no such privileges in insurance companies.

7) You can become an organizer yourself and get rewards for every new member you enroll.

8) The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is your organization. You are free to suggest new ideals and work for its betterment. The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society carries on campaign drives for the enrollment of new members. The chances for our youth in helping to make the drive a great success are greater than ever. Up till lately there seemed to be a great deal of objection amongst our youth to joining this Fraternal Organization. Their chief complaint was that the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society had only one kind of policy, namely, a Whole Life Policy; now it has four kinds of policies in the Adult and in the Juvenile Branches. You need insurance for your protection, you need it for the protection of your family, or your parents and you need it in the Russian Independent Mutual Aid

II D 1

II D 2

III E

TO THE RUSSIAN - AMERICAN YOUTH.

Society for the protection not only of yourself individually, but also of your nationality.

Join now! The price of delay may be costly.

Russian - American youth! Opportunity knocks at your door. Will you take it and make the best of it, or will you let it slide by?

On your answer the future of the Amerykanskaya Rus depends.

Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society

917 North Wood Street; -Phone: Haymarket 2272, Chicago.

(Note: Copied from material lent by the Secretary of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. D.S.)

Interview with Mr. Nicholas Mozak, Secretary of the WPA (ILL) FROM 3027
Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, with offices at 317 N. Wood St., was re-organized in 1930. It discarded its previous name of 'Russian National Orthodox Society' (which is extinct) for that of 'Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.' This organization, in the words of Mr. Mozak, is of a fraternal character, with sick and death benefits for its members. It has a membership of about 1,700 in Illinois, and it has also branches in the states of Indiana, Michigan, and Maryland. The headquarters are in Chicago. The Russians realize the importance of this organization very well, and are joining its ranks at every opportunity. This order has paid out during its existence \$200,000 in death benefits and approximately \$125,000 in sick benefits. The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is non-partisan, and members are accepted regardless of their political affiliations. Death benefits range from \$250 to \$2,000, depending upon the amount each member pays in to the order. The society's membership

II D 1
IV

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Interview with Mr. Kozak,

WPA OLLY PROJ. 30275

consists of 95 per cent Russians and 5 per cent Poles. This organization is interested, both morally and financially, in the affairs of the Russian Publishing Company, publishers of the Russian daily newspaper, Rassviet.

Mr. Nicholas Kozak, who is the secretary of this organization, came to the United States in 1903, and has been a resident of Chicago, with his family, since his arrival. The president of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is Mr. George Wallace.

RUSSIAN

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

**D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions**

2. Insurance Companies

II D 2
II D 1

RUSSIAN

Sbornik Tablets Na Uznosy (Collection of Tables), WPA (ILL-PROJ 30275)
Chicago, 1935.

This is the insurance rate-book of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. These rates went into effect on January 1, 1935. It gives information on the insurance rates of this society.

Additional copies may be obtained from the Society, 917 N. Wood Street. A copy is on file at the Chicago Public Library in the notes of Project 3415.

II D 2
II D 1

RUSSIAN

Sbornik Tablets Na Uznosy (Collection of Tables),
Chicago, 1935.

This is the insurance rate book of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. These rates went into effect on January 1, 1935. It gives information on the insurance rates of this society.

A copy is herewith attached.

RUSSIAN

II D 2

II B 1 c (3)

III A

III E

I E

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 27, 1935.

AT THE PICNIC OF BRANCH NUMBER 18

Branch Number 18 of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society held a picnic Sunday, July 7. The picnic grounds were not crowded, but the occasion was an interesting one and was significant, both for Branch Number 18 and for the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society as a whole.

Two speeches were delivered at the picnic. Mr. I. Raskatov, the first speaker, spoke of the necessity of preserving Russian cultural values among the young Russian-American generation. Here are some of the more salient points of Mr. Raskatov's speech:

"Branch Number 18 of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, since it is the youngest of all the branches of this organization--it was organized two years ago--cannot have contributed a marked number of achievements. In this short time, however, Branch Number 18 has enlarged its membership, and has

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II D 2

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II B 1 c (3)

III A

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 27, 1935.

III E

I E created the youth department, which now has more than sixty members, boys and girls. Branch Number 18 has been very active in spreading education, culture, and general enlightenment among the Russian people in Chicago and vicinity. In our work two objectives have always been paramount and have constituted the foundation of all our activities. These were the growth and expansion of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, and the dissemination of knowledge and culture among the Russian people.

"The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society has a much wider scope of activity than merely the sale of insurance policies. This activity alone, without the work intended to preserve and further the development of the Russian language and culture among Russians in America, would meet with disastrous failure. Stress is now being put upon our youth activities; for the future of our organizations and of our Russian national life in this country lies with our youth. Branch Number 18 desires that all its members become imbued with the real meaning of Russian culture, as expressed through the medium of language,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 2

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

II B 1 c (3)

III A

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 27, 1935.

III E

I E literature, music, painting, and sculpture. There are Russians in this country who are letting the Russian culture down, are forgetting the language, and are indifferent to Russian art. They are making a great mistake, but even they do not know it, to say nothing of their children. They do not realize what treasures are hidden in their own national culture. I am not an orator, but if I had a tongue of flame I would fire their hearts and their souls with the flame of inextinguishable love for everything Russian. Had we preserved in our hearts this feeling of love and devotion to our national spiritual treasures, we would have been different than we are now. We would not have to rack our brains on the problem of how to hold our youth within the pale of our Russian national life."

Mr. Raskatov made a touching appeal to the parents to send their boys and girls, if they are over thirteen years of age, to the youth club maintained by Branch Number 18 of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

During Mr. Raskatov's speech the Russian Bolsheviks suddenly appeared on the

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 2

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

II B 1 c (3)

III A

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 27, 1935.

III E

I E

scene, as though from nowhere. At their head was their leader, one Eberhardt. They appeared disturbed and very indignant over Mr. Raskatov's assertion that the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is the largest Russian organization in the Middle West. They went into a fit when they heard the second speaker, Mr. Dzayko, denounce the Bolsheviks for their attempt to undermine the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society by changing it into a Communist organization.

The Bolsheviks came to the picnic loaded with communistic literature--pamphlets, leaflets, newspapers, and magazines, all of which they tried to sell or give away to the picnicking crowd. After they had heard Mr. Dzayko's reproofs and castigations they quietly left the picnic ground.

Branch Number 18 deserves credit for its important contributions to the growth and development of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society and for its work in diffusing Russian culture among the younger generation of Russian-Americans.

APR 11 1935 PROJ. 30275

II D 2
II D 1

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 6, 1934.

they wish to. The new policies for children will make it easier for the branches to increase the scope of their efforts toward enlarging their youth departments.

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society can now offer its members the same types of insurance as are handled by regular insurance companies. But the premiums or membership dues in this organization are much lower than those charged by regular insurance companies. The latter have tremendous overhead expenses, which must be added to the cost of the premiums and which must be paid by the policy holders. The mutual aid societies have very small overhead expenses, as their whole system of conducting the insurance business is based on the principle of fraternal aid; they employ no high-salaried salesmen or highly paid executives. For this reason, their insurance rates are very low for the types of protection which when provided by private insurance companies are very costly. This is why the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society can give its members much lower rates on any type of insurance usually handled by the private insurance companies.

II D 2
II D 1

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 6, 1934.

If a man wants to be the master of his own well-being and not a slave of the exploiting class, against which we are all waging a struggle, he should join an organization composed of men of his own social and economic class. In such an organization he will enjoy the full right of exercising supreme control over the money he deposits toward his old-age insurance.

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is the leading Russian organization in the Middle West. It not only gives its members economic protection, but it also serves as the foundation and the starting point for all activities concerned with the preservation and further development of the Russian group in Chicago and elsewhere in the Midwestern states of the United States of America.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 12, 1924.

APR 11 1924

THE RUSSIANS AND INSURANCE

The Russians care about their future less than the other nationalities; we mean their neglect of life insurance and insurance against disease. This leads to many sad occurrences; some Russian falls sick, and it happens that he has nothing to live on; and in case of his death his family has not even got enough money to pay for his funeral.

II D 2
II D 1
III C

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

E. I. Omelchenko, Concerning the Organization of the
Russian Colony, pp. 10-11

The existence of eleven Russian Orthodox Church Fraternities in the state of Illinois in 1917 (these would include several such fraternities that existed at that time in Chicago) is mentioned; but the author does not give the names and location of these fraternities.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

**D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions**

**3. Hospitals, Clinics and Medical
Aid**

II D 3
IV

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 10, 1926. 100-11275

DR. P. A. KOCH GETS A LICENSE

The Russian physician, Dr. P. A. Koch, who came from Russia only a year ago, received an American license to practice medicine. Dr. Koch decided to settle down in the Russian-German district, in the northern part of Chicago.

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XII, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 1724 MILLER 30274
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

Novoye Russkoye Slovo (New Russian Word), New York, No. 1, 1923.

HEALTH ACTIVITIES OF DR. H. R. KRASNOW

An editorial note appended to the first of Dr. Krasnow's articles gives the following information about the doctor. "He is a pioneer in popularizing health measures in the American Russian colony, has written on this subject in Novoy Russkoye Slovo and in many other publications, was editor and publisher of Domashniy Vrach (House Physician) for two years, beginning in 1916. This journal dealt with medical problems, hygiene and the fight with quacks. He has delivered medical lectures for Russian organizations, and is connected with two Chicago hospitals; he is a member of the Chicago Medical Administration and is assistant in skin and venereal diseases at the Chicago Post-Graduate Clinic."

Svobodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia), Jan. 5, 1918.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT CONDUCTED BY DR. M. SAHUD
1579 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago

QUACK DOCTORS

Chicago quack doctors, living on the fear and misery of the simple, are finally forced to accept a fight not for life but for death.

In response to persistent protests from many readers, exasperated by the dishonest tricks of medical quacks, readers marveling at the complete passivity of the law against the swindlers, The Tribune once more undertook to investigate the matter of quack doctors.

This investigation went on for six weeks. Three important conclusions may be drawn from the facts gathered: (1) The old gang of charlatans, who had been in temporary hiding four years ago as a result of the Tribune's campaign against them, has reappeared and is again operating as of old. (2) They can no longer poke fun at the impotence of the old laws, because on June 1, 1917, a new law was passed for the

Svobodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia), Jan. 5, 1918.

practice of medicine. This law can easily deprive the medical charlatans of the right to practice, whereas the old city and criminal ordinances were unable to cope with these gentlemen. (3) The State Health Department, having the full support of the Chief State's Attorney, is prepared to enforce the new law against the medical charlatans.

The investigations by the Tribune show that many of these quacks are flourishing in Chicago.

Some of them, known to have been under previous indictments, are now again busily at work at their old tricks.

Among those interviewed by reporters of the newspaper, we find the following names: Dr. L. G. Burges, 422 South State St.; Dr. Edward N. Flint, 322 South State St.; Dr. F. G. Field, 737 W. Madison St., and others.

Svobodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia), Jan. 5, 1918.

The reporter, who is in perfect health, underwent a preliminary examination by Professors Pennington and Evans, both doctors enjoying a reputation as men of science. In addition, a blood-test was made on the reporter in the National Pathological Laboratory. The reporter was found to be perfectly well.

As soon as he entered the richly decked out consultation rooms of the quacks, he learned to his surprise that many dangerous maladies were plaguing his wretched body. The facts, gathered by the Tribune will be forwarded to the proper authorities, who will use them for prosecuting the medical charlatans.

The Department of Registration and Education may, according to the new law, annul one's practice license on nine points. Here are some of them: (2) When the person attempted to secure practice in his profession by fraudulent and untruthful representation. (4) When, by deceptive and untruthful presentation of his profession, the person attempts to obtain money or other objects of value. (5) When the person goes under an assumed name. (6) When the person behaves unprofessionally or unethically.

Svobodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia), Jan. 5, 1918.

F. Shepardson, Director of the Department of Registration and Education, said the following in a letter to the Tribune:

"I shall be very glad to help as much as possible in any campaign which aims to exterminate in our state the undesirable medical speculators, who prosper on the fear and misery of the simple."

Tribune.

The office of Svobodnaya Rossiya asks those of its readers who have had their own experience with the widely self-advertising quacks to supply the editor with all the facts and evidence thereof. It will be forwarded to the proper channels. In this wise, by concerted efforts, we shall be able to rid ourselves of the human leeches, who so insolently bleed the nation.

In addition, the office of Svobodnaya Rossiya again reminds its readers that all decent physicians are members of the Medical Society of their

Svobodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia), Jan. 5, 1918.

WFA 211-1001-2000

respective city or town. These societies are closed to quacks.

Readers who are in need of medical attention may request the editor's office, who will be glad to make official inquiries about the doctor in question and will inform the reader of the results.

Medical societies have regular committees whose business is to investigate unprofessional and dishonest acts of their members. When a member of a medical society is found guilty he is expelled from the society. Even though these instances are very rare, yet the editor's office mentions them so that the readers may know that there is supervision over those doctors who may wish to hide behind the mask of membership in a medical society, but at the same time following in the footsteps of their worthy brethren, the quack doctors.

In such instances the editor's office will keep vigil over the interests

Svobodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia), Jan. 5, 1918. 1918. 1918.

of its readers, and will help to remove the mask from doctors of that stamp.

One thing, however, we ask of our readers, and this is that accusations should not be without foundation, by hearsay, but rather supported by facts, by letters, and similar proof.

II D 3
II B 2 d (2)

RUSSIAN

WIA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XIV, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

American Journal of Clinical Medicine, August 1916.

DOMASHNII VRACH (The House Physician)

The House Physician (we take the liberty of suggesting 'Household Physician' as coming nearer the purpose of the publication) has come to our desk in its first number, for July 1916. This is a popular publication in Russian, the only popular medical publication in that language in the United States. The editors and owners of the little journal seem to be physicians, and it is intended for lay reading and lay instruction in sanitary and hygienic matters.

The Review Editor is informed that the articles in the first issue deal with the care of babies and with problems of food and health. There is a story or two, and several poems lend variety to the more

II D 3
II B 2 d (2)

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks

serious discussions. We are informed by a Russian friend that the articles are very good indeed, and the fact that the picture of our good friend Dr. George F. Butler is used as a frontispiece bears out this judgment.

We wish the editor Dr. Henry R. Krasnow and his associates success in their undertaking to enlighten their countrymen in matters pertaining to hygiene, sanitation and domestic medicine.

II D 3
II B 2 d (1)

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XV, Russkii v Amerike (The Russian in America), Nov. 15, 1913.

WPA (U) P011 00-76

ON THE PEOPLE'S HEALTH

This article, from the editor's office, discusses the value and the need for a health feature in this Russian weekly, and because there is ample evidence of both the value and the need, such a feature, entitled "The People's Health," has been established. It is to be managed by Dr. H. R. Krasnow. The purpose of this feature is to define in non-scientific, popular language, and in concise form, various diseases. Much space in that feature is to be devoted to answering questions sent by the readers pertaining preservation of health and prevention of disease. It is stressed that inasmuch as the objective of the Russian in America "is to unite the Russian masses, to educate them, and to furnish them authentic information," it is therefore indeed very gratifying to be able to inform them that this publication has invited Dr. H. R. Krasnow to be in charge of the "People's Health."

II D 3
II B 2 d (1)

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

WPA FILE 1 PPOJ 30275

Dr. Krasnow's lectures on this subject in various organizations for the past four years have proved of great help to the masses. It is therefore a certainty that his informative articles on health, at a time when the dearth for honest, unselfish medical advice, particularly for the foreigner, is on everybody's lips, will come at the right time, and will be welcomed."

The editor reminds his readers that "at a time when one is ambitious to dabble in problems of flood control, the origin of earthquakes, the principles of wireless telegraphy, etc., one surely wishes to obtain knowledge on the elementary principles of the mechanism of his very own human machine, - the body."

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and
Protective Institutions

5. Homes for the Aged

II D 5
III B 2
I L

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 11, 1934.

THE OLD MEN

The question of our youth has been frequently and amply discussed on the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society's page of Rassviet, because the future of our organization soon will be in the hands of our younger generation. But, while thinking of the future of our organization, we must not forget about its present needs. It would be quite appropriate now to give a thought to our oldsters, the founders and to this day the mainspring of all activities of this large and useful organization.

The oldsters of our society are still actually far from a decrepit old age, but at the same time they are considerably worn out by their approximately twenty years of hard work in factories and shops. In ten years from now they will need a rest and a more quiet and care-free life. For this reason it is advisable to provide a place, a refuge, where they can live in peace and quiet for the rest of their lives.

This home should be a Russian home; should be run by Russians and occupied

WPA 111-1111-1111

II D 5
III B 2
I L

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 11, 1934.

by Russians, so that our old people would find themselves in their own familiar atmosphere, and would live in the way they have been accustomed to live all their lives. God save a Russian man, unable to speak well the English language, and being a complete stranger to the American way of life, from spending his last years of life in an American poorhouse. He would be lost there entirely. And yet many members of our Society in the near future will be obliged to look for shelter and refuge to an American poorhouse, if it neglects now to build its own home for the aged.

The best solution for this problem would be for the Society to acquire a large farm somewhere near Chicago. A Russian man likes farming, and knows how to run a farm. When he is getting older his desire to settle on a farm grows stronger. If such a farm were acquired, it would serve a double purpose. Old Independent (R.I.M.A.S.) members could live on the farm, growing vegetables, tending the orchard and tilling the soil. Younger people, living and working in Chicago, could come over week ends to the farm to buy the farm's products. During summer months the farm would be an ideal vacation spot for many of our

MPA 011 171-1.30275

II D 5

III B 2

I L

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 11, 1934.

members and their children. The children could be left there for a week or two in the care of their grandfathers and grandmothers, while their parents returned to their duties in the city. Thus the children would gain in health, and the old folks would have a chance to talk with them in Russian, acquainting them with their native tongue. Every Independent member living on the farm would experience a sweet and comforting feeling, reminding him of his own village in faraway Russia.

At the time of the last convention it was decided to select an appropriate farm, and, if possible, to obtain it in exchange for city property. The board of directors has already appointed a special committee for that purpose.

Slowly, quietly, and with deliberation, the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society will without fail accomplish this benevolent undertaking for the well-being of all members of our organization. It is only necessary that every member of our Society should think of it constantly and keep his ears and eyes open for a farm suitable to our purpose which may be conveniently

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 23375

II D 5
III B 2
I L

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 11, 1934.

acquired and which will take us back closer to Mother Nature, closer to flowers and the sun.

Let the befuddled and deluded members of the Russian National Mutual Aid Society (overrun by the Communists) continue to deposit their hard-earned money into the bottomless chest of Novyi Mir, and thus aid men like Deviatkin to grow rich and build beautiful summer villas. Our Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is an organization of brotherly love, mutual aid and self-aid. Members of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society may serenely look forward to a secure future, awaiting complacently the day when inevitable old age would otherwise make them helpless.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions

6. Settlement Houses and
Community Centers

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 5, 1933.

ABOUT THE BUILDING OF A NATIONAL HOME

For the last several years the question of the building of the Russian National Home has been frequently discussed and then put off to a more propitious time. Because of the economic crisis, unemployment, and the closing of banks, this undertaking seemed to have been definitely stopped.

Now, however, the conditions are more favorable, and the construction of the building can be started, on a very economical basis with promise of success and convenience for those individuals and organizations who now take the initiative and without further delay, begin construction of the building.

Waste of time is like death, Peter the Great used to say.

This sentence remarkably well applies to present conditions in our Russian colony. We must go forward and join hands to build a National Home.

To stand still now is impossible, for the wave of Americanization is now

II D 6
III A

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 5, 1933.

capturing the remnants of the Russian colony, and with the advance of the new generation, there will soon be an empty place where the Russian colony now is.

The Independent Society on Wood Street intends to build a new church and a new hall if it can do it economically, without depleting its fund and without weakening its present satisfactory condition. All this can be done conveniently and inexpensively, without entering upon overambitious and overexpensive plans of action. It is also necessary to remember that better times seem to be coming, and without doubt this cultural undertaking will find support among Russians and among Americans.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Miscellaneous Material Belonging to D. I. G. Percy, 2559 W. Division St.

Minutes of the General Assembly of the Members of the Russian WPA (U.S. PRO) 1929
Center of the City of Chicago, held on March 2, 1929, at
the quarters of the YMCA, 1621 W. Division St.

The assembly is called to order at 9 p. m. Present: Mr. V. D. Maslov, Mr. K. I. Kotsyubinsky, Dr. L. G. Hertsov, Mrs. S. D. Hertsov, Mr. S. G. Prokopov, Mrs. Y. M. Prokopov, Mr. J. S. Zatsarinny, and Mr. J. Kashirkin.

Order of the business of the day:

- 1) Reading of the minutes.
- 2) Resignation of the chairman.
- 3) Elections
- 4) Financial report.
- 5) Admission of new members.

11 D 6

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Minutes of the General Assembly of the

WPA 611, 612, 3-4-47

The secretary, Mr. Maslov, reads the minutes after the chairman, Mr. Prokopyov, talked a long time concerning these minutes. After that Mr. Prokopyov resigns the office of chairman, and Mr. Maslov, the secretary, takes his place and conducts the session right to the end.

As the membership of the Center is very small it is resolved to let Mr. Maslov, the secretary, fulfill also the duties of chairman and treasurer.

The financial report of Mrs. Y. M. Prokopyov, the former treasurer, stands as follows:

The three bank books show:

1st bank book	\$32.39
2nd " "	1.00
3rd " "	1.00
Cash in treasury	7.55
Total	<u>\$41.94</u>

Minutes of the General Assembly of the

WPA (ALL) 64-1 10171

Mr. J. Kashirkin is unanimously admitted into the membership of the Russian Center.

The monthly dues for the months of February, and March (\$3.25) were received by Mr. Maslov.

The assembly is adjourned at 10:45 P. M.

(Signed) Maslov, Secretary.

II D 6

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (2)

WPA 011 / 1111 2021

Miscellaneous Material Belonging to Dr. L. G. Percy, 2559 W. Division St.

Minutes of the General Assembly of the Members of the Russian Center
of the City of Chicago, held on February 17, 1929, at the quarters
of the YMCA, located at 1621 W. Division St.

The Assembly is called to order at 10:45 A. M. Present: Mr. V. D. Maslov,
Mr. A. L. Kotsyubinsky, Dr. L. G. Bertsov and J. S. Lutsarinny.

The order of the business of the day:

1) The question about the magazine.

After a short discussion about the title to be given to the magazine,
it was resolved that the title will be Moskva.

After that it was resolved that in order to increase the funds of the
Center everybody present would lend the treasury \$10. The meeting was
adjourned at midday.

(Signed) Mr. V. Maslov, Secretary

II B C

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 C

RUSSIAN

494 (11) 1261 30275

Miscellaneous Material Belonging to Dr. I. G. Percy, 2559 W. Division St.

Minutes of the General Assembly of the Members of the Russian
Center of the City of Chicago, held on February 10, 1929,
at the quarters of the Division St. YMCA, 1821 W. Division

The assembly is called to order at 3:15 P. M. Present: Mr. V. D. Maslov, Mr. A. P. Birukov, Mr. K. I. Lotsyubinsky, Dr. I. G. Persov, Mrs. S. D. Bertsov, and Mr. S. G. Prokopov.

The secretary, Mr. V. Maslov, reads the minutes of the preceding assembly. The minutes are approved as needing no corrections. The order of the business of the day is then read:

- 1) Concerning the magazine.
- 2) Concerning lectures.

Everybody present expresses his opinion about the necessity of publishing

II D 6

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 g

Minutes of the General Assembly

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3027

a magazine, but because of the late hour no definite decision is arrived at. Resolved to postpone this question till the next session which will be devoted entirely to the consideration of this matter.

As to the lectures - a committee is elected, consisting of the chairman of the Center and of the secretary who are entrusted with the task of inviting more lecturers and persons willing to read some report.

The meeting is adjourned at 4 P. M. sharp. The next meeting will take place on February 17, 1929, at the YMCA, at 10 A. M. sharp.

Miscellaneous Material Belonging to Dr. Percy, 2559 W. Division Street.

Minutes of the General Assembly of the Members of the Russian Center
of the City of Chicago, held on January 20, 1929, at the quarters
of the Division St. YMCA, 1621 W. Division Street.

The assembly is called to order at 2:30 P. M. (30 minutes too late).
Present: Mr. V. D. Maslov, Mr. K. L. Kotsyubinsky, Dr. L. G. Fertsov,
Mrs. S. D. Fertsov, Mr. S. G. Prokopov, and Mrs. Y. M. Prokopov.

Dr. L. G. Fertsov-Kaluzhin reads the minutes of the preceding meeting
which are unanimously approved without any corrections.

The order of the business of the day is read:

- 1) Election of the committee for the year 1929.
- 2) Concerning lectures
- 3) Concerning the by-laws
- 4) Miscellaneous

Minutes of the General Assembly

WPA (U) 4401302/H

- (a) Financial report.
- (b) Paying of monthly dues.
- (c) Sending congratulations to P. A. Milukov on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of his birth, which is going to be celebrated on Jan. 27, etc.

The following persons are elected members of the committee: Mr. S. G. Prokopov, chairman for three months; Mr. V. D. Maslov, secretary for the year 1929, and Mrs. Y. N. Prokopov, treasurer for the year 1929.

Re lectures - resolved: to entrust the secretary and all those members who can be helpful with the task of finding acceptable lecturers.

A motion is made concerning the celebration of the centenary of the birth of the great Russian writer Griboyedov. Nobody opposes this motion. The secretary is entrusted with the task of finding a person who could read a report about Griboyedov, and also one or two artists.

Minutes of the General Assembly

Concerning the matter of the by-laws it is resolved to devote one of the next general assemblies to the working up of the by-laws, making them clearer, somewhat limiting the objects of the society and, if possible, abridging the text.

The ex-treasurer, Mr. K. Kotsyubinsky, turned over to the new treasurer three bank-books:

1) of the Progressive Bank -- amount	\$1.00
2) of the Amalgamated Bank -- amount	1.00
3) of the Northwestern Bank - amount	34.11

(Interest not included)

All the members present paid to the new treasurer their dues for the month of January (25 cents).

It was resolved to postpone the election of the members of the revising

Minutes of the General Assembly

WHA (1971) 1, 40000

committee till the time when there would be in the society at least 10 members attending its sessions.

Heated debates arose in connection with Dr. Fertsov's proposal to send to Paris a greeting to Mr. P. N. Milukov, as on January 27 of the current year Mr. Milukov will celebrate the 70th anniversary of his birth. Mr. S. G. Prokopov and Mr. N. L. Kotsyubinsky opposed this motion. Ultimately the assembly settled on a compromise: it was resolved to let the greeting reach Mr. Milukov through the medium of the local press.

The session is adjourned exactly at 4 P. M.

It was not decided when the next session would take place. The secretary was instructed to confer later about this question with the chairman and to inform the members about the date of the assembly through the means of the press.

II D 6
II B 2 g

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), December 7, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE RUSSIAN CENTER IN CHICAGO

On April 3, 1928, there will be the third anniversary of the Russian Center. During that period of time fifty lectures have been arranged. The Russian Center has urged the Russian colony to enlightenment and self-education. Unfortunately, the Russian center is a young organization and the colony has few people who have the time and will to do some work for the center. The center gradually ceased its activity in the spring of 1928. At that time there was organized the 50th Branch of the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society of America under the name of Society Znaniye (Knowledge). The society "Knowledge" won the sympathy of the colony. It attracted many members. Many members of the Russian Center joined the society "Knowledge." Then the idea was born to unify the Russian Center with the new formed society "Knowledge," which had all the chances to exist and flourish.

II D 6
II B 2 g

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Dec. 7, 1928.

75 (11) 121 276

On Sunday, December 2, there took place a meeting of the members of the Russian Center, concerning that question and unanimously it was decided to propose to all members and former members of the Russian Center to join the new society "Knowledge." However, this decision was not compulsory, and every member was allowed to use his own judgment. The Russian Center, as an organization, was united with the new society "Knowledge," and all the property and money was passed over to the new society "Knowledge."

II D 6
II B 2 g
II B 1 a

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 26, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

CULTURAL WORK DONE BY THE RUSSIAN CENTER IN CHICAGO

(Extracts from the information communicated to the Rassviet by the Committee of the Russian Center).

During the period from September 10 to October 22, 1927, the Russian Center organized eight lectures. Mr. D. L. Orlovsky gave a lecture on the theory of evolution; Mr. A. G. Ilyen lectured three times on "The Human Mind and Its Varieties," "God, Faith and Irreligion," and "Hell and Heaven"; Mr. I. Khaimovich, engineer, on "The Race Problem"; Dr. L. G. Pertsov-Kaluzhin on "The Participation of the Ukraine and of White Russia in the Future Regeneration of the Russian State"; the Rev. I. Zheltonoga on "Why are the Russians in America Disorganized, Whose Fault is It, and What Should be Done in Order that the Holy Work of Reunion May be Started by the Russians"; V. S. Khomick, on "The Power of the State and Economic Self-Government."

In the near future the Russian Center intends to arrange lectures on

II D 6

II B 2 g

II B 1 a

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 26, 1927. WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

the following subjects: on radio (lectures by Mr. Kissel, ex-officer of the Russian navy, and by the engineers Mr. V. V. Grudin and Mr. I. Khaimovich); on statistics, chemistry and naval art(lecturer: ex-officer of the Russian navy, engineer and chemist, V. A. Meyerson). Mr. K. P. Gugis, lawyer, had promised several lectures on the laws of the United States and of the State of Illinois in particular. The following persons also promised to lecture on various subjects: Major-General Yuzefovich, Dr. A. G. Gabrielyan, Mr. Yurkevich, teacher of the Russian Douglas Park School, Dr. B. Chapman, Mr. A. G. Ilyin, D. Stranden, R. L. Strugov, the engineer V. I. Pustovoitov, Dr. L. G. Pertsov-Kaluzhin, and others.

The Russian Center also planned a literary and musical evening in commemoration of the anniversary of Leo Tolstoy's death. Ilya Tolstoy junior intended to be present and to share with the public his reminiscences of the life of the great Russian writer. A similar literary and musical evening was planned for Jan. 7, 1928, the anniversary of the death of the Russian poet Yesenin.

Miscellaneous Material Belonging to Dr. Leray, 2559 W. Division Street.

Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Members of the Russian Center of
the City of Chicago, held on October 14, 1927. W. J. H. 10275

The meeting starts at 10:15 P. M. without any chairman as Mr. Prokopov has refused to participate in the cultural work of the Center.

There is only one item on the order of the business of the day: the election of new officers.

After a short discussion the balloting took place and the following persons were elected for the period from October 14, 1927, to October 14, 1928:

Dr. L. G. Pertsov-Kaluzhin, chairman; Mr. L. J. Kruge, secretary; Mr. K. L. Kotsyubinsky, treasurer. The meeting was adjourned at 10:55 P. M. The next meeting will be held on Friday, October 21, at 7:30 P. M. in the same place.

Miscellaneous Material Belonging to Dr. Iercy, 2559 W. Division Street.

Minutes of the General Assembly of the Members of the WPA (ILL) 10275
Russian Center of the City of Chicago.

No. 3, October 7, 1927.

The meeting was called to order at 8:10 P. M., at the quarters of the YMCA, 1621 W. Division street. S. C. Prokopov was chairman, and Dr. L. A. Pertsov-Kaluzhin secretary.

The following persons were present: K. L. Kotsyubinsky, treasurer of the Center, and the members: P. A. Birukov, N. K. Kutnyuk, Mrs. S. D. Pertsov; also the following non-members: Mr. Sedlovsky, Mr. Maslov, Mr. Zatsariny, and Mr. Kruge. The order of the business of the day is read and approved unanimously. The secretary makes a report concerning item 1, "About the further work of the organization and the relations with the press." He points out under what unfavorable conditions the Center has to do its work, when every time that some short notice about a lecture or a meeting has to be published in the newspaper one has

Minutes of the General Assembly of

771 011 PRO 30271

almost to beg for it three times. As to requesting the paper to publish some information concerning the cultural work of the organization and its various activities - it is a useless task; all such information is simply thrown into the waste paper basket. Mr. Kotsyubinsky, Mr. Maslov, Mr. Birukov and a few others express their opinions about this matter. Resolved: once more two delegates (Mr. Birukov and Mr. Pustovoytov) must be sent to the office of the newspaper in order to find out what causes such an inimical attitude. After that new candidates for membership are nominated, and these nominations are approved unanimously. Thus the following persons have become members of the Russian Center: Mr. Maslov, Mr. Zatzariny and Mr. Sedlovsky (recommended by the secretary), and Mr. Kruge (recommended by Mr. Pustovoytov). The next items of the order of the business of the day cause such a heated discussion between Dr. Pertsov and Mr. Kotsyubinsky on one side and Mr. Prokopov on the other that the assembly has no chance to come to any definite conclusion about the matter. Almost everybody present participates in this discussion. The following resolution is carried unanimously: because

II D C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Minutes of the General Assembly of

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

of the late hour and the small number of members present the discussion of these matters must be postponed till the next general assembly, which is to be held in the same place on Friday, October 21, exactly at 7:30 P. M.

Minutes of the General Assembly of the Members of the
Russian Center of the city of Chicago.

WPA (C) P. O. 30275

(Miscellaneous Material Belonging to Dr. L. G. Percy)

No. 2, September 24, 1927.

The assembly was called to order at 10:10 P. M. at the quarters of the YMCA, 1821 W. Division Street, S. G. Prokopov being chairman and Dr. L. G. Pertsov-Kaluzhin secretary.

The following persons were present: K. L. Kotsyubinsky, treasurer of the Center, and the members: V. I. Iustovoytov, V. V. Kotov, N. K. Kutnyuk, Mrs. Y. M. Prokopov, Mrs. S. D. Pertsov, K. Biryukov and P. P. Moretsky.

The order of the business of the day is read and accepted unanimously. The first item is "concerning the yearly entertainment." The secretary makes a report. He holds that in the past our entertainments were not quite successful. Therefore, he recommends to arrange in the nearest future, on November 19, instead of the usual entertainment, a "Tolstoyan

Minutes of the General Assembly

WPA FILE #R 1.30276

evening," and on January 7, 1923, an "evening in memory of Sergey Yesenin. And in the future, if our organization gets stronger, and the number of members will increase, we may also give a yearly entertainment.

Furtovoytov, Frokopov, Kotsyubinsky and Kotox participate in the discussion. Dr. Fertsov's motion to organize the new literary evenings mentioned before is carried unanimously.

Concerning item 2, about the monthly dues, after the question had been put to the vote twice, the following resolution is carried by a majority vote: "Men must pay (in accordance with the by-laws) 50 cents a month; ladies, 35 cents a month." The monthly dues must be paid without fail in advance. It is proposed to members to start paying right away the dues for the coming month of October. The clause of the by-laws stating that a "person who did not pay any dues during two months is considered to have automatically ceased to be a member of the organization" should be enforced without fail.

Concerning item 3 "about the admission of non-members to business meetings

Minutes of the General Assembly

and the right procedure in nominating new candidates for membership," several members express their opinions, and after that the following resolution is carried by a majority vote: "Non-members are admitted to business meetings of the Center when invited by some full-fledged member of the organization. Persons nominated by someone as candidates for membership are male members according to the existing clauses of the by-laws of the Russian Center." Mr. R. Birukov, a new candidate for membership in the Russian Center, nominated by Mr. Kotsyubinsky and Dr. Pertsov-Kaluzhin, is elected a member unanimously.

Item 4 of the order of the business of the day, concerning "an appeal to the colony signed by the chairman Mr. S. G. Prokopov" is accepted unanimously. Mr. Kotov and Mr. Fustovoitov are elected members of the committee entrusted with the working out of the text of the above mentioned appeal.

As to item 5 "concerning the negotiations with the RCOV, N. Y.," it is resolved to entrust the secretary with writing a letter pointing out

Minutes of the General Assembly

WFA (11) PPOJ.30275

that "no benefit society has been organized as yet in connection with the Russian Center. When such a society is organized we shall take up the matter of the proposal made by the New York society and may join it and become a branch of that society."

Out of the items summed up under the common title of "Current business," only the following were discussed as it was getting late:

(a) "On what days of the week should the business meetings be held?" Resolved: to have these meetings on every first and third Friday of every month at 7:30 P. M. No special notices will be sent; the members will be notified through the press.

(b) Concerning Rev. Zheltonaga's lecture. Resolved: there will be a charge for the lecture. Three persons are elected to take care of the work connected with this lecture: Mr. K. Kotsyubinsky, treasurer of the Center will sell the tickets at the entrance to the hall; Mr. R. Birukov will tear off the stubs from the tickets at the door and show

Minutes of the General Assembly

WPA (U) - P. 3(275)

the people in, and Mr. P. P. Morozsky will be the controller. It is also resolved by a majority vote that the charge for the lecture will be twenty-five cents, and that a paid advertisement will be published in the newspapers.

The meeting is adjourned at 11:25 P. M. The next meeting will be held on Friday, October 7, 1927, at 7:30 P. M. in the same place.

Minutes of the Meetings of the Russian Center of Chicago WCA (ILL) PROJ 30275

(Miscellaneous material belonging to Dr. Percy, 2559 W. Division St.)

No. 1, September 18, 1927.

The meeting is called to order at 1:45 P. M. S. G. Prokopov being chairman and Dr. L. G. Pertzov (Kaluzhin), secretary; K. L. Kotsyubinsky, treasurer, and the members S. Gladyk, V. V. Kotov, V. I. Pustovoitov and the following non-members: Nikolai Kotov, Ivan Osipik, R. Birunov, Y. M. Prokopov and some others.

The order of the business of the day:

1. The question as to the further work of the organization.
2. The question as to the debate about the White Russians.
3. About the yearly entertainment.

Minutes of the Meetings of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

4. The financial report.

5. Current business.

The chairman reads the order of the business of the day which is accepted unanimously. In connection with the discussion of item (1), the right of the floor is given to Mr. Pustovoytov, who insists that the Center should not only exist, but also progress as before; and in order to achieve that, business should be tackled energetically.

After Mr. Pustovoytov's speech the secretary reports about the measures which had been taken in August in order that the cultural work of the organization should be revived with new energy.

Resolved: To sanction several measures taken by the secretary, such as invitation of lecturers, negotiations concerning securing convenient quarters, etc.

Minutes of the Meetings of the

WPP (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

As to item 2 of the order of the business of the day, there arose a lively discussion between the secretary on one side and Mr. Kotov and Mr. Pustovoytov on the other. The right of the floor is given to one of the non-members, Mr. Ivan Osipik, who believes that "no one else but the organization bearing the proud name of 'Russian Center' must protect Russian culture from the attempts of such men as Mr. Voronko to detract this culture; therefore, the Russian Center must arrange this debate."

"These men are nonentities," Mr. Ossipik agrees in this respect with the opinion of the chairman. "But," says he, "by their activities they are doing a great deal of harm to Russia by influencing the minds of the uneducated masses, and therefore, it is necessary to oppose them."

A motion made by the chairman that the debate should be organized is accepted. It is declared to the secretary that the assembly does not find anything in his actions that would transcend the authority with which he is invested as secretary of the organization, and that a

Minutes of the Meetings of the

WPA (ILL) PROC. 30278

statement to this effect should be communicated to the press. While all this was under discussion, the chairman broached the question about the notorious appearance in the local press of an article, the author of which was V. Kotov, a member of the Center, who had signed the article adding to his name the title of "assistant chairman," while no such office exists in the organization. Kotov begs pardon for this action of his, and declares that he understood that "with us all offices are only temporary" and that therefore, he used the title of "assistant chairman" as one which he had assumed only temporarily. Mr. V. Pustovoitov moves that Mr. Kotov's action in using this assumed title in the press, should be considered as a misunderstanding, and that this matter be dropped.

As regards item 3 of the order of the business of the day, a delegation is elected, consisting of Mr. K. L. Kotsyubinsky and Dr. L. G. Pertsov (Kaluzhin), which should negotiate with the newspaper Rassviet about a reduction of the sum owed to this newspaper for advertising the last ball.

Minutes of the Meetings of the

WPA FILE PROJ. 30275

As it is getting late the chairman moves that the discussion of the remaining items of the order of the business of the day be postponed till the next meeting. The motion is carried unanimously.

The following persons are nominated as candidates for membership in the Center:

1. Mrs. Y. M. Boreisho
2. Mr. R. Birukov
3. (Note: Two names are crossed out. D. S.)
4.
5. D. Sedlovsky

The discussion of their eligibility is postponed till the next meeting.

The meeting is adjourned at 3:15 P. M. The next meeting is to take place on Saturday, September 24, at 9:15 P. M.

IN D 6
1-1-2
1-1-1

ALSL

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Minutes of the Meetings of the Russian Center in Chicago.

(Miscellaneous Material Relating to the Center, 2558 N. Division St.)

No. 3 (1928).

Meeting of the members of the Russian Center of the City of Chicago, on Sunday, October 5, 1928, at the quarters of the Division street Y. I. C. A., 1511 N. Division Street.

The meeting was called at 2:00 P. M. D. K. Morozov was chairman, Dr. A. G. Kortsev (Maluzhin) was secretary.

The following persons were present at this meeting: K. L. Kotsyubinsky, treasurer of the society, and the following members: V. V. Kotov, N. Kutnyuk, I. Bogdan, I. Shilichik, and the guests: A. Bovarchuk, chairman of the Y. I. C. A. Society of St. George, No. 1; the engineer V. I. Rustovoitov and the engineer M. Shaimovich.

11 D 6
111 2
111 11

- 2 -

SECRET

WPA (U) PROJ. 30275

Minutes of the Meetings of

No. 3 (1926).

The chairman reads the minutes of the business of the day which is accepted unanimously.

Regarding the question of the planned evening entertainment it is resolved that two delegates be sent to the South Side School which is going to give an entertainment on the day selected also by the Center (the 14th of November): the delegates will have to discuss this matter with the South Side School people; if the latter will agree to refund to the Center the money already spent by it, the Center will cancel its entertainment, i. e., if the administration of the Schoenhofen Hall will not object to that. D. K. Moroz and Dr. A. J. Bertsov are unanimously elected delegates.

Dr. Bertsov announces that the representative of the White Russian

II D 6
III B 2
III H

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Minutes of the Meetings of

National Union, Mr. A. Zmagar, has asked him to communicate to the members of the Center that if the White Russian National Union will not have its entertainment (on Oct. 24) together with the Ukrainians it would like to arrange it together with the Russian Center. It was unanimously resolved not even to discuss such a proposal.

As to the expected arrival to Chicago of Professor Sapozhnikov and the organizing of a celebration in his honor, it was resolved:

- (a) To have this celebration in Mr. D. Moroz's apartment.
- (b) To consider Kotov, Moroz and Dr. Pertsov as members of the Business Committee.
- (c) To announce this in the press, stating the minimum charge for participation in the celebration and also giving Mr. Moroz's telephone number.

II D 3
111 2
III H

- 4 -

USCIA.

WPA / 1 / PROL 30, 75

minutes of the meetings of

As to the greeting to be sent to the All-Colony Convention of Mutual Aid Societies:

A committee was elected consisting of Mr. Kotov, Mr. Lazorny and the guest Mr. Mustovoytov who was present. This committee must hold a meeting in the department of the secretary program, Dr. L. G. Bertsov, on Tuesday, October 3, at 7:30 P. M. Dr. Bertsov will participate in the working out of the text of the greeting.

The discussion of the questions concerning the school for children and the by-laws is postponed till the next meeting.

In conclusion, the secretary reads some letters that were received:

1. From the Czechoslovakian organizations of the city of Chicago.

SECRET

SECRET

Director of cells of

WPA (11) 2503 30275

There is no time to discuss the details of the order for
the celebration which is to be held in the city of
Washington in the month of June. The declaration of the
independence of the United States is celebrated.

The action taken by the President with regard to the
man who is not only the author of the declaration, but also
the author of the declaration.

It is not for the President to decide whether or not
the man who is the author of the declaration should be
executed.

The action taken by the President is as follows:

(a) It is impossible to discuss the details of the
man of the order in time to discuss the details of the
Chicago, Mr. Prokopov will have to be considered in
the office of the director of the celebration.

11 D 3

- 3 -

ISSUED

11 D 3

11 D 3

WFA (ILL) PRU 3022

Minutes of the meetings of

(b) Therefore the order is that only a small number of people will be admitted during the next six months to the only club members in the committee, namely, a chairman, a secretary and a treasurer.

In spite of Mr. Petrov's protests the meeting unanimously requests him to remain secretary and then Mr. Vinkovskiy makes an official declaration that he resigns the office of secretary.

The meeting is adjourned at 5:15 P.M.

Minutes of the Meetings of the Russian Center of Chicago WPA (ILL) PRO. 30274

(Miscellaneous Material Belonging to Dr. Pertsov, 2559 W. Division St.)

No. 2.

The meeting was called to order on September 19, 1926, at 2 P. M., at the quarters of the Y. M. C. A., Division street. S. G. Prokopov was chairman and L. V. Vinogradov secretary.

The following persons were present at this meeting: K. L. Kotsyubinsky, D. K. Moroz, Dr. L. G. Pertsov, V. V. Kotov, N. I. Kutnyuk, S. D. Gladyschuk, Andrews, L. V. Vinogradov and S. G. Prokopov.

Accepted: The appointment of S. G. Prokopov as delegate to the Bohemian celebration of the anniversary of the independence of Czecho-Slovakia; the use by the Center of the following permanent address: 1631 S. California Avenue, D. K. Moroz.

At Mr. Vinogradov's suggestion it is resolved to postpone the examination

Minutes of the Meetings of

WPA (ILL) P66 3027

of the financial report till the next meeting. The hearing of the report of the committee for collecting debts and tickets (note: unsold tickets for entertainments not returned by persons who had undertaken to sell them. D. S.) is also postponed. The following persons are unanimously elected members of the committee: Dr. L. G. Pertsov and V. Kotov.

After the report of the committee for the organization of an evening entertainment it is definitely resolved to have this entertainment on November 14 at the Schoenhofen Hall.

Dr. Pertsov is elected member of the committee for procuring advertisements to be printed together with the program of the entertainment. More members to assist him will be elected at the next meeting.

Dr. Pertsov, L. V. Vinogradov and V. V. Kotov are elected members of the Press Committee.

II D 6

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Minutes of the Meetings of

WPA (U) 75-1 2-1-1

The following persons were accepted as members of the Russian Center:
F. Zikhehuk (?) and Andrews. .

The meeting was adjourned at 5:30 P. M.

II D 6

RUSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Minutes of the Meetings of the Russian Center of the City of Chicago

(Miscellaneous Material Belonging to Dr. Pertsov, 2559 N. Division)

No. 1

Minutes of the meeting of the members of the Russian Center of the City of Chicago and of persons intending to become members of this society.

The meeting was called to order on Sunday, September 12, 1926, at 12 A. M., at the quarters of the Y. M. C. A. on Division street. D. K. Morozov was presiding and Dr. L. G. Pertsov (Kaluzhin) was the secretary.

The following persons attended this meeting: D. K. Moroz, V. V. Kotov, S. D. Gladyshechuk, Dr. L. G. Pertsov (Kaluzhin), N. I. Kutnyuk, Z. I. Philipchik, M. L. Kotsyubinsky, L. V. Vinogradov, and S. G. Prokopov.

Minutes of the Meetings of the

WPA (ILL) PROJ 31274

The order of the business of the day proposed by the chairman of the Center is accepted unanimously. The chairman made a speech concerning the activities of the Center during the period from the time of its organization in April 1925 to the month of August 1928. He pointed out that, though the committee of the Center had made some blunders, still the active members of the Center had derived from the work done by them a feeling of moral satisfaction.

The question about the paying of their debts to the Center by the old members gave rise to lively debates. Morozov and Prokopov maintained that all old debts should be paid. Vinogradov, Kotov and Dr. Pertsov opposed this view, giving appropriate reasons. By a majority vote it was resolved to leave the matter of paying the debts to the discretion of the old members of the society.

It was decided that all persons who were attending this meeting would become automatically members of the reorganized Russian Center,

Minutes of the Meetings of the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

and that (in accordance with the laws of the society) such persons should pay monthly dues of 50 cents, begin in with the 1st of September 1928.

L. V. Vinogradov moves that no initiation fee of one dollar (as demanded by the by-laws of the society) should be collected from new members during the month of September and October of the current year, in order to attract more members into the society. This motion is accepted unanimously.

After that new elections of the members of the committee took place. The following persons were elected by a majority of votes:

S. S. Prokopov, Chairman
D. K. Moroz, Vice-Chairman
K. L. Kotsyubinsky, Treasurer
L. V. Vinogradov, Secretary

Minutes of the Meetings of the

WPA (ILL) PRG 30276

Dr. Pertsov and Mr. Vinogradov move that some entertainment be organized right away in order to attract new members into the organization. It is resolved that not later than in October a concert and ball should be arranged. This would be most convenient because Dr. Pertsov had proposed to procure from the Bohemians a large and interesting Russian film. The following persons are elected members of the theatrical committee: S. Gladyshchuk, V. V. Kotov, and Dr. L. G. Pertsov.

The old committee is enjoined to turn over without any delay all the business to the new one. In order that this should be effected it is resolved that a joint meeting of both committees should be held on Wednesday, September 15, at 7:30 P. M., in Mr. D. K. Morozov's apartment.

The clause of the by-laws, declaring that any member who has not paid

Minutes of the Meetings of the

WPA 4111 PROJ. 30275

his dues for two months without explaining this by serious reasons is by this very fact automatically excluded from the organization is reasserted.

Dr. Bertsev communicates that the Bohemian organizations propose that the Center would participate in the festivity which they are going to give in the end of this year's October in commemoration of the anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia. They also propose that a delegate be elected by the Russian colony to represent it at this festivity. The meeting resolves to postpone the discussion of this proposal until the next general assembly.

It is resolved to propose to all those present to make all possible efforts trying to enlist into the organization active members of the colony in order that the common work would be expanded and strengthened.

The meeting is adjourned at 2:30 P. M.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russian Daily Herald and Rassviet, May 22, 1926,

The "House of Enlightenment" to be sold.

Notice about the intended sale of the "House of Enlightenment" where the following Russian organizations had their headquarters: The South Side People's School; Courses for General Education and for Teachers; the Community of Evangelical Christians; The Russian Progressive Club of the City of Chicago.

II D 6

II D 1

II D 7

II D 8

RUSSIAN

USA (11) 1001 20275

Miscellaneous Material Belonging to Dr. G. L. Percy,
2557 W. Division St.

AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE SOCIETY 'RUSSIAN CENTER'

As the secretary of the society 'Russian Center' is getting many inquiries about the aims of this organization, we give below some extracts from the constitution of this society, which was accepted at the organizing meeting of the Russian Center in Chicago, held on April 3, 1925, at the House of Enlightenment, 1080 W. 14th Street.

Clause 1. The Russian Center of the city of Chicago has for its aim the unification of all Russians of the city of Chicago without distinction of their political sympathies.

The following things belong to the circle of activities of the center:

II D 6

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II D 1

II D 7

II D 8

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Miscellaneous Material Belonging to Dr. G. L. Percy

(a) Active cultural and educational work among the wide masses of the Russian colony of the city of Chicago.

(b) The organization of an employment bureau, of an information and legal section and of a mutual credit association for the relief of needy full fledged members of the society.

(c) An intimate contact in its activities with those Russian-American organizations which pursue aims identical with those of this society.

Clause 2. The Russian Center, being a non-political organization, decidedly excludes any politics, and does not pursue in this respect any aims having to do either with Russia, or with the United States, or with any other country.

II D 6

- 3 -

R U S S I A N

II D 1

II D 7

WPA (ILL) PPOJ 30275

II D 8

Miscellaneous Material Belonging to Dr. G. L. Percy

Clause 4. Any person who wants to become a member of the Center presents an application to the committee with a recommendation of one of the members of the society (such application can also be made verbally).

The candidate is considered to be elected if he gets a simple majority of votes of the general assembly.

Clause 8. The monthly dues are 50 cents for men, and 25 cents for women. The initiation fee is \$1. The fees and dues have to be paid in advance.

Complete information about the Russian Center can be had from the secretary of the Center, either by calling on him or through the mail. Address: Russian Center 2001 W. Division St., Telephones: Brunswick 3399, Armitage 5801.

II D 6

I E

II B 2 a

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XI, Owned by: Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway

Unidentified newspaper clipping, February 4, 1916

A NATIONAL HOME.

This news item relates that among the Russian Socialists and non-partisan elements there is developing the idea of establishing permanent quarters for their several activities and naming it the Russian National Home. The Russian Section of the Socialist Party took the initiative in renting such quarters, the very same section which voted assistance to the Society for helping those in exile in Russia, and also gave assistance to the recently organized Society ZARYA (DAWN). By concerted efforts it is hoped that a house will be rented where all organizations (progressive) will feel at home. This house, besides serving as a meeting place "for all our organizations will also have room for the Russian Socialist School. It is also desirable to have the library of the Socialist Section open daily in this home. Also rehearsals for skits and chorus singing can here take place. It will be a house of several rooms so that meetings and classes of several organizations may be conducted simultaneously. This Center will cement and foster a closer friendship between the spiritually related groups."

M. Vilchur, Russians in America, p. 125.

APP (11-1) P. 125 271

The foundation of a Russkiy Narodny Dom (Russian House of the People) in Chicago is mentioned. It is not stated, however, when and how long such an institution has been in existence.

Note: As far as I know there have been only unsuccessful attempts by the Russians in Chicago to create such an institution. D. S.

II D 6
II D 1
II D 7
II D 8

RUSSIAN

Miscellaneous Material, Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

FROM THE PROGRAM OF THE MEMORIAL MEETING IN HONOR OF COUNT LEO TOLSTOY

Russian Centre of Chicago
Founded April 3, 1925
Extract from the Regulations:

Article 1. The aim of the Russian Centre of Chicago is to unify all Russian people of Chicago independently of their political views. In the circle of activity of the Center is included: a) Active cultural enlightenment work among the great masses of the Russian Colony of Chicago. b) Organization of an employment bureau, informative-jurisdical section and a cash-office, of mutual help for the aid of the needy active members of the society. c) A close contact in its activity with the Russian-American organizations whose aims are identical with the aims of the society.

II D 6
II D 1
II D 7
II D 8

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

WPA FILE 100-407A

Miscellaneous Material, Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

Article 2. The Russian Centre, being a non-political organization, abstains from politics and in this respect has no aims concerning Russia, United States or any other country.

Article 4. Anyone, who desires to join as member of the Centre puts in a declaration to the Committee with the recommendation of one of the members of the centre. The Committee presents each candidate at the next general meeting. The election is affirmed by the general meeting in the presence of the majority in favor of the candidate.

Article 8. The membership fee for male members is 50¢ a month and for ladies 25¢. Entrance fee is \$1.00. The fees are paid in advance.

Russian Centre of Chicago
2001 W. Division Street
Chicago, Illinois

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

**D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions**

**7. Organizations for Legal
Assistance**

II D 7
II E 3
I C

RUSSIAN
GAVRILOVICH CASE

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway
Russkoe Slovo

FOR THE BENEFIT OF NIKOLAI GAVRILOVICH (A LETTER TO THE EDITORIAL OFFICE)

This campaign to save the doomed man is furthered by publishing such letters as the one below:

"Watching constantly the case of Nikolai Gavrilovich, sentenced to die on the gallows, we were happy to hear about the reprieve. Not giving up hope for further success of the case, I suggested to my comrades to help according to their possibilities towards the defense of Nikolai Gavrilovich."

Respectfully,
A constant reader of Russkoe Slovo

S. Voronzov.

Follows a list of such names, as Marinov, Shevchenko, Khaim Berman from Orchard Street--and so on--with a total, including previous entries, of \$16.50 contributed.

II D 7

II E 3

I C

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Owned by: Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway

Russkoe Slovo New York, IV, No. 472 (1914)

NIKOLAI GAVRILOVICH IS GRANTED A REPRIEVE

As a result of the telegrams Russkoe Slovo announces that Governor Edward F. Dunn advised the following: "Replying to your request I am informing you that the State Supreme Court has ruled to postpone the execution of Nikolai Gavrilovich, sentenced to death for murder.

This renders any action on my part, with reference to your request, superfluous.

Respectfully,

E. F. Dunn

Russkoe Slovo thereupon urges further action. Suggests pressing for a review of the entire case or else at least a commutation from death to

II D 7

II E 3

I C

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Owned by: Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway

imprisonment.

Attorney R. C. Louis, a Russian Immigrant of many years, and influential in politics, is engaged for the case. A large expenditure is imminent,--"yet judging by the response from the Russian Colony this will not impede the work of saving a young life from the noose."

In still another article, headed Campaign in Chicago Against Execution of Gavrilovich, Russkoe Slovo reproves slackers in the campaign, mentions branches 1 and 4 of The Socialist Party, which decided to start a campaign in earnest. Tells that the local priest promised to get his parishioners interested in the affair, and if necessary, also to give material aid. It states that the politically influential lawyer, Roman C. Louis, requested a brief on the case, but will evidently have to go for it to Edwardsville.

It regrets Jane Adams' temporary absence from Chicago, but it feels certain

II D 7

II E 3

I C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Owned by: Dr. N. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway

WPA 61-11-1

that upon her return she will voice her protest against this death sentence inasmuch as she has always vigorously denounced capital punishment.

It concludes with the hope that despite the short time in which to do it, the life of the doomed man will surely be saved by energetic work.

II D 7

II E 3

I C

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PRG 4077

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. IX, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

(Russkoye Slovo, Vol. IV, No. 476, New York, 1914)

FOR THE BENEFIT OF NIKOLAI GAVRILOVICH

(A Letter to the Editorial Office)

This campaign to save the doomed man is furthered by publishing such letters as the one below:

"Watching constantly the case of Nikolai Gavrilovich, sentenced to die on the gallows, we were happy to hear about the reprieve. Not giving up hope for further success of the case, I suggested to my comrades to help according to their possibilities towards the defense of Nikolai Gavrilovich.

Respectfully,

A constant reader of Russkoye Slovo."

(Signed) S. Voronzov.

II D 7

II E 3

I C

- 2 -

RUSLAN

725 ALL 710 3076

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

Follows a list of such names as Merinov, Shevchenko, Khaim Berman, from Orchard Street, and so on, with a total - including previous entries - of \$16.50 contributed.

II D 7
II E 3
I C

RUSSIAN
GAVRILOVICH CASE

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. IX, Owned by: Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway

Russkoe Slovo New York, Vol. IV, No. 477 (1914)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Collect Money to Save Gavrilovich

At this point, the editor of Russkoe Slovo sums up what was done and what still has to be done to bring the case to a satisfactory conclusion.

The campaign started by his impassioned article on the barbarity of capital punishment; on the mental agonies from it for the victim, has now accomplished a 60 day reprieve. More funds are needed for a thorough study of the facts in the case; for interviewing the lawyer for the defense; obtain a photostatic brief of the entire case; to approach the governor; to see the prisoner; to contact the witnesses in the case; to engage alienists "The Russian Colony worked hard particularly its two members, attorney Roman G. Louis, and Dr. H. R. Krasnow, both of Chicago yet more must be done, \$100.00 must be raised" possibly for the complete release of the prisoner, but at any rate for saving him from the gallows.

Signed I. Okunzov.

II D 7
II E 3
I C

RUSSIAN

GAVRILOVICH CASE

WPA (ILL. 2011 3877)

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. IX, Owned by: Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway

Russkoe Slovo Vol. IV, No. 470-480 (1914)

More donations by Russians, from 50¢ to \$2.00 totaling \$17.00; letters arrive from outlying towns and villages with small donations to save Gavrilovich.

II D 1
II E 3
I C

RUSSIAN
GAVRILOVICH CASE

WEA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks Vol. IX, Owned by: Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago

Russkoe Slovo, New York, Vol. IV, No. 503 (1914)

In this number Dr. Krasnow placed a short notice, stating that attorney Louis went to Granite City, studied the case, saw the lawyer, who was previously in charge of the case, also saw the prisoner proper, who "appears to be a typical, semi-savage son of Mother-Russia".

Dr. Krasnow, who signed himself G. K. feels confident of success, but stresses the need for more money--sixty to seventy dollars. He points out that "the 60 day reprieve will end exactly when the summer vacations of the Supreme Court will begin, thus 3 or 4 more months will be had for preparing a new defense.

"More funds are needed."

II D 7
II E 3
I C

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. IX, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20775

(Russkoye Slovo, Vol. IV, No. 472, New York, 1914)

NIKOLAI GAVRILOVICH IS GRANTED A REPRIEVE

As a result of the telegrams, Russkoye Slovo announces that Governor Edward F. Dunn advised the following: "Replying to your request I am informing you that the State Supreme Court has ruled to postpone the execution of Nikolai Gavrilovich, sentenced to death for murder.

"This renders any action on my part, with reference to your request, superfluous.

Respectfully,

E. F. Dunn."

Russkoye Slovo thereupon urges further action. It suggests pressing for

II D 7
II E 3
I C

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

a review of the entire case or else at least a commutation from death to imprisonment.

Attorney R. G. Louis, a Russian immigrant of many years, and influential in politics, is engaged for the case. A large expenditure is imminent, "yet, judging by the response from the Russian colony this will not impede the work of saving a young life from the noose."

In still another article, headed "Campaign in Chicago Against Execution of Gavrilovich," Russkoye Slovo reproves slackers in the campaign, mentions branches 1 and 4 of the Socialist Party, which decided to start a campaign in earnest. Tells that the local priest promised to get his parishioners interested in the affair, and if necessary, also to give material aid. It states that the politically influential lawyer, Roman G. Louis, requested a brief on the case, but will evidently have to go for it to Edwardsville.

II D 7
II E 3
I C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

APPENDIX 1701 1707

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

It regrets Jane Addam's temporary absence from Chicago, but it feels certain that upon her return she will voice her protest against this death sentence inasmuch as she has always vigorously denounced capital punishment.

It concludes with the hope that, despite the short time in which to do it, the life of the doomed man will surely be saved by energetic work.

II D 7

II E 3

I C

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. IX, Russkoe Slovo, New York Vol. IV No. 470 (1914)

RUSSIANS OF ILLINOIS, SAVE GAVRILOVICH FROM THE NOOSE BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE..

The following telegram was sent to Governor Dunn of Illinois by the editorial office of Russkoe Slovo:

Russkoe Slovo petitions your excellency for clemency to Nikolai Gavrilovich, who is sentenced for murder and is waiting to be executed in the Edwardsville jail.

Editor of the Daily

Ivan Okunzov

Another telegram sent by a Russian Group of Y. M. C. A. members of New York (Vol. IV No. 473) similarly appealed to the governor to spare his life,-----

II D 7

II E 3

I C

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

1027.

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. IX, Russkoe Slovo, New York Vol. IV No. 470 (1914)

"We do not ask for justice, because it was performed. We beg for clemency for which there is such a need in the world."

This telegram was signed by Matvin; L. Dabli; Sviridov; Bruno; M. A. Tavi; Ignansen; and Beliyev.

II D 7
II E 3
I C

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PP9, 20278

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. IX, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

(Russkoye Slovo, Vol. IV, No. 466, New York, 1914)

RUSSIANS IN ILLINOIS! SAVE NIKOLAI GAVRILOVICH FROM THE NOOSE!

To the south of Springfield, the capital of Illinois, is the nice business town of Edwardsville. There, in jail, languishes the Russian immigrant Nikolai Gavrilovich.

He is a villain, a great criminal; he killed his wife, his life mate, and is sentenced to die on the gallows for it. The execution is to be on the 24th of April, in seven days. The doomed man dreams of appealing his case, but lacks the necessary \$80 to do so. And in the jail already are being prepared the ropes and the henchman who, possibly, too, will be paid \$62.50, as was paid in Sing Sing, the electrocutioner Davis, for electrocuting the four gamblers who shot down Herman Rosenthal.

II D 7
II E 3
I C

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

VIPA (111) PPH-5077-

However, much of a criminal the wretched Nikolai may be, at the sight of the ropes awaiting him, he is simply an unfortunate being whom one pities with an aching heart. He becomes near, dear, and one's very own, even to those who never before suspected his existence. Capital punishment does not render justice, nor strike fear among criminals, even as the jails and courts proper do not end daily crimes.

Capital punishment only creates new heroes for the mob, bewilders the multitudes in the community, and thus adds another to the evil already accomplished.

Capital punishment admits to the crime the entire people of the state; instead of one murderer, (there) appear many murderers.

Nikolai performed a most shameful, most beastly, hideous act. Why then does the State of Illinois desire to perform the same over him on April 24th?

II D 7
II E 3
I C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PR 1 2275

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

He killed. He will be killed. He is an assassin. An assassin the State of Illinois wishes to become. Have you, men, ever stopped to think of the torments in the shadow of death? They are worse than death itself, because they destroy the heart of man, fray his nerves, turn his hair white, bring sudden wrinkles on his face, scorch, decimate alive a vigorous human being with a passion for life.

A twanging, relentless, rayless pain, asleep or awake. I have lived through sixteen days of such extreme horrors, in momentary expectancy of death's arrival, of the appearance of soldiers ready to fire at me, to lacerate my flesh with their bullets of lead. These sixteen days irretrievably carried off sixteen years of my life.

Upon witnessing an execution sturdy, vigorous, calm people sob like frail children; they flop down on the ground, smack themselves from

II D 7

II E 3

I C

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

WPA (IL) 1902 20275

pressure of soul anguish. Tears do not relieve. Prostration increases and hardens to a point of utter exhaustion.

I see Nikolai in nightmare ravings, ready for anything, only so that he is not to hang; only so that he is to live, to breathe, to see, to think, to feel. He moans, beats his head against the wall, and tears with his hands at the window grating. He entreats the whole universe for mercy. He is dejected and at moments in his soul flares up a warm hope for he does not know himself for what. He struggles for resurrection; he will welcome every sacrifice, every conceivable suffering only not those in the shadow of death.

Poor, pitiable, wretched Nikolai! Who will proffer a helping hand? Can there be found one so mighty and fortunate to throw the noose off his neck? Fifty thousand Russian immigrants live in Illinois. Ah, if

II D 7
II E 3
I C

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

WPA 11

801.30271

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

they saved his life! If the zeal in their breast were to be stirred forcefully. And to save is necessary and possible. There are two ways out - to give \$80 for appealing the case or to petition the governor, the governor of Illinois, to pardon Nikolai.

There are in Chicago several hostile Russian organizations. In a struggle with death they join together to give battle. United these organizations may petition the governor to pardon the unfortunate Nikolai.

They should be joined by groups and individuals from Aurora, Joliet, Bloomington, Peoria, Rockford, Paris, Warsaw, Quincey, Charleston, Waterloo, and other towns and villages. They should send telegrams to the governor in Springfield with one and the same appeal in them for a pardon. For governors, too, have hearts that beat, and sound sense that pounds. Perhaps he will understand and will be merciful to the prisoner. It is in the governor's power to do so. His own individual good will can save a man from the noose.

II D 7
II E 3
I C

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

There were such instances. I, personally, together with an attorney, succeeded in this wise in saving the 19-year old Lntasov, in New York, from the electric chair. One day before the execution, the attorney of the unhappy youth and I submitted telegrams to pardon Lantasov. Governor Dix spared his life. The youth is now languishing in Sing Sing prison.

Save a man you, too, Russians of Illincis! Act today, do not postpone for tomorrow.

In a week from now it will be too late. The man will not be. Stop, think, and act. Save a man from the noose. There is no greater joy than to give life to another.

Iv. Okunzov.

II D 7
III H

RUSSIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 9, 1910.

[FOR THE DEFENSE OF FEDORENKO]

A meeting for the defense of Fedorenko was held in Chicago, December 4, at the Walsh Hall, Milwaukee Avenue and Noble Street. About 2,500 Russians and Jews assembled. The most important speakers were J. Czaki, H. Anielewski, and H. Altschuler.

Federenko, a Social Democrat who was formerly a Representative in the Duma, is under arrest in Canada and attempts are being made to give him up to the Russian government. The Russian government accuses Fedorenko of murder and, if he is given up, he might be hanged. It is because of this that the defense meetings are being held.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and
Protective Institutions

10. Foreign and Domestic Relief

RUSSIAN

II D 10

III B 1

III B 2

IV

Novoye Russkoye Slovo, New York, Aug. 31, 1957.

III H

II B 2 d (1)

COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF OF RUSSIANS IN FAR EAST

III C

I C

Telegram to Cordell Hull; Bishop Leonty

and Others Join Committee; Call upon

All Russians in America; Letter

from Chicago to Novoye Russkoye Slovo

The Chicago Russian colony finally has taken up the task of helping their compatriots in the Far East.

In spite of the hot weather, a great crowd **came** to the hall of the Russian-American Citizens Organization, where people continued to arrive even after the meeting was over.

The Meeting was presided by N. S. Gribov, who opened it with greetings



II D 10

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

III B 1

III B 2

IV

Novoye A'skoye Slovo, New York, Aug. 1, 1937.

from Right Reverend De nty, Bishop of Chicago and Minneapolis. Dr. I. G. Bertsov was delegated by the Bishop to act on his behalf and express his desire to participate in the movement to help the Russians in the Far East. After Doctor Bertsov, the floor was taken by a representative of St. Trinity Brotherhood, who called upon all present to help the Russians in the Far East.

The chairman read a letter from Mr. A. Murilovich, Russian Citizens Organization of Pittsburg, Pa. In the letter the Pittsburg organization paid due respect to the initiative taken by "the highly honored Chicago colony," calling upon all other Russian organizations to follow this good example, and expressing the hope that all Russian-American citizen organizations will get together in this matter, and propose legislation to **convene** together.



1998

100

NOV 18 1950

[illegible]

The speaker dealt considerably on the outrages perpetrated by the organization headed by the "Black Death", as well as by the Bureau on Immigrant's Affairs, headed by Kiselev, and by the **Fascist** party under Rodzaevsky. He also spoke about the defense movement carried on in 1936 by the Russian immigrants against the outrages of Malenkov's organization, which had put itself at the service of the Japanese. The striking feature of Kiselev's speech was its appeal to inner conscience, to Russians solidarity, and to compassion towards others, particularly towards those who need our brotherly help. He pointed out that Russians in the United States enjoy more freedom live more **comfortably** and are better fed than in any other country. He said, "At this very time, when you enjoy life, free of care, thousands of



II D 10

III B 1

III D 2

IV

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Novoye Moskoye Slavo, New York, Aug. 31, 1957.

our compatriots are living in fear of shells bursting over their heads, amidst burning and collapsing houses, and under the incessant rattling of machine-gun fire and rifle volleys. They do not know what will happen the next hour, the next minute, the next moment. They are deprived of everything, shelter, food, and protection."

The speaker reminded his listeners of the fact that they were lucky to be in Chicago instead of in Shanghai, "for," he said, "you might have been in their places, too. Your children, wives, and parents would have been waiting for a miracle to happen in the form of aid that would never come. Just think what a terrible thing it is to be forgotten in the fires of burning cities, without shelter, your child lying in your arms, seeing privileged parents take their children with loving care aboard a ship to safety, all before your eyes. What a feeling of despondency when the little ones ask why they are not taken also to safety, when you have



II D 10

III B 1

III B 2

IV

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Novoye Russkoye Slovo, New York, Aug. 31, 1957.

to tell them that it is because "we are Russians"!

Lebedev's speech was interrupted momentarily then by applause, but at this point a roar arose from the audience. He continued, "In the souls of our victimized children the word 'Russian' sounds like a curse.

"And since nobody but ourselves can help the children and women in Shanghai, let us go to their rescue, it is only through the cement of Russian solidarity at a time such as this, that we will be able to revive public sentiment, save the Russian name, and fulfill our duty towards Russia and humanity."

Mr. Lebedev's speech produced a strong impression, an impression further driven home by the next speaker, Mr. I. F. Erin, secretary of the Russian-American Citizens Organization.



II D 10

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

III B 1

III B 2

Novoye Russkoye Slovo, New York, Aug. 31, 1937.

IV

Mr. Erin motioned that a telegram be sent to Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The motion was carried unanimously.

After a short recess, during which dollar bills were showered on the chairman's table to cover administrative expenses of the movement to aid the Russians in the Far East, the meeting went on to name a committee, the members of which are Attorney A.J. Pikiel, president of the Russian-American Citizens Organization; J.F. Erin, a member of the Board of R.I.N.A.S.; J. V. Osipik, chairman of the Third Branch of R.I.N.A.S.; Mrs. Zenovia Leshchuk, chairman of the meeting; N.S. Gribov, and Dr. L.G. Pertsov.

V.I. Lebedev excused himself from serving in the committee, stating that he was here on a visit and had to leave Chicago in a few days. He promised, however, his full cooperation in Europe and in other Russian centers.



II D 10

- 7 -

RUSSIAN

III B 1

III B 2

Novoye Russkoye Slovo, Aug. 31, 1937.

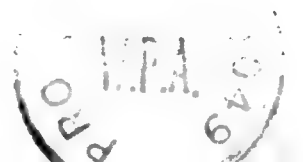
IV

Those assembled expressed a desire to have Bishop Leonty as honorary chairman and Col. George Voevodsky, a prominent worker among Americans, as honorary member.

Appeal to the Organizations

A resolution having been adopted that the Committee send an appeal to all public organizations in America and to all individuals willing to cooperate in this noble cause, the Novoye Russkoye Slovo was happy to do its part in conveying this appeal to all its readers.

All desiring to cooperate in or render financial aid to the movement to aid the Russians in the Far East, are requested to communicate with the secretary of the committee, Dr. L. G. Portsov (L.G. Percy, M.D.), 25 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.



II D 10

- 8 -

RUSSIAN

III B 1

III B 2

Novoye Russkoye Slovo, Aug. 31, 1937.

IV

The desire was expressed to include the question of helping the Russians in the Far East in the agenda of the next annual convention of two of the largest Russian organizations in America, the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society and the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, in order that those organizations, as well as others in sympathy with this cause send petitions to the Government of the United States.

A resolution to appeal to large American organizations, such as the YMCA, was adopted. Delegates were appointed to deliver copies of the resolutions and telegrams to the American press. A telegram, signed by the members of the newly elected committee and by Bishop Leonty and Col. George Voevodsky, to the Secretary of State Cordell Hull.



II D 10
III B 1
III B 2
IV

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Novoye Russkoye Slovo, New York, Aug. 31, 1937.

Church Services

Religious people suggested that churches hold special services on Sundays, so that they might pray to God to protect the Russians in the Far East.

The task that Fate has thrown on the lap of the Chicago Russian colony is a heavy one, and we sincerely hope it will be shared in common by all Russian colonies in America.

A provisional committee of representatives from other cities would eventually give rise to an organization including all the Russian colonies in America.

It is quite understood that all documents in connection with the movement were forwarded by the committee to the League of Nations and to Nansen's Office, as well as to all Russian friendly organizations in Europe.

L. Pertsov



II D 10
III H

RUSSIAN

Memorandum on Russian Organizations in Chicago Prepared
for Foreign Language Project by Mark Khinoy, Jewish Daily
Forward, New York, June 1, 1937.

WPA (H) PRO. 1027

"..... When we came to Chicago we found there a very active non-partisan organization of Russian Socialists and Socialist sympathizers of all shades of political opinion, working under the name of Relief Society for Political Prisoners and Exiles in Russia. It collected large amounts of money that went to the victims of tsarist oppression in Siberia, penitentiaries, and other places of exile and imprisonment. The leading spirit of this organization was M. Stolar, at present city editor of Moscow News. Others active included F. Kogan, a druggist, and Esther Rovsky, who alternated for years as financial secretaries of the organization. Both live now in Chicago, where they own a drug store at the corner of North Oakley and Chicago Avenue. This organization numbered at one time more than 100 members, and among them the Dubrov family, Ivan Lagoda, Mrs. F. Berg, and Miss Sheinman, seem to have been the most active."

Article prepared in English.

II D 10
III C

RUSSIAN

Interview with Mr. I. Erin, by Nicholas Korecki 602-1-200-2000

On February 20, 1937, I had the opportunity to interview the president of the Chicago Society for relief to the children of Russian emigrants, Mr. Ivan Philippovich Erin, at the headquarters of the Russian American Citizens' Organization, 1902 W. Division Street. Mr. Erin's address is 2150 Cortez Street.

The Chicago Society for Relief to the Children of Russian emigrants was founded in October 1933. Mr. I. F. Erin has been the president of this society since that time. The names of its other officers are as follows: Mr. N. Vishnevsky, vice-president; Mrs. A. V. Maksakov, financial secretary; Mr. A. D. Dobrokhotoy was the recording secretary until October 1934; since that time the archdeacon Alexander Lobanov has taken his place; Mrs. Anna Guver was the first treasurer; later this office was held by Mrs. E. K. Derezyuk, and lately Mr. M. Levandovsky had taken her place. At present it is filled by A. V. Maximov.

After the society had been organized, the following persons joined it:

APP. 100-101-102-103-104-105

Interview with Mr. Erin,

the archpriest Rev. Serghey Sneghirev and his wife; the Rev. Vasiliy Antsyferov and his wife and the Most Rev. Leontiy, bishop of Chicago and Minneapolis, who is the Honorary President of the Society. Later were added the following members: the archpriest Pavel Nervana; the Archimandrite Timon and the Rev. Mular. The total number of members of the society at present is thirty-eight.

The object of the society is to give relief to the children of Russian emigrants in European and other countries. The work done by the society consisted in collecting donations in the form of money and of various articles, in collecting membership fees and dues and voluntary contributions, and arranging entertainments, etc. The sums collected by the society were as follows: in 1933 the net profit was \$45 , in 1934, \$257.08, in 1935, \$363.82; in 1936, \$389.82. Before the first of January, 1937, the total amount of money collected by the society was \$1,055.72. This money has been sent to orphanages.

II D 10
III C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Interview with Mr. Erin,

WPA (ILL) 100 1075

Nov. 18, 1933.	Net profit from concert and ball	\$45.20
May 20, 1934.	Net profit from concert and ball	64.05
Oct. 21, 1934.	Net profit from the celebration of the Day of the Russian Child	111.55
March 3, 1935.	Net profit from concert and ball	104.55
March 26, 1935.	" " " " " "	49.66
Oct. 20, 1935.	" " " " " "	146.00
March 8, 1936.	" " " " and "a cup of tea" . . .	49.45
May 10, 1936.	" " " " and ball	47.41
Dec. 6, 1936.	" " " " and "a cup of tea" . . .	121.36
	Total Net Profit	<u>719.23</u>

Besides this money the Chicago Society for Relief to the Children of Russian emigrants has collected and sent to the orphanages existing in various countries 1,300 lbs. of worn clothes and shoes.

II D 10

RUSSIAN

II B 2 g

II B 2 f

I E

I C

Interview with: Mr. George Wallace, President of the
Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, Jan. 28, 1937.

II B 2 d (1) THE RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society of Chicago is one of the biggest Russian Fraternal Societies of the Central States of the U. S. A. The main office of the Society is at 917 North Wood Street, Chicago, Illinois. The Society was founded in 1912, the first president was Mikhail Pasuk. The secretary--Semion Fedorovsky. The president at the present time--George Wallace, the secretary--Nicholas Kozak. The society has about 2,095 members. The capital of the Society is about \$125,000.00. Since the organization of the Society \$370,000.00 has been paid out for death and sick benefits. The Chicago branches of the R. I. M. A. S. arrange every year eight picnics and several dances and plays. The Society arranges also from five to seven lectures yearly. The Society had once nine schools with about 400 pupils, but at the present time there are only three schools with about 50 pupils. At the Krylov School, dancing is taught to ten persons by the dancing teacher, Andreyev.

II D 10

II B 2 g

II B 2 f

I E

I C

II B 2 d (1)

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Interview with: Mr. George Wallace, President of the
Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, Jan. 28, 1937.

The Society of the R. I. M. A. S. founded the Russian Daily newspaper in Chicago, Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia) which is published for eight years. The society is a non-partisan and non-political organization and adverse to the ideas of the bolsheviks and to all political organizations, which are trying to foist their ideas on the society. The society is especially opposed to the local bolsheviks, because they have been trying continually to disorganize the society. The society periodically issues Jubilee Almanacs, and papers. The society R. I. M. A. S. will celebrate its 25th anniversary, during the autumn of 1937. The R. I. M. A. S. has three clubs for young people, which specialize in various American sports. The youth is interested in the cultural work of their parents, which is going on among the Russian organizations.

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 12, 1936.

ORPHANS' BENEFIT PARTY WAS SUCCESSFUL

The benefit party organized last Sunday to help the orphans [left by] Russian refugee parents abroad was a success. With great interest the guests followed the play "Proposal," by A. Chekhov, played in English under the direction of Mme. Lazareva, stage directress of much experience.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 22, 1936.

HELP THE FLOOD VICTIMS

Russian and Ukrainian organizations in Chicago have collected over five hundred dollars for flood relief in Pennsylvania. The money was sent to the American Red Cross.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1935 OF THE RUSSIAN
INDEPENDENT MUTUAL AID SOCIETY (R. I. M. A. S.)

Balance December 31, 1934.....\$76,411.36

Income

Assessments or premiums, [prior, to 1935].....	\$ 1,253.37
Assessments or premiums [1935].....	17,197.85
Per capita tax.....	2,075.03
Total received from members.....	<u>\$20,526.25</u>
Deduct payments returned to applicants and members.....	<u>5.50</u>
Net amount received from members.....	20,520.75
Interest and Rents.....	3,046.71
Lodge supplies.....	9.36
Trust fund.....	<u>3,013.34</u>

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

Total income 1935.....	\$26,590.16
Total [income plus previous balance].....	103,001.52

Disbursements

Death claims.....	\$ 7,888.34
Sick claims.....	1,789.00
Total benefits paid.....	\$ 9,677.34
Salaries and commissions and fees paid to organizers.....	132.50
Salaries of officers.....	797.50
Office employees.....	167.00
Paid to Supreme and subordinate medical examiners.....	185.58
Traveling expenses of officers and committees.....	137.02
Collection of juvenile assessments.....	34.57
Insurance Department fee.....	127.50
Rent.....	65.00

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

Advertising, printing, stationery, postage, telegraph, and telephone....\$	380.94
Appraising properties.....	120.00
Official publication.....	208.50
Convention expenses.....	78.88
Legal expense.....	211.25
Furniture and fixtures.....	364.96
Taxes, repairs, and other expenses on real estate.....	958.05
Loss on judgment note	200.00
General office maintenance and expense.....	14.11
Trust fund.....	500.00
Schools and lectures.....	87.00
Miscellaneous.....	72.83
Total disbursements.....	<u>14,520.53</u>
Balance.....	\$88,480.99

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

Assets

Book value of real estate.....	\$13,500.00
Mortgage loans on real estate.....	32,176.00
Book value of bonds.....	3,150.00
Cash in office and in banks.....	<u>39,654.99</u>
Total assets.....	\$88,480.99

Accrued Assets

Interest due and accrued.....	1,164.32
Assessments actually collected by subordinate branches but not yet turned over to Supreme Assembly.....	<u>285.02</u>
Total accrued assets.....	1,449.34
Gross assets.....	\$89,930.33
Assets Not Admitted: Deposited in suspended bank.....	<u>1,008.84</u>
Total admitted assets.....	\$88,921.49

1170, 1171

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

Liabilities

Death claims not yet adjusted.....	\$ 800.00
Sick claims not yet adjusted.....	342.00
Taxes due or accrued.....	107.10
Reserve, Juvenile Department.....	99.87
Reserve, Ordinary Department.....	72,288.57
Sick benefit fund.....	2,453.87
General fund.....	1,611.79
Surplus, Juvenile Department.....	4,352.00
Trust fund.....	6,866.29
Total liabilities.....	\$88,921.49

Exhibit of Certificates

	Number	Amounts
Benefit certificates in force December 31, 1934.....	1,771	\$1,098,928.00
Benefit certificates written and renewed in 1935.....	171	88,204.50

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

	Number	Amounts
Benefit certificates increased in 1935....	Amount of increase	\$ 2,500.00
Totals		
Number of certificates in force December 31, 1935	1,942	
Amount of liability		\$1,169,632.50
Deduct terminated or decreased in 1935	440	
Amount		193,742.00
Total benefit certificates in force December 31, 1935	1,502	
Amount of liability		\$ 995,890.50
Received from Members 1935 Year		
Mortuary [premiums and assessments 1935]		\$ 14,545.75

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

Sick benefit	[premiums and assessments 1935]	2,652.10
Total		[\$ 17,197.85]

Exhibit of Death Claims

	Number	Amount
Claims unpaid December 31, 1934	6	\$2,888.34
Claims reported in 1935	7	5,800.00
Total claims	13	\$8,688.34
Claims paid in 1935	12	7,888.34
Claims unpaid December 31, 1935	1	800.00

Exhibit of Sick Claims

Claims unpaid December 31, 1934	6	\$230.00
Claims reported in 1935	53	1,901.00
Total Claims	59	
Total amount		\$12,131.00

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

	Number	Amount
Claims paid in 1935	53	
Amount		\$1,789.00
Claims unpaid December 31, 1935	6	
Amount		\$ 342.00

Signed by
Alexander Pasiuk
President
Nicholas Kozak
Secretary
Joseph J. Sleznik
Treasurer

PA 11178 0.007

II D 10
III G

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 10, 1936.

A CUP OF TEA

Last Sunday the Society for the Aid of Children of Russian Immigrants had arranged a tea party, extending invitations for "just a cup of tea". But the administration treated the guests to a good dinner besides. About fifty were present, among them several local politicians.

Forty-six dollars was collected for the children's benefit.

II D 10
III C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 13, 1936.

AID TO THE POOR

At the meeting held by the church council of St. George's parish last Tuesday the question of helping the poor was raised, and the proposal was approved of in principle. The help will be rendered in conformity with Christian teachings. In what form St. George's parish will assist the poor it is difficult to say. So far the details of the projected activity have not been worked out.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 28, 1936.

THE APPROACHING JUBILEE OF THE SOCIETY
FOR ASSISTING THE CHILDREN OF
RUSSIAN EMIGRES

by
S. PETROV

The above-named Society is the noblest institution of the Russian colony in America. It was founded ten years ago by a small group of generous people who even now, in collaboration with other people who joined the initiators later, are working without stint to collect funds to provide help to Russian children living in extreme poverty and scattered over all the countries of the world.

The World depression strikes hard blows at all the Russian people scattered by the revolution. In most countries, because of the existing unemployment, our compatriots cannot find any work, for if there is any, it is given to natives

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 28, 1936.

in preference to strangers, and our people have no means to support their children. Under such conditions, without outside help, the children grow-up on the street just as if they were homeless orphans. They go hungry and dirty, without a chance to go to school; they grow wild and become human refuse. Ultimately they perish, forlorn and forgotten by their compatriots.

In its ten years of existence the Society has grown immensely. It has numerous branches in the United States and Canada. But its size and the funds collected by it are still insignificant compared with the real need which constantly grows in connection with the influx of refugees from Soviet Russia into western Europe. The Society so far has been receiving aid only from a small part of the Russian colony.

II D 10

III H

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 17, 1935.

THE CHICAGO SOCIETY FOR AID TO EMIGRE CHILDREN

The Chicago Society for Aid to Emigre Children wishes to advise Russian colonists of the city of Chicago and vicinity that on June 19, sorting, disinfecting, and packing of the articles collected for the children of Russian emigres will take place, and the first shipment of the donated articles will be on the way to Europe in a day or two. Therefore, the Committee asks all donors to bring their articles to the collecting station at 1121 North Leavitt Street before that date.

Those who are unable to bring the articles personally may telephone M. Maximova, and a man will be sent to pick up the bundles.

WPA (111.) PQ01 30275

II D 10
I G

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 2, 1935.

HELP THE DISABLED VETERANS!

A few days ago, I received the following letter from the Union of Disabled Russian Veterans Abroad:

"Dear Father Basil: The Union of Disabled Russian Veterans Abroad again appeals to you in behalf of the unfortunate disabled Russian World War veterans living outside of Russia. This appeal is part of the drive for funds now going on in connection with the tenth annual Disabled Russian Veterans Day.

"In times of heartbreaking sufferings sent down by fate upon the Russian people in Russia and, in particular, upon the disabled Russian veterans living beyond the Russian border, all Russians living in foreign countries have shown on frequent occasions their magnanimous spirit in bringing aid to their less fortunate brothers, thus softening their privations and mitigating their misery.

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 2, 1935.

"Today, in these times of severe economic crisis in almost every country of the world, the situation of all disabled Russian veterans is extremely difficult. They cannot expect aid from anyone except their own countrymen. Therefore, we again call on Russian people to show their sympathy for, and their generosity to, their suffering countrymen. It is our duty to repay our debt to those who did not stint their sacrifices in defense of our common mother country--Russia. Contribute whatever you can and appeal to others to make contributions."

It is clear from the foregoing letter that the disabled Russian World War veterans are experiencing great economic difficulties, not to mention spiritual suffering which must also be unbearable. They are doomed to a wretched existence which may be mitigated only through our aid.

Especially we Russians living in America could and should organize to collect substantial aid for those who fought for our common country, Russia, and were

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 2, 1935.

crippled as a result of the war.

In many cities of the United States, such as New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and Detroit, there are Russian societies especially devoted to the cause of aiding disabled Russian veterans living in foreign countries. In Chicago, however, no such organization has been formed. The Russian people of Chicago and vicinity should not lag behind in this humanitarian work. They, too, should organize a society dedicated to alleviating the need and sorrow of the disabled Russian World War veterans.

For the purpose of organizing in Chicago an aid society for disabled Russian veterans, a meeting is being called for July 3, at 8 P. M., at the Russian-American Democratic Club, 1902 West Division Street, Chicago. Every Russian man and woman in whose breast beats a noble Russian heart is invited to this meeting. Those who will not be able to attend the meeting, but who desire to help the needy disabled veterans, will be kind enough to mail their

II D 10
I G

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 2, 1935.

contributions to the fully authorized honorary member of the Union of Disabled Russian Veterans Abroad: The Reverend Basil Anziferov, 1834 North Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

As the contributions come in, they will be immediately and fully reported in the local Russian newspapers, so that every contributor may be thanked publicly for his warm heart, and for his understanding of the urgent needs and bitter sorrows of the disabled Russian veterans now living in many foreign countries who are members of the Union of Disabled Russian Veterans Abroad.

The Reverend B. Anziferov,
honorary member of the
Union of Disabled Russian Veterans Abroad.

II D 10
I G

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 1, 1935.

AN APPEAL FOR AID

Several days ago, I was released from the Federal penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kansas, where I spent twelve years. For what crime? Homicide, robbery, rape? No. During the World War, I fought as an American soldier in France and in Belgium. I had not volunteered for the army. I had been drafted when I lived in the state of Michigan. I was sent to France against my will. When the war ended on the western front and the Versailles Treaty was signed, the government of the late President Wilson sent an armed expedition consisting of twenty-five thousand men to Siberia to fight the Bolsheviks. I was in that expedition.

While still in France, our regiment and several others with a large number of foreign-born soldiers received one morning an order to be ready for a long journey. We thought we were going back to America. Instead, we were sent first to Vladivostok and then to Archangel to fight the Bolsheviks.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30270

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 1, 1935.

Because I was a Russian, and because of my general conceptions and principles, and also out of respect for my personal honor and my conscience, I could not kill my own people, especially at the time of the revolution when they were fighting for their liberty. Besides, I loved my people, and will continue to love them as long as I live.

I refused to fight and thus committed a military crime. I was courtmartialed by the military court of the American General Staff and sentenced for sixteen years to the Federal penitentiary in Leavenworth. I was released after spending over twelve years in prison.

In 1931 and 1932, I appealed for aid to the International Labor Defense Society in New York. Knowing that this "humanitarian organization" (on paper only) collects tens of thousands of dollars annually for the defense of military and political prisoners, I hoped to receive a few dollars for

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 1, 1935.

tobacco and cigarettes. But the "comrades" from the International Labor Defense sent me a reply stating that theirs is a "purely political activity" and that all their money had been spent on the Scottsboro case so conspicuously publicized over the entire country, and which, by the way, was not a political but a common criminal case.

My present need is for material or financial assistance. I left my military prison a week ago almost without a penny. On leaving the penitentiary, I received a suit of cheap clothes, a railroad ticket to Chicago, and five dollars in cash, all a government dole. I have already spent the five dollars, and now I do not know where my next meal will come from.

I have been promised work in a tailor shop in New York City. The prison warden refused to issue a railroad ticket to New York. The bus fare from Chicago to New York costs ten dollars. I haven't got the money to pay

II D 10
I G

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 1, 1935.

for the trip.

Through the courtesy of Rassviet, I appeal to all good people of Chicago, to all Russian workers, and to Russian organizations, to collect a few dollars by small contributions and thus enable me to get to New York, where a job is awaiting me at the Rogers Peet Men's Clothing Company. I do not want to appeal again for aid to the International Labor Defense Society. This organization collects huge sums of money from poor workers, but the money is usually spent on things having nothing in common with the primary aims of this organization as they are presented to the general public.

Russian people of Chicago, I stretch out my hands to you and ask you to help me. I have explained to you my prolonged suffering and my present difficult situation. Help me with whatever little you can. I promise you I will return everything as soon as I get back on my feet.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

II D 10
I G

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 1, 1935.

Alex Sazonoff,
c/o Rassviet,
1722 West Chicago Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 301

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 6, 1935.

AN APPEAL FROM THE CHICAGO SOCIETY TO AID
THE CHILDREN OF RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS

Dear Compatriots: The Chicago Society To Aid The Children Of Russian Immigrants has begun to collect articles for Russian orphans. For this purpose the Chicago Society has designated the fifth week of Lent (from April 7 to 14, inclusive) as "Russian orphans week". During this week, volunteers--members of the abovenamed society--will visit homes to collect the contributions.

The Society requests all Russians in Chicago and the vicinity to put aside all articles of clothing which are not needed but are still usable, as well as shoes of all sizes. All articles which are to be donated, should be securely tied into a bundle and given to the visiting volunteer. All these articles will be of inestimable value to the Russian orphans in Europe.

Both the Russian and the foreign press have printed a number of articles about the suffering orphans in asylums in various countries of Europe; a whole army

WCA 111.1 PMOJ 3725

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 6, 1935.

could be formed of these unfortunate kids.

The Chicago Society To Aid The Children Of Russian Immigrants wishes to avoid spending money to collect the discarded articles, for this money is badly needed for food, medicine, and other necessities, and it is physically impossible for the volunteers to cover the entire city. The board of directors, therefore, appeals to the members of the Russian colony to spare half an hour or an hour of their time and bring the bundles to the collection depots. The articles will be received at the following addresses:

[A whole list of collection depots is given].

II D 10

III H

IV

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 20, 1935.

LET US HELP THE HELPLESS RUSSIAN ORPHANS

There is no greater joy than the joy of helping unfortunate orphans. For this reason, we appeal to the minds and hearts of all Russians in whom the true Russian generous heart still beats, and in whose veins still flows Russian blood, and, what is most important, in whom the quality of mercy has not been smothered--those emotions which have enriched the souls of all Russians. We call upon all Russians to hasten to the aid of the Russian orphans who are outside their native land. There are thousands of such orphans. They are scattered all over Europe and other continents. There are a great many of them, particularly in countries adjacent to Russia, such as Poland, Estonia, Latvia, and Finland. Some of them are in France, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia; some are in the Far East: in China, Japan, Manchuria. Such is the fate that has befallen our young Russian generation. Can this new generation of Russians be blamed for this situation? Of course not! Nevertheless, they have been subjected to trials more severe than any that history has yet recorded. To have known of orphans whose parents were dead,

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 37-37

II D 10

III H

IV

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 30, 1933.

but now we know of or know those parents are still alive. A cruel, barbarous regime has torn them away from their parents because the parents refused to surrender their homes. The parents were sent as convicts into exile and hard labor with no investigation or court trial. They were sent to Kolovki, to Siberia, and other distant places of vast Russia, and the children, ranging from the age of four to fifteen, were left to their own fate. These children, who were left without shelter and care, were scattered, and since they could find no succor and protection, many of them fled abroad.

One can imagine the frightful picture drawn by the flight of these children abroad, in a temperature of thirty degrees below zero, pursued by the border guards. People in Poland and Estonia tell us that children's frozen corpses are being found in the forests. Whole groups of such children are sometimes found in deserted dugouts. Naked and hungry, these children through some miracle manage to preserve life. We do not know how many of them individually and in groups still continue to roam the towns and villages. Isn't this a horrible tragedy?

WPA (111) PG

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 20, 1935.

Can we Russians, knowing of the inhuman suffering of these innocent children, silently accept such a situation? Can we remain passive spectators of this drama? No, a thousand times no! Our duty is to stretch out a helping hand to these unfortunate victims. It is our duty to save them from imminent death. Then let us make haste before it is too late.

The Chicago Society for Aid to Russian Immigrant Children has sent \$255 to Europe during the short period of its existence. The major part of this money (\$165.00) was sent to the children's asylum in Poland, at Dubno, in the province of Voliin. The most acute distress among our children was found in that particular locality, for there, besides ordinary things, they also needed medicine. The rest of the money was distributed among several institutions located in Poland, Jugoslavia, and other countries. From all these places, we receive letters of thanks and appeals for further help.

The catastrophe, repercussions of which echo all over the world, we adults created, and, therefore, we should stretch our helping hand to those unfortunate

II D 10

III H

IV

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 20, 1935.

children to relieve their suffering. This is our sacred duty and we should perform it.

The Chicago Society for Aid to Russian Immigrant Children calls upon everyone to donate as much as he can. Donate money or discarded clothing. To some we shall give food, to others, clothing.

Sign up for membership in the organization. The more members there are, the greater will be the help rendered to the Russian orphans. You do not need a large sum of money for this purpose: the membership fee is only one dollar per year. And, finally, everything does not depend on money alone. Solidarity and good teamwork for the cause mean a great deal more. Let us put an end to the quarrels that disunite us in our everyday life. Let us stretch out a brotherly hand to one another and let us all unite in behalf of this sacred cause --helping those that cannot help themselves.

For all information apply to the president of the Society, Mr. I. F. Erin,

II D 10

III H

IV

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 20, 1935.

2150 West Cortez Street.

Honorary President,
His Grace, Bishop Leonty,
President, I. F. Erin,
Recording Secretary, A. Lobanov

APR 1 1935

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 12, 1935.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF CHICAGO SOCIETY TO AID
CHILDREN OF RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS

Due to the extremely critical situation existing among the Russian orphans abroad--most of them are the children of Russian emigrants who fled from the Bolshevik regime--a call has been sent to all countries for immediate help to these victims. This call for help also reached Chicago.

In June of 1933, in Chicago, a group was formed of persons interested in the cause, and it was decided, following the example of other cities, to organize a society for the purpose of aiding the children and orphans of Russian emigrants. The society actually was founded in October of 1933. On November 18, 1933, the society held its first entertainment for the benefit of the orphans, and the results, both materially and morally, were good. The net proceeds from the evening amounted to \$45.20. In December of 1933, \$25 of this sum was sent to the children's orphanage at Gapovo, Jugoslavia through the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank under receipt #55520.

II D 10

III H

IV

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 12, 1935.

In 1934 the society gradually began to develop its activity. New members began to join the organization and the work began gradually to take form. It is necessary to notice in this connection that besides the members, a lively interest in the work of the society was taken by the Russian artists living in Chicago. They always willingly and without remuneration, assisted in arranging and presenting the musical parts of the programs. The clerical staffs of the Russian churches and the organizations affiliated with them, played an active part in the affairs of the society. Bishop Leonty, of the Chicago diocese, at the society's request, accepted the honorary chairmanship. With his permission and on his recommendation, collections were made in the churches under his jurisdiction. His Grace, Bishop Leonty, has generally taken a very active part in the affairs of the society, which began to receive donations, membership fees, etc.

On May 20, 1934, a second concert was arranged which was also well attended. The net proceeds for the benefit of the orphans amounted to \$64.50. On October 21, the "Day of the Russian Child" was celebrated. During the day, \$111.01 was

WPA (ILL) PFC

II D 10

III H

IV

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 12, 1935.

collected.

Besides the benefit evenings, the society collected donations on subscription lists, in the churches, etc. During the year 1934 the society raised \$353.55, of which \$96.47 went for expenses. From the net balance, \$25 was sent to the tuberculosis preventorium in France, through the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank. This institution takes care only of tubercular Russian orphans. To the children's orphanage in Dubno, Poland, \$25 was forwarded through the same bank; in September of 1934, \$50 was sent to the same institution. Altogether during the year 1934 the society sent \$175 to various children's institutions in France, and the balance, left on deposit with the society on January 1, 1935, amounted to \$82.08. From this amount, \$15 was sent to Poland and \$15 to France, during this current year. It was decided to send \$25 to the orphanage in Vilno, Poland, where forty Russian orphans are cared for, and \$10 to the Aphon Monastery, in Greece.

The question may arise as to why so much money was sent to institutions in Poland. The answer is that Poland harbors the largest number of Russian orphans. They

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

II D 10

III H

IV

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 12, 1935.

flee there across the border after their parents are either shot or exiled to concentration camps on Solovki [island prison camp in the Black Sea], or other places, and the children are left homeless and uncared-for. Besides, the districts where these institutions in Poland are located, suffered floods, epidemics of typhoid, and other afflictions. The money sent there was forwarded in haste to save the lives of more than four hundred children, who were near death from the cholera epidemic. From all the institutions, acknowledgments were received with thanks for the money sent by the society. We have also received several new appeals for help.

At present the society, besides collecting money, is engaged in collecting discarded clothing, which will be shipped to the orphans. There is a desperate need of clothes and shoes. The society carries on its work honestly and [its policies are] above reproach. No one receives any remuneration for his work. The expenses are incurred only when they are absolutely necessary. All the financial accounting is done very accurately under the constant supervision of a special committee. All expenses are accounted for by receipts. All business meetings are open to the public.

WFO (L.L.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

III H

IV

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 12, 1935.

The society appeals to all tender-hearted Russians to join its ranks and to help alleviate the suffering of the unfortunate innocent victims, the Russian orphans.

All inquiries should be addressed to Madam Maksimov 1708 West Chicago Avenue. She will forward all information.

J. F. Erin,
chairman of the society.

PROJ. 30273

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 13, 1934.

THE DAY OF THE RUSSIAN CHILD A SUCCESS

The Chicago branch of the Russian Emigre Children's Aid Society held a social gathering and an entertainment for the benefit of the destitute Russian children who are refugees in foreign countries. The affair, which was called The Day of the Russian Child, was held October 21 at the Russian-American Club. The evening was a complete success, both financially and artistically.

The Russian artists who answered the call in large numbers and disinterestedly contributed their talent to make the evening a success are chiefly responsible for the splendid outcome of the efforts of the committee in charge of arrangements. They offered a rich and extensive program of Russian music, songs, and dances. The public highly enjoyed the program; the entire audience was enthralled by its own native music, songs, and dances performed by native artists.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 13, 1934.

The following Russian artists contributed their time and talent to the affair without any remuneration whatsoever: I. Viniarskayd, Ukrainian singer; L. Vadimov, Russian baritone; L. Gedevanova, radio singer; A. Dobrokhotov, balalaika player; V. Pirova, dancer; I. Laksakova, singer; P. Melidov, opera baritone; Mrs. Kostovaya, accompanist.

The committee that arranged the entertainment expresses its sincere thanks to the artists participating in the program, as well as to the following persons and institutions for their hearty co-operation in making the event a big success: the Right Reverend Leonti, the Right Reverend Timon, the Reverend S. Snegerov, the Russian newspaper Rassviet, its publishers and editors, and to all persons who in any way assisted in arranging The Day of the Russian Child.

The net proceeds from the affair, including admission tickets and bar

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 13, 1934.

receipts, were \$111.01. This money will be used to alleviate the sorrows and tribulations of Russian refugee children in many foreign countries.

The Chicago Branch of
the Russian Emigre Children's Aid Society

I. F. Erin, chairman,
A. D. Dobrokhotoy, secretary.

The Chicago Branch.....Aid Society
I. F. Erin, chairman,
A. D. Dot....., secretary.

II D 10
III H

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 16, 1934.

"THE DAY OF THE RUSSIAN CHILD"

[Benefit Evening for Russian Refugee Children]

It is known to every Russian in America that there are tens, if not hundreds of thousands of children of Russian emigres living outside of Russia. Especially large numbers of these unfortunate, innocent victims of the revolutionary upheaval in Russia now live in countries bordering upon Russia. Even to this day, the flow of Russian child emigration from Russia continues.

The lot of these young unfortunates is indeed bleak and most pitiable. Many of them become beggars, petty thieves, and even criminals, in their efforts to procure the means with which to buy their daily bread--until they fall into the hands of the police or are placed in some orphanage. These facts can be confirmed from the letters constantly coming from countries having large numbers of refugee children--from Poland, Lithuania, Yugoslavia, France, and other countries. Among these appeals for aid are many written

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10

III H

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 16, 1934.

by Russian youngsters confined in sanitariums for tubercular children and in other charitable institutions.

As a result of one of these urgent appeals for aid, the Chicago Branch of the Russian Emigre's Children's Aid Society has recently sent fifty dollars to a Russian orphanage in Dubno, Poland. The Chicago Branch is now arranging a special festival to be known as "The Day of the Russian Child". A splendid concert will be held, and there will be a variety of entertainment throughout the evening. The affair will take place October 21 in the hall of the Russian-American Democratic Club, located at 1902 West Division Street. A number of prominent Russian artists have kindly consented to participate in the concert. They include, among others, Maria Viniarskaya, singer; Nina Gedevanova, singer and entertainer; M. Vadin, baritone; Miss Disconti, dancer; Paulina Maxakova, singer of Russian folk melodies; Vera Mirova, a renowned ballet dancer; Maria Mashir, opera singer; and George Relidov, baritone.

The arrangements committee is busy attending to all the details so that the

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II D 10

III H

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 16, 1934.

occasion will prove an outstanding success. Many good people have contributed food and drinks to supply the bar during the coming event. The Russian clergy, headed by Archbishop Leon, has issued an appeal to all Russian congregations in Chicago urging support of "The Day of the Russian Child".

The Chicago Branch of the Russian Emigre's Children's Aid Society also accepts contributions of used clothing, shoes, and other articles which can be sold. The cash realized from their sale will be turned over to the treasurer of the Society to be used in giving aid to unfortunate Russian children in foreign countries. A. V. Maksimov is the treasurer and financial secretary of the Society. His address is 1608 West Chicago Avenue.

It is now up to all Russians living in Chicago and vicinity to give their utmost support to "The Day of the Russian Child," and thus to provide funds for the aid of poor Russian Child refugees scattered all over the world.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II D 10

III H

I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 21, 1934.

AN AID TO POLITICAL PRISONERS

(Editorial)

There are, in the United States, many groups and special committees whose aim it is to bring aid to political prisoners in various countries. The Italians collect funds to aid political prisoners in Italy; the Spaniards are helping political prisoners in Spain; the Germans collect money to aid their countrymen in prison for political offenses. There are Socialist committees, Anarchist committees, Communist committees and others, soliciting funds to aid political prisoners.

A few years ago there existed in Detroit, a Russian committee to aid political prisoners and political exiles in Russia. It is to be regretted that this committee has ceased to exist; hence, the Russian political prisoners are forgotten men. No one collects any funds or does anything else to improve the lot of those dying a slow death in Bolshevik prisons and in Siberian exile. And, once they are forgotten by their own countrymen, they

WPA (UL) PROJ. 30275

II D 10

III H

I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 21, 1934.

cannot expect any help from anywhere, as all the existing committees are concerned with aiding only their own racial or national kin.

In no other country in the world are there so many political prisoners as in Soviet Russia. In other countries there are scores, hundreds or thousands of political prisoners, but in Russia there are hundreds of thousands of these unfortunate people, suffering most horrible indignities in addition to hunger and disease. They perish from starvation, from cold, from heavy forced labor and from various maladies and infections.

It would seem reasonable to suppose that the Russian group in America would undertake some truly heroic measures to ease the lot of the victims of Bolshevik despotism; but, alas, nothing is being done in this direction, not even as much as is being accomplished by the Italians, the Spaniards, or even the Bulgarians, whose number in this country is indeed small as compared to the number of Russians in America.

It is futile to attribute our lack of interest to the hard times or to the

II D 10

III H

I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 21, 1934.

poverty of our people. The same hard times are being experienced by other national groups, and yet, these other groups are achieving outstanding results in their efforts to aid their political prisoners, while we do nothing.

This indifference on the part of our people in America toward the suffering of political prisoners and exiles in Russia cannot be excused, either, by the fact that an overwhelming majority of our group is anti-Bolshevik, and always talks of the necessity of a "decisive struggle with Bolshevism". It is obvious that those living in America cannot fight Bolshevism in Russia by active participation in the struggle. But they can aid indirectly by giving financial and moral support to those engaged in the actual fight against Bolshevism in Russia.

It is hoped and desired that the former Detroit committee will return to life, and will again raise money for the aid of political prisoners and political exiles in Soviet Russia. But, if this committee has been completely dissolved, it is then necessary to organize a new committee of persons who enjoy the full confidence of the entire Russian group in this country. We

II D 10

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

III H

I E

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 21, 1934.

have no doubt that an appeal issued by such a committee would be answered promptly, if not by the entire Russian group, at least by its foremost and most prominent members.

II D 10
IV

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 19, 1933.

FROM THE COMMITTEE FOR THE AID OF THE RUSSIAN
EMIGRES' CHILDREN, IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A meeting arranged by a group of Russian workers for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Russian Emigrees' Children's Aid Society was held on Thursday, October 12.

The order of business was as follows:

1. The **report** of the organizing group
2. The election of a temporary committee
3. The institution of an "Aid Day" for the benefit of Russian children
4. The working out of further plans of action

WPA (ILL) PR01.30275

Massviet (The Dawn), Oct. 19, 1933.

5. Miscellaneous matters

Twenty persons were present. They all warmly approved the idea of organizing such a branch. Mr. I. T. Erin, unanimously elected chairman of the meeting, read the report of the initiating group. This report well presented the unhappy lot of the Russian emigrants' children, scattered all over the globe. The chairman mentioned the work of this Russian society in other countries, and pointed out the necessity of organizing the proposed branch in Chicago.

The report made a deep impression upon those present; and it was decided to form a branch society under the above-mentioned name, and immediately to start collecting funds and begin active work in the aid of Russian children.

Mrs. Huber made a motion that a collection be taken at the meeting. The motion was unanimously carried. The collection totaled ten dollars, thus

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 19, 1933.

marking the beginning of this charitable institution of the Russian colony in Chicago.

A temporary committee of seven was elected, composed of the following persons: P. Maksakova, chairman; N. I. Vishnievsky, vice-chairman; I. E. Erin, recording secretary; A. V. Maksimova, financial secretary; Mrs. Huber, treasurer; Mrs. Bernard and A. D. Dobrokhotoff, members of the committee. The committee was instructed to add other useful co-workers from among the colony. After the committee had been elected those present at the meeting made a solemn promise to help it in its work. Then the members began to make various recommendations, many of which had been well thought out, and were very useful. One of the recommendations suggested the issuance of subscription blanks, to be used in securing contributions; another proposed collecting old tinfoils, old furniture, old clothing, etc., which could be sold, the proceeds to be turned over to the Society. Another recommendation proposed asking the co-operation of all Russian organizations; also asking the Russian Emigrees'

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 19, 1933.

Children's Aid Society in New York for literature on the activities of that Society. Other suggestions referred to arranging a concert and ball as soon as possible, and to asking Russian artists in America for help and co-operation. One suggested that the committee write a letter to the Slavonic League at the University of Chicago, a student organization.

The temporary committee of the Russian Emigrees' Children's Aid Society of Chicago made the following declaration:

1. Having before us the great and sacred aim of bringing help to unfortunate Russian children, we take upon ourselves this difficult task, feeling deeply our moral duty toward these young unfortunates.

2. In the near future we shall call a meeting of all Russians taking part in our welfare interests, in order to elect a permanent committee.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 19, 1933.

We have heard it asserted that woebegone critics in the colony are beginning to harm our great work by spreading complaints, and are asking why we do not organize aid for needy Russians of all types in Chicago. And hereby we declare that it would be beneficial to organize aid for local needy Russians of all kinds, like the aid to Russian children; but we find that nobody suffers such sharp and urgent need as the Russian orphans, children of the Russian emigrees, because they are defenseless and without aid. The large majority of them are complete orphans; others have parents who are invalids or are suffering from insanity, tuberculosis, or other grave diseases which exclude them from any possibility of gainful work.

Of such unfortunates we speak here, and of such orphans. There are tens of thousands of them here, in Europe, and in many other countries. Can any one of sound mind protest against organizing aid for the unfortunate children of Russian emigrants scattered over the world? These unfortunate children find life extremely cruel, as they are completely neglected, or in the care of

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176
FR01.30275

II D 10
IV

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 19, 1935.

orphanages or other philanthropic institutions. In the majority of cases, however, they are kept at the expense of the Russian Emigrees' Children's Aid Society. And therefore we consider it necessary to organize a branch of this Society in Chicago.

In conclusion, we appeal to all Russian immigrants in Chicago and vicinity for support of our new Society, and for contributions at the altar of the sacred cause of helping these unfortunate sons and daughters of the Russian emigrees everywhere.

In the name of the Temporary Committee of the Russian Emigrees' Children Aid Society:

I. I. Erin, secretary

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

III A

I C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 17, 1932.

A DUTY WAS FULFILLED

by

Archimandrite Timon



The "Russkiy Vecher-Kontsert" (Russian Evening Concert), arranged by the Russian Colony of Chicago and held on Sunday, December 4 for the benefit of the United Charities of Chicago, met with great artistic and financial success.

The broad-minded section of the colony showed its sympathy with the difficult conditions of their suffering, unemployed brothers. It was very pleasant to see the fraternal unity of the Russian people gathered together to aid the unemployed. The Princess Theater, located in the center of the city, was filled long before eight o'clock. All admission tickets were sold and many people could not attend the concert. The audience in return for its participation in this benevolent deed, was offered an excellent program.

With a deep feeling of sincere gratitude, we can speak of the participation

II D 10

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 17, 1932.

III A

I C at this charity entertainment of the best representatives of Russian art living in Chicago. Because of their participation, the concert resulted in a celebration of Russian art.

The newspaper, The Daily News, outlined in its review, besides the variety of the excellent program, the high quality of the choirs of three churches and the exceptional talents of the participating artists.



The comprehensive program consisted of the following:

1. "Osanna"--Fateev.
2. "Otche Nash" (The Lord's Prayer)--Kedrov. (by the Choir of Holy Trinity Cathedral, under the direction of V. F. Griviskiy).
3. Popular Music (by a string orchestra under the direction of A. W. Grech).
4. Romances and Songs (by S. I. Shuchvostova, accompanied by K. S. Kamenskiy).

II D 10

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

III A

I C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 17, 1932.



5. Folk Dances (by Marusia Fanek and L. Lobov).
6. Violin Solo--compositions of Liubin, Bach, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and L. Vochcherini-Dushkin, (by Florentin Piatetskiy).
7. "Lezginka" (Caucasian Dance)--(by G. Kirsov).
8. "Shchedrik"--Leontovich; "Vdol po Peterskoy" (Along the Peter Street)--Folk Songs, "Uzh Ia Zoloto Horoniu" (Already I am hiding the Gold)--Rimsky-Korsakoff, (by the Choir of St. Michael's Church, under the direction of I. K. Nazarenko).
9. "Zahod Solntsa" (The Sunset)--Folk Song, "Oy, Moia Divchina" (Oh, My Girl) and "Zhuravli Uleteli" (The Cranes departed)--(by the Choir of St. Peter and Paul Church, under the direction of Ignaliy Begun).

II D 10

II P 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

III A

I C 10. Russian Songs--(by George A. Melidoff, baritone of the Imperial Opera of Petrograd).

11. Piano Solo--compositions of Mendelssohn, Tchaikowsky, and Schubert--(by Professor P. T. Zaychenko).

12. Russian Ballet (by L. Volkova, V. Andreeva and M. Mullen). "The Bee"--Rimsky-Korsakoff (by Ruth Irvor, Prima Ballerina of the Chicago Opera House). Russian Dances--(by L. Volkova, and Edward Caton, Premier of the Chicago Opera House).

13. Russian Songs, (by V. Dubinskiy).

14. "Gopak" (Cossak Dance) (by F. Grib and I. Antsiferoff).

15. "Choir of Peasants" from the Opera "Mizhegorodtsi"--E. Napravkin, "Solovey" (The Nightingale)--Tchaikowsky and "The American Hymn" (by the Choir of



II D 10

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 17, 1932.

III A

I C

Holy Trinity Cathedral, under the direction of V. F. Grivskiy).



The orchestra was under the direction of V. S. Vorontsov.

It is my privilege, extended by the United Charities of Chicago and the committee who arranged the Russian concert, to express their profound gratitude to all the participants in the program and to all the kindhearted people who contributed food and clothing for hundreds of poor families in the city of Chicago.

II D 10

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

I D 2 c

IV

ORGANIZING A RUSSIAN UNITED RELIEF COMMITTEE IN CHICAGO

Rassviet, Nov. 19, 1931.

RUSSIAN



On Sunday, November 15, on the initiative of the Russian American Citizens' Club, a meeting of the representatives of all Russian organization in Chicago and vicinity was called for the purpose of creating a Russian United Relief Committee in Chicago.

In spite of the haste with which the meeting was called (invitations were sent only three days in advance) the meeting was attended by representatives of seven Russian organizations.

There were represented: the Russian-American Citizens' Club with a delegation of five persons who were at the same time the organization committee; The Independent Mutual Aid Society, with four representatives; the "Knowledge" Society, with two delegates; the Union of Russian Officers, with two delegates; The Russian Children's School of Gary, Ind., with two delegates; the Transfiguration Society, with one delegate; and the "Sadko" Club, with one delegate. Organizations, such as the Holy Trinity Brotherhood on Leavitt St. and others, informed the Committee that they were busy organizing

Rassviet, Nov. 19, 1931.

benefit entertainments and were unable to send their delegates to this meeting. However, they were entirely in accord with the idea to create a Committee. They promised to send delegates to the next meeting and join in the Committee's efforts. It showed that the appeal to the colony to create immediately a Russian Relief Committee met with a hearty response on the part of the Russian immigrants, and this makes us hope for a bright future.

Delegates were instructed by their organizations to restrict their activity only to matters pertaining to relief work. The delegates first listened to a report of the organization Committee, and after that to the report of the State Committee which had given relief to the needy, had worked out a program of activity for the future, and had elected a provisional committee of five for preparatory work and for convening the next meeting. The delegates decided to restrict the work of the United Committee strictly to the relief of the needy and unemployed.

The provisional Committee was instructed to make one more appeal to the Russian colony to send delegates to the Committee and to work out a detailed plan for the United Committee. The meeting lasted four hours and was very successful. All participants at the meeting seriously considered the prob-



Rassviet, Nov. 19, 1931.

lem of relief, except two representatives from one radical organization who all through the meeting strove to divert attention of the delegates from the matters of relief to those of politics.

After the meeting the provisional committee was offered services for collecting money, food and clothes for the needy. One of the clubs furnished its own hall and musical talent free of charge for a concert program for the benefit of the needy, and recommended donations of provisions for the refreshments. All this to be arranged by this Club under control of the Relief Committee, the entire proceeds to be used for the benefit of those in need. One of the delegates offered to donate goods worth several thousand dollars for the relief of needy Russians.

The Committee was organized so as to act on two fronts: 1) to work in cooperation with the State Committee in order to get from the latter relief for the Russian unemployed, as is done by other nationalities, and 2) to work independently among the Russians and all contributions to be distributed directly among the Russian unemployed.

Thus the first meeting gave extremely good results. It laid down a good

Rassviet, Nov. 19, 1931.



basis for future work.

I like to believe that in these hard times the Russians shall live up to the sacred principle: "All for one and one for all." It is necessary to achieve a close union on the field of mutual aid and by united efforts to help those Russians who suffer from unemployment.

The conference was attended by the representatives of the Russian press.

J. F. Erin

Anonymous - "Chicago Aid Society for Russian Children ^{WPA 30275}
in U. S. and Abroad", Moskva (Monthly) October 1930.

The above named Society was organized in Chicago on June 7th of this year, with the direct participation of: A. G. Bush, Mrs. O. I. Lisov, Mrs. A. V. Meklashevsky and A. I. Iosefovitch. This organization was warmly received not only by the Russian Colony, but also by American groups. The constitution and by-laws have been already framed and approved.

With the opening of the season the Womens' Committee of the Society began its work. Let us hope that all those who understand the meaning and importance of this organization will do their utmost to come to its assistance. In the near future the official addresses will be announced, where donations may be sent, and where persons may enroll for membership.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 17, 1927.

APA (ILL) 140 1000

GRATITUDE

The committee for organization of the concert for the benefit of poor Russian children in China brings its hearty thanks to the artists who kindly participated in that concert, including the singers Miss P. N. Maxakova, Miss O. N. Tobolzova and Francisca Pototskaya, and to all other persons who participated in that concert. The Chicago Rassviet and Amerikanskaya also deserve hearty thanks for kindly publishing articles in their papers.

II D 10
II E 2 f

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), April 14, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

DO NOT FORGET (Editorial)

A concert and ball which proved to be a great success were given on Sunday, April 11th, at the Schoenhofen Hall, by the Russian Society for Aid to Political Prisoners in Russia. In connection with this undertaking there was published in the Rassviet of April 9th an appeal to the Russian colonists. The author of this editorial, entitled "Do Not Forget," explains the necessity of relief to the political prisoners, and quotes the following words of the great Russian poet, A. S. Pushkin, "..... In the deep pits of the Siberian mines, keep proudly patient. Your sorrowful work, thoughts and great aspirations will not be lost in vain. Hope, that true sister in misfortune, will awaken delight and joy even in a dark cave. The moment longed for will come; love and friendliness towards you will arise and will reach you, just as my voice reaches you in your prison holes through the somber bars. The heavy shackles will fall, the prisons will break down, and freedom will joyfully greet you at the gates. And your swords will be returned to you by your brothers."

II D 10
II 2 2 f

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, April 14, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30274

The children of the Tushkin memorial school played on their string instruments many Russian folksongs and compositions. The audience gave the children a great ovation.

Files of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 North Broadway, Chicago.
October 25, 1926.

[TWO VITAL MATTERS]

The Chicago Association of Russian Officers
Gen. Tcheslavsky, 343 S. Richmond St.,
Phone Superior 9379, Chicago, Illinois.

Executive Committee:

Gen. B. V. Tcheslavsky,	President.
Col. V. V. Shunkoff,	Vice President
Capt. A. B. Lobanoff,	Secretary
Capt. R. J. Homko,	Treasurer
Gen. A. Martynoff,	Member
Lieut. H. Barsoff,	Member
Capt. Shukvostoff,	Substitute Member.

Revision Committee:

Gen. A. M. Uzefovich,	Chairman.
Capt. P. B. Belgradsky,	Member
Lieut. P. P. Novitsky,	Member.

Files of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 North Broadway, Chicago.

Oct. 25, 1926

To Dr. Krasnow:

Before the Chicago Association of Russian officers there are two matters: one from New York, from the society to aid the construction of the aeroplane E. E. Sikorsky S-36, another from the American Consul in Shanghai describing the very sad situation of Russian orphans located within the borders of China. The counsel has requested the Y. M. C. A. and all Russian organizations to aid.

After looking into this information we have found that the first matter is of general concern to all Russians, the second being a purely philanthropic affair. The Executive Committee of the Chicago Association of Russian officers is requesting all Russians in the city of Chicago, regardless of their political views, to be present at the general conference of this committee and the Russian Colony, on Sunday October 31st, at 3 P.M. in the Y.M.C.A. headquarters, 19 S. LaSalle St., in order to discuss the question of arranging charitable affairs to aid the above mentioned.

Col. Shumkoff has been appointed as representative of the Chicago Association of Russian Officers.

Signed:

Gen. Tcheslavsky, Pres.
Sec. Capt. Shukrostoff.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 24, 1926.

WPA FILE 100275

IMMIGRANTS FROM SUKHOTENTSY SHOW SOME ACTIVITY

A group of Russian Chicago immigrants from Sukhotentsy, a village in the province of Volyn, decided some fifteen months ago to have a school built in that village by means of money collected here.

During fifteen months that group of farmers from Volyn succeeded in raising the sum of \$725. Now a school is being built in Sukhotentsy. The immigrants from Volyn are rejoicing because they have been able to realize their modest plan, and now they are thinking about giving some further help to their countrymen in that district.

It is a modest plan, but one deserving to be fully endorsed and encouraged by the colony.

How desirable it is that more similar tasks would be undertaken and realized in the same unobtrusive, modest way

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 24, 1926.

REF ID: A601 30275

Some good has been achieved with the help of the money raised by the Vlynians: a school has been built. And the population of the province of Volyn needs schools very badly.

A. Zemetchensky.

II D 10

III H

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 24, 1924.

HOW SHOULD WE CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS (Editorial)

Tomorrow everyone of you when he meets his friends and acquaintances will wish them a "Happy Christmas."

Many express this wish quite sincerely, believing that this is the day when one should wish all that is good to one's neighbor. Many will use this form of greeting because they have used it so long. There will be found also persons to whom it does not matter at all what they say to the friends they meet. "We are saying what everybody else is saying."

Tomorrow, day of the celebration of the birth of Christ, most of you will eat a fat turkey or chicken, or a fattened young pig with the traditional stuffing of buckwheat. All that, despite prohibition, will be washed down with some liquor, which makes some feel soft and full of love towards everybody, and arouses in others the desire to fight and behave in a disorderly way.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 24, 1924.

To put it in a few words, we shall celebrate. In America we can have a celebration that may not be luxurious, but need not be beggarly.

But what is happening in Russia?

Will our people there be at least not hungry? Will our Russian children be able to sip a little milk and eat a slice of bread?

We know that there is again a drought in the Volga region. In the central part and in the south of Russia a civil war is threatening. This means famine for millions of children and adults. This is the kind of celebration that they are going to have in our native country.

While we here will stuff ourselves with all kinds of savory, rich food, there, on the Volga, the Dnieper and the Pripyat, little children will cry and beg for bread, just a small crust of bread.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 24, 1924.

We shall not discuss now whose fault it is that a country which some time ago was the richest in bread, now extends its hand asking for bread like a beggar.

But we shall not close our eyes either to the fact that our native country is stricken by a calamity.

The Russian people need help. Russian babies want to eat. Should we not feed them?

Friends, readers, think of that and come to the rescue. Let no one among us say: "We do not recognize the bolsheviki, and shall not help them."

The bolsheviki themselves are not suffering from hunger. They can eat all they want. It is the poorest peasants and workmen and their children who are hungry.

Let not those who trust the bolsheviki refuse to help their people under

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 24, 1924.

the pretext that "Our workmen's and peasants' government will help the people out of this calamity."

It is difficult to tell whether the government will help out the people or not. Meanwhile the government is not able to cope, unaided from the outside, with all the calamities which have befallen the Russian people. If help had not been given from the outside during the first famine, many more people would have perished in the Volga region.

We should consider that, and having thought it over, we should come to the conclusion that Russia needs us.

We can help the starving children in Russia, if not all, at least a part of them.

Let everyone of you try to spend tomorrow on your Christmas celebration only half of what you were intending to spend.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 24, 1924.

It can be said safely that the majority of the readers of the Russian Herald has assigned for 'good time' not less than one dollar.

Arrange things so that you will spend only 50 cents instead of one dollar, and give the remaining 50 cents to the relief of the hungry children and orphans in Russia.

The Russian Herald has, on the whole, about 20,000 readers. Let us admit that only a fourth part of these will find it possible to spare half a dollar for the good cause of helping the children of our people.

This will mean that 5,000 persons will contribute 50 cents each, which will give a total amount of \$2,500. This sum of money would be of great help to those who need relief.

When we are speaking of readers of the Russian Herald, we do not mean only those who subscribe to this paper, but also all those who buy the paper from the stands or read it with some friend.

II D 10
III H

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 24, 1924.

APR 21 1941

Let such persons also not forget the small children who stretch their skinny little hands begging for a slice of bread.

If we are all to act thus; if we all celebrate Christmas, only in such a case shall we be able to say that our celebration was truly a holiday, not only for ourselves, but also for the hungry little children in Russia. They will not forget the good Russian-Americans, with big, compassionate hearts.

The Russian Herald proposes to all its readers to send to the hungry children in Russia, through its office, or through any other intermediary, half of the amount which they intend to spend tomorrow.

We shall publish reports on these donations and the names of all those who respond to our appeal.

Tomorrow let there be only one slogan for all of us: "Relief to the starving children in Russia instead of a 'good time.'"

II D 10

III H

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Nov. 18, 1924.

CONCERNING THE SENDING OF PACKAGES TO RUSSIA (Editorial)

A few days ago the superintendent of the United States parcel post made an interesting declaration in which he repudiates all responsibility for the safe delivery of packages which are being sent from America to Russia.

The packages which are sent from America to Russia and the value of which averages \$10 to \$15 are taxed by the Soviet government with a custom duty amounting to \$100 and even more.

Naturally, the addressees are not able to pay these \$100, and therefore the package becomes the property of the state.

For several years there has been practiced in Soviet Russia such a confiscation of packages sent from America. Enough has been said about that. There have been complaints and protests; but no improvement in the delivery of packages is noticeable. They are still being confiscated

II D 10

III H

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Nov. 18, 1924. 672.100, 672.101-672.102

by means of this clever trick of levying exorbitant custom duties, while those who do it know that poor people cannot pay so much money.

Who is sending packages from America to Russia? Farmers and workmen. To whom do they send these packages? To their relatives and friends who are also farmers and workmen.

That these packages are being sent by speculators, by bourgeois to other bourgeois, can be said only by foolish people, or else simply by dishonest people who profess that they want to "serve the peasants and workmen," and who under this pretext rob these poor people of all the presents which they get from America.

The American superintendent of the parcel post department cannot be suspected of telling an untruth.

The tricks perpetrated on Russians who are receiving packages from

II D 10
III H

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Nov. 18, 1924. WPA FILE: 8077

America are well known to everybody. They are known even to the local Communist organizations which already a year ago had promised "to settle the misunderstandings arising in connection with the sending of packages."

Did they settle that? No!

And until now we are not able to send Christmas presents to our relatives and friends with any assurance that they will receive them; we have still reasons to fear that the Soviet authorities will demand from the addressee \$100 or \$200 custom duties on the present sent by us.

Truly one cannot but wonder how the "workmen's and peasants' government" serves the workmen and peasants!

We who are living in America think that the Russian government cares for the welfare of the people, protects its interests and does not allow that the poor would be despoiled of what should belong to them.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Nov. 18, 1924.

WPA (111) 1100.34075

But meanwhile we are getting news which shows that instead of being protected the poor are being treated in just the opposite way.

What right then to the appellation of "friends of the people" have those who have organized that trick with packages sent by the poor to the poor?

Russian peasants and workmen who have been marooned in America! Tell us: are those who levy custom duties of \$100 or more on your packages that are worth \$10; and who, when the addressee is not able to pay so much, give the package to any person except the one to whom it was sent, - are all these Soviet authorities doing what is right, or are they wronging the people?

II D 10

III G

I E

RUSSIAN

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), Oct. 20, 1924.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

The Chicago Society for Technical Aid to the U. S. S. R. prepares for the celebration of the fifth anniversary of its existence. We have been told that the society, with the help of some other organizations, has sent to Russia during the famine \$4,000 and two carloads of clothes.

During the time of its existence this society has transported to Russia 300 persons.

II D 10

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. X, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Novoye Russkoye Slovo (New Russian Word), Feb. 26, 1924.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR FUND FOR AID TO STUDENTS,
WRITERS, AND ARTISTS IN MOSCOW

"On the first of February there was held here a very successful entertainment for the benefit of the Fund for Aid to Students, Writers, and Artists in Moscow. This fund, as is known, has existed for several years in New York, but had a few members in Chicago. Some time ago several Chicago members of this organization, in view of the increasing need for this fund, conceived the idea of forming a local committee which would be a section of the New York Fund.

"The best talent of the Russian community took part."

II D 10
II A 3 b

RUSSIAN

Russian Herald,)Russkii Viestnik), 2/16/24. JF 12 10 10 10

RELIEF FUND FOR NEEDY SCIENTISTS, WRITERS AND ARTISTS
IN RUSSIA.

During the last three or four years there has been in existence in New York a relief fund for needy scientists, artists and writers in Russia. During that time several thousand dollars have been collected and spent for that purpose.

Dr. Sophia A. Novakovsky was the Chicago representative of this fund. She has succeeded in enrolling here a good many members. The membership fee is \$3.00 per year. Besides these fees the fund was being replenished by the proceeds from various enterprises, such as lectures, concerts, etc. A concert which has been arranged a short time ago in New York with the participation of artists of the Moscow Arts' Theater brought about \$1,000.00 of profit.

As to its purposes this organization is a strictly non-partisan one; it has nothing in common with any institutions or organizations of a political character and pursues only the aim of relief to the above mentioned needy people.

II D 10
II A 3 b

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), 2/16/24.

A Committee of this Relief Fund has been organized recently in our city, and this Committee aims to become a branch of the New York organization. Last Friday this Committee arranged for the first time a concert which took place in the private apartment of Dr. Zhak, who was so kind as to put at the disposal of the Committee this large apartment. This enabled the Committee to save the considerable sum of money which would have been spent otherwise on the renting of a hall.

The best artists of the Chicago Russian colony participated in this concert. They refused to accept any remuneration proving thereby that they were in sympathy with the purpose of the concert. About 150 persons attended the concert and were very pleased with it. Among the artists who participated in the concert were: Mr. Amtek (a young talented violinist); Mr. Aster (a wonderful pianist who has recently come from Russia); Mr. S.A. Borovsky (an opera singer, very popular in Chicago); Miss Mina Isayev (a favorite of the Chicago public); Mr. L.I. Kopelevich-Luganov, (a popular dramatic artist) and his talented wife, Mrs. E.L. Les-Luganov, an actress; Y.P. Lukin (a celebrated barytone of the Russian opera and a member of the troupe of Baliev's "Bat"), and the talented young pianist, Mr. J. Rayev.

II D 10
II A 3 b

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), 2/16/24.

The public appreciated the performance of everyone of the talented artists, and there was a lot of applause.

Ch. G.

II D 10

I C

III H

RUSSIAN

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), May 21, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROC 3527

UNNECESSARY ENMITY

(Editorial)

A few days ago there appeared on the pages of the Chicago Tribune an article specially devoted to the consideration of the fact that among the various groups of immigrants there are many cases when some nationality is conducting a campaign against some other nationality.

And this is true. Germans abuse the French, and Frenchmen, in their turn, pour abuse in their papers on the Germans.

The Greeks revile the Turks, and the Turks treat the Greeks the same way.

The Russian newspapers pour abuse on the Poles and the Roumanians, and the Polish and Roumanian papers answer by abusing the Russians. The "red" papers abuse the "whites" who, in turn, say nasty things about the "reds."

II D 10

I C

III H

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Svobodnaya Rossiya, May 21, 1923.

All European nations are ready to jump at each other's throats; the immigrants bring with them from Europe their national prejudice and their hatred towards other nationalities and continue to foster them here.

The Chicago Tribune has expressed the opinion that this should not happen in America, as all nationalities have equal rights here, and so, says this paper, there is no reason for fostering this enmity here.

It can be easily understood why the Tribune says that; it is an American paper, and it would like that all foreigners would forget their native countries as soon as possible.

Still there is also much truth in what the Tribune has to say about

II D 10

I C

III H

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL. 1871) 40276

Svobodnaya Rossiya, May 21, 1923.

this matter; it is true that here in America there is no sense in keeping up the enmity between nationalities.

The Russian papers write often about the bad treatment which the Russians get in Poland and Roumania.

It is impossible to avoid entirely writing about these things for in these countries are living our brothers, and we cannot be indifferent to their fate; and if the Poles and Roumanians who have seized certain regions act unjustly and cruelly, oppress the population, we naturally cannot praise them for doing this.

But this is the worst part of it: When we here in America abuse Poland or the Roumanians, the Russians living in Poland and Bessarabia do not get any benefit from our writings.

What they need is not our abuse, but help.

II D 10

I C

III H

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) 1987 3027

Svobodnaya Rossiya, May 21, 1923.

We Russians living here should collect money for Russian institutions in Poland, for schools, orphanages and newspapers.

It would not be so difficult to collect here a few hundred dollars, and it would be a great help for the Russians living in Poland.

Such help would be a very useful thing indeed. But if all our help consists only in words, if we only abuse those who treat badly our countrymen, and if we do not give them any substantial help at the same time, what benefit do they get from that?

II D 10
I D 2 b

RUSSIAN

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), May 21, 1923.

WPA 611 3 FROJ 30275

EXCEPTIONALLY SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT

The concert of the Cooperative Russian Restaurant for the benefit of the hungry orphans of Russia had a colossal moral and financial success. All the Russian dramatic, vocal, and musical talent of our city answered the call of the committee for the arrangement of this concert. All the amateurs of the Russian theater for a long time prepared for this concert, while the undertaking itself was energetically advertised among the Russian colony; the paper Free Russia had put its pages at the disposal of the committee. All the Russian organizations had also actively concurred to the success of the enterprise; all amateurs of the Russian theater, well prepared, appeared to perform their program.

The program of the concert was very rich in interesting numbers, and, thanks to the exemplary order, was started and finished at the proper time. All the numbers of the program were brilliant. The large Schoenhoffen

II D 10
I D 2 L

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Svobodnaya Rossiya, May 21, 1923.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30775

hall was overcrowded with people. The public was enthusiastic.

Besides the enjoyment, the public was also in sympathy with the idea of the arrangement of the enterprise. The committee of the concert, having understood the right mood of the public, decided to take up a collection for the benefit of the hungry orphans in Russia, which gave \$81.60. Dancing followed the concert, and continued till late at night, while business at the counter with beverages and sandwiches was very lively. The proceeds of this concert were \$740.30; thus the concert of the Cooperative Russian Restaurant, for the benefit of the orphans in Russia, was a great moral and financial success. It will remain for long in the memory of the Chicago Russian colony, and the orphans of Russia will be thankful both to the organizers of this evening and to the visitors for their great help. The Cooperative Russian Restaurant, in its turn, expresses deep thanks to all the artists and amateurs, who took part in our concert, and also to all visitors. The Cooperative expresses special thanks to the artists of the Russian opera, Dylov, Godunov, Mamonov and Andreyevsky, for their help in making this concert a success. This concert for the benefit of the hungry orphans in Russia was given on March 18, 1923.

II D 10

II B 1 a

I D 2 b

III H

RUSSIAN

Svobodvaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Mar. 20, 1923.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF RUSSIAN ORPHANS

The concert given for the benefit of hungry orphans in Russia by the Russian Cooperative Restaurant, on March 18, 1923, at the Schoenhofen Hall, was a signal success both as an exhibition of artistic achievement and as a financially profitable enterprise. It is a long time since the Russian colony has witnessed such a successful undertaking. The program, consisting of a great variety of numbers, was executed in a highly commendable way. The hall was overcrowded. The net proceeds from this concert will probably amount to \$700 or \$800. This will be a substantial relief for the hungry children in Russia. All honor and glory is due to the members of the Russian Cooperative Restaurant who have managed this successful undertaking!

II D 10

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

III B 2

IV

I D 2 b

III H

RUSSIAN



Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Mar. 16, 1923.

(Adv.)

SHOW, CONCERT, AND DANCE

FOR THE BENEFIT OF HUNGRY ORPHANS IN RUSSIA

Arranged by the

RUSSIAN COOPERATIVE RESTAURANT

With the Participation of the Conference of Russian Labor
Organizations for Relief to Famine-Stricken Russia.

March 18, 1923, in the Schoenhofen Hall.

II D 10

-2-

RUSSIAN



II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Svobodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia), Mar. 16, 1923.

III B 2

IV

Program of the Show.

The Dramatic Society "Rampa" will stage:

- (1) "The Daviser of Mischief," the dramatization of a story by Chekhov.
- (2) "Surgery," the dramatization of a story by Chekhov.
- (3) "Russian Chastushki" (Popular ditties).
- (4) The artists Kopelevich - Luganov and A. Pokatilov will appear on the stage in the dramatization of some scenes from Pushkin's poem "Grigoriy Otrepyev and Pimen."

Program of the Concert.

- (1) A quartet of artists of the Russian Opera, in national costumes.
 - (a) "Zachem Tak Daleko?" ("Why So Far?").
 - (b) "Ey Cokhnyem" ("The Song of the Volga Boatmen").
 - (c) "Shapchishchi" ("Big Caps").
 - (d) "Ty Vzoydi Solntse Krasnoye" ("Rise, O Beautiful Sun").
 - (e) "Tai Nema Hirsh Ni Komu" ("There Is No One Who Suffers More").
 - (f) "Raz Priyshov Na Povechernitsu" ("Once I Went to a House Party").
 - (g) "Vanka Tanka."
- (2) Duet, "Prosti Menya, Prosti" ("Forgive Me, Forgive")-----Messrs. Dylov

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Mar. 16, 1923.

III B 2

IV

and Mamonov.

- (3) Solo, "Dva Grenadyera" ("The Two Grenadiers")-----V. Dylov.
- (4) Solo, "Ty Moyo Ootro" (Thou Art My Morning)-----V. Andrievsky.
- (5) Solo, "Song of the Varyag Guest" -----B. Godunov.
- (6) Solo, "Dunka i Tanka"-----V. Mamonov.
- (7) United Russian National Chorus, conducted by M. Vorobiyev, with participation of artists of the Russian Opera, will sing "The Internationale" and "Ey, Doobinushka" ("Hey, Bludgeon").
- (8) Violin solo by the violinist of the Imperial Theaters--A. Kaminsky.
- (9) Comic dances-----V. Mamonov.
- (10) Declamation by the artist-----Kopelevich-Luganov.
- (11) String Orchestra of the Musical Society "Lira," conducted by V. Sholy.
- (12) Trio-----Messrs. Brusko, Tsybulya, and Matveychik.
- (13) Ditties and dances-----V. and J. Sholy.
- (14) Russian Independent Circle of Mandoline Players, conducted by Mr. Popov.

Beginning at 4 P.M. sharp.

Tickets can be purchased in advance for 60 cents, or for 75 cents at the entrance to the hall.

II D 10

II B1 c (1)

II B 1 a

III B 2

IV

-4-

RUSSIAN



Svobodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia), Mar. 16, 1923.

All the net proceeds will be used for the relief of hungry orphans in Russia.

II D 10
III H
I E

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Free Russia, (Svobodnaya Rossiya) 3/12/23.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE SOCIETY OF TECHNICAL AID TO SOVIET RUSSIA?
(Editorial)

The Society of Technical Aid to Soviet Russia in America is one of the most useful and necessary Russian organizations in America.

The work which is being done by this organization with the purpose of helping Russia is enormous.

This Society has branches throughout the country. It has tens of thousands of members. It has collected and sent to Russia enormous sums of money, machinery and men. It has organized a great many schools which are doing good work.

For its useful activities this Society has several times received expressions of gratitude from Russia.

It is necessary that such a Society enjoy the complete confidence of the Russian Colony.

In order that this should be so it is necessary that the Society should

RUSSIAN

II D 10

III H

I E

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Free Russia, (Svobodnaya Rossiya) 3/12/23.

regularly inform the Russian Colony about all its (the Society's) activities. The members of the Committees should be elected by the Colony from among persons who enjoy its confidence.

It is necessary for the Society to give regularly reports to the Colony about all its affairs, the receipts and the expenditure. Complete publicity is necessary.

The Russian Colony in America has the right to demand that.

It is the duty of the Society to do it. It is not an institution belonging to some party. It has not and should not have any secret transactions.

For a long time the Society has been acting that way. It published regularly reports about its activities, receipts, expenditures, etc.

But lately these reports have not appeared regularly. What is the reason for that?

II D 10
III H
I E

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PRO 3027

Free Russia, (Svobodnaya Rossiya) 3/12/23.

By-the-by, right now there is felt in the Russian Colony a greater need than ever for reports and publicity on these matters.

Communications have appeared on the pages of some papers intimating that there are some dissensions in the Central Committee of the Society.

Recently the old Committee of the Society has been deposed and a new one has been put in its place.

There has been received a telegram from the Council of Labor and Defense confirming the communications and rumors about the disorganization going on in the Society.

In this telegram which has been published in the Saturday number of our paper it is proposed that the Society should continue its work, but instructions are given about postponing till the month of May, the convention which was planned for the month of March.

One can see from this telegram that the Central Bureau has sent a telegram to Russia concerning the disorganization which is taking place

II D 10
III H
I E

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Free Russia. (Svobodnaya Rossiya) 3/12/23.

in the Society.

One notices also the fact that the old membership of the Bureau- and Mr. Vilya was among the members,- has been replaced by other persons; and yet the Council of Labor and Defense entrusts Mr. Vilya with the transaction of important business.

What is the meaning of all that? Why have neither the Central Bureau of the Society, nor the Society in general informed the Russian Colony about these matters?

Why does not the Society publish in the Russian newspapers clear and definite statements and reports?

Among other things, why did not the Chicago branch of the Society of Technical Aid to Soviet Russia communicate any of these matters to the public? Why also has this Society not published in our paper any reports for such a long time?

The Russian American Colony, and the Russian Colony of the city of Chicago in particular, has the right to demand and to expect from this

II D 10

III H

I E

Free Russia, (Svobodnaya Rossiya) 3/12/23.

WPA (ILL) PRG 30271

Society a full account of its activities.

This organization is being kept up and supported by the Russian Colony; by its labors, cares and means. The Society and its branches must immediately make public all that is happening in them.

At present the enemies of Soviet Russia - the monarchists, the partisans of Wrangel and other supporters of the old regime- derive benefit from the rumors about the disorganization going on in the Society. They are already carrying on a campaign against the Society, trying to undermine the confidence shown to it by the colony. That is all they want.

To insure success to the further work of the Society and its branches we demand from them that they make public immediately everything that is going on at present in the Society.

II D 10

III H

I E

RUSSIAN

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), March 10, 1923.

TELEGRAM OF THE COUNCIL OF LABOR AND DEFENSE

Sovieta Truda i Oborony, Moscow, February, 1923.

To the Central Office of the O. T. P. S. R. (Obshchestvo Tekhnicheskoy Pomoshchi Sovietskoy Rossii), i. e., Society of Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, 110 West Street, New York.

In reply to the telegram about the disorganization, I propose to continue the work, observing accurately the directions and instructions of the permanent commission of the Council of Labor and Defense. The organized immigration, permitted in every case by KOMSTO, is very desirable and useful to Soviet Russia. Reichel arrived. I beg to postpone the Convention till May. The work should not cease. I authorize Vilya and Gorelik to sign the passports. Confirm the receiving of the

II D 10

III H

I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

APR 11 1923 10 30/25

Svobodnaya Rossiya, March 10, 1923.

telegram. The President of the permanent Commission of the Council of Labor and Defense, A. Eyduk.

In accordance with the instructions of the Council of Labor and Defense, the convention of the S. of T. A. to S. R. of March 17, will not take place.

The convention is postponed till the month of May and there will be special communications about it. For further information inquire at the address of the Plenipotentiary Central Office of the S. of T. A. to S. R.

Central Bureau Stars

Room 603 - 110 W. 40th St., New York.

Note: Pay special attention to the contents and instructions of this telegram, which was received by the Central Bureau of the S. of T. A. to S. R. from Moscow. From this telegram is seen that the S. of T. A.

II D 10

III H

I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Svobodnaya Rossiya, March 10, 1925.

to S. R. is a Bolshevist institution, and not a non-partisan organization,
which was acting by the order of the commissars from Moscow. W. K.

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL) PD 3 1007

BENEFIT FOR HOMELESS RUSSIAN CHILDREN GIVEN BY RUSSIAN
CIRCLE "SVUKI RODINY" (ECHOES OF THE HOMELAND)

On March 4, 1923, this society gave a masquerade dance for and to
the homeless children of Russia. This was given at Wicker Park Hall,
2040-46 W. North Avenue.

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Nov. 20, 1922.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

RIGHTS CHILD

(From the Russian Section DSR)

Comrades! Russian immigrants!

There are millions of Russian orphans -- 300,000 in Povolozhye, 400,000 in the Ukraine. They are in urgent need of immediate assistance.

Hundreds of thousands of emaciated little hands are stretched out to us from across the ocean, from the distant, yet dear homeland of ours.

Hundreds of thousands of little eyes turn to us with childish prayers for help.

"Khly-c-bush-ka (breadie)," beg these unfortunate children.

Can we, the well-fed, well-dressed and in good shoes, remain indifferent

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Nov. 20, 1922.

WPA FILE: 100-21775

To this heart-rending cry from the children of our unforgettable comrades who fell in an unselfish strife for the future happiness of mankind?

Shall we refuse bread to the orphaned Russian children, our children? The maintenance per child in the homes which we are now building in Russia will amount to two dollars per month. The initial equipment, with clothing, underwear, books and sundries, amount to \$5 per child. Thus for the adoption of one child it is necessary to make the initial payment of \$7, with subsequent payments of \$2 monthly.

In this wise, each one of you, comrades, by paying two dollars per month will save the life of one orphan, providing regularly food and shelter for the child.

Do not take upon your conscience, comrades, the perishing of these unfortunate Russian orphans. Fill out the enclosed blank, and to other

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Nov. 20, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

with your contribution send it to the following address:

Russian Section DSR: I, the undersigned, with the object of adopting
orphans in Soviet Russia, am contributing the sum here enclosed, and
am, besides, obligating myself to contribute monthly towards their support
..... dollars.

then follows name, street address, city and state of donor.

Files of Dr.H.R. Krasnow, 4601 North Broadway, Chicago.

WPA (ILL) 1027

Russian Famine Relief Committee.
1417 North Hoyne Avenue

Chicago, Ill. September 14, 1921.

Dear Comrade:

After having suffered tremendous losses through the world war, and having made almost superhuman sacrifices to preserve the gains of the revolution, Russia finds itself face to face with a terrible calamity - Famine.

An extensive area, one of the most fertile regions in the country, with a population of twenty millions, has been hit by a drought. As a result the crops are a complete failure.

Thousands are dying from starvation. Tens of thousands are fleeing from their homes in search of food. But there is no food.

In Russia relief committees on a large scale have been organized. In England, Germany and other countries the workers are doing everything in their power to help the starving millions.

Committees to collect funds for starving Russia have been formed in many cities

of the United States. The money collected by our Chicago Committee will be used for the buying of food.

Donate as much as you can, do everything within your power to send bread to the starving millions and to save the Russian Workers Republic.

Russian Famine
Relief Committee
Chicago, Ill.

I. F. Erin
Secretary.

(Ed. Note: This letter was distributed in Russian and English).

II D 10
II B 1 a

RUSSIAN

Miscellaneous Material Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 50275

Concert and Dance given by Russian Organizations
for the Aid of the Starving in Russia.

This concert, in which took part Russian, Ukrainian and Latvian Choirs, took place on Sunday, February, 26, 1922.

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol.II. Owned by Dr.H.R.Krasnow, 4601 N.Broadway, Chicago.

Benefit Concert given by Conference of Russian Workers' Organizations for
Aid to the Starving of Russia.

On February 26, 1922 this organization gave a concert participated in by Russian, Ukrainian and Latvian choruses. There were other vocal and musical numbers. Dancing followed. This entertainment was given at Emmet Memorial Hall, Taylor and Ogden.

II D 10

II A 3 d (1)

IV

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL 1220 30275)

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, owned by Dr. A. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

BENEFIT PLAY GIVEN BY UNITED COMMITTEE OF CHICAGO RUSSIAN
ORGANIZATIONS FOR AID TO THE STARVING OF RUSSIA

This committee sponsored the play "New World" (Novy Mir), given at Glickman's Palace Theatre, October 27, 1921. A. I. Pokatilov played the lead.

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (CL) 43-13077

Saturday, August 27, 1921, by the Chicago Committee of Relief to the Starving in Russia, a massmeeting is arranged at Douglas Park Auditorium, 3202 Ogden Avenue, corner Kedzie Avenue. There will be speakers in various languages. Moving pictures from Soviet Russia will be shown; there will also be a concert. Beginning at 7:30 P. M. Admission free. All proceeds will be used to aid the starving in Russia.

II D 10
I E

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XI, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

VIPA (ILL) 100-2127

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Dec. 20, 1920.

THE COLONY DEMANDS AN ACCOUNT

Svobodnaya Rossiya in its editorial of December 10, 1920, gives full sway to its indignation at the Society for Medical Aid to Soviet Russia for failing to present an account to the newspaper (therefore, also to the entire Russian colony by implication) of the several affairs given by it. The proceeds of these undertakings were to be used for medical aid to U. S. S. R.

"We repeat that until we have made an exhaustive investigation of the reasons for the society's refusal to submit its ledgers for revision to the conference (Chicago conference of workers' organizations) and our paper, we decidedly do not wish to throw on the society any shade. Nevertheless we hold that the duty of the society makes it imperative that it

REF ID: A6271

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XI,

should give a reply to the colony on the resolutions put by us, and it should present to the colony and the newspapers a full account of its activities. "The Russian colony expects it without delay." The opening sentence of the editorial is a stimulation of its remarks in a previous editorial that "this society should in everything co-ordinate its activities with the demands of the Russian colony."

The editor assures his readers that he was not actuated by lack of faith in this society, or in any of its members, when he made those remarks, but only by a desire that nobody in the Russian colony should harbor mistrust toward this society so that its work would be all the more fruitful.

Then the editor complains that throughout the several weeks of its existence, this society has given but little information of its doings to the colony, and had sent to Svobodnaya Rossiya only one proclamation

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XI,

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

in English, with a receipt for \$715 collected from an affair given by the newspaper. "And how about the sums this society collected at various other affairs given by different organizations in Chicago, the affairs which the society itself gave; and the sums which it probably collected by other means but never reported them to the newspaper the colony is vexed, particularly by the disclosure of expenses of several individuals of this society in Detroit. This was disclosed by the Revision Committee of three.

The editorial categorically requests an answer to its questions:

(1) Why did the society deny its ledgers to be checked by the conference of workers' organizations? (2) Why did the society not send a report to the paper, and to other papers, on its activities and sums of money collected?

The editorial warns the society that "to ignore these questions may

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XI,

NO. 211 - 91.30275

undermine the confidence of the masses." In such a case the society, having lost the patronage and support of the Russian colony, will not be able to develop its activities on a wide scale. The editorial approves of the purpose for which the society was organized.

"But then the society must act so that the Russian colony can fearlessly give the dollars Let the society then become part of the Russian colony, and assume the obligation to render to the colony a full account of its doings, and accept the colony's control over itself. Then the colony will not be stingy with its dollars, which will pour in rapidly, and the aim of ten million dollars for Russia will be attained much sooner."

The editor, in conclusion, threatens that in the event of a continued stiff-necked policy on the part of the society, the colony will not patronize the society's affairs, and will not give its money to the society.

II D 10

I I

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XI,

WPA (ILL.) 880. 677

"Let the society realize all this and immediately start on a policy of co-ordinating its actions with the demands of the Russian colony."

Forward November 7, 1920

WPA (ILL.) PFO: 22

The Ukrainian Alliance of Chicago is calling a conference of all Ukrainian societies on Sunday November 21. At this conference, Dr. Dubrowsky, the representative of the All-Russian Relief Committee, will present proposals for more efficient relief methods.

The Ukrainian Alliance announces that the first carload of clothing is leaving Chicago on Monday. Soon we shall initiate a second clothing campaign.

II D 10

I G

I C

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL, PROJ. 30275)

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. III, owned by Dr. N. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

TO ALL RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS

Dear countrymen! More than a million of Russian workers and peasants are in captivity in Germany and Austria. Many thousands of captives of Russians, Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Serbians are in the military camps. The pay of the Russian soldier is very small in comparison to the salary of the soldiers of other nations; the relief paid by the Russian government to the soldiers' families is very low. Before the war Germany used to purchase half of its bread, meat, and other food articles on the foreign markets, but now Germany is cut off from the rest of the world by the army and navy of the Allies, and cannot get any goods from other countries. In consequence of that Germany is in great need and is suffering famine, and the prisoners who are kept in military camps have to endure still greater hardships. The captives are in great need, especially the Russian captives. The French and the

I C

I C

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

English prisoners of war are helped by their relatives, by societies, but the unfortunate Russian captives are just forgotten, and there is nobody to help them. And our brothers are in great need, and thousands of them are dying from famine. Brothers, these facts are not invented by us; they are gathered from communications sent by French and English soldiers and from the tales of wounded soldiers returning from captivity. In order to ease the burden of their unfortunate countrymen the Russians in Switzerland and Holland have organized committees for aid to the Russian prisoners of war, with no distinction of nationality and religion. But this aid amounts to nothing, because Russian captives number more than a million, and Russians in Switzerland and Holland are very few and many of them are in need themselves. In America where there are so many Russian immigrants, nothing yet has been done for their captive brothers. Not long ago Mr. Oberutshév, the chief secretary of the Central Committee for Aid of the Russian Military Captives in Switzerland, arrived to Chicago. Mr. Oberutshév came here with the special purpose of acquainting

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

WPA (ILL) PRG 4074

the Russian immigrants and American society with the misery of the military captives. The work of Mr. Oberutshv was not in vain. In New York, Boston, Detroit, and in many other cities non-partisan committees for the aid to prisoners of war were organized and began energetically to collect contributions and to arrange many affairs for the benefit of the prisoners. Now, friends, such a committee has been organized in Chicago also. It includes the representatives of all partisan and non-partisan societies and organizations of Chicago and suburbs. All of them are unified by the ardent desire to help their brothers as much as possible and within their powers to ease their material and spiritual wants. All of them hope to have material and moral support of all the Russian colony. The committee appeals to you now for that support. Give all the help you can! Come all and bring your friends and acquaintances with you to the great general meeting which will be devoted to the consideration of the needs of the prisoners. We intend to arrange a great show and ball. We hope that we will meet you all there. The names of all who will help will be published in the Russian papers. The collected

I G

I C

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

WPA (111) 22

money will be sent to the Swiss and Dutch committees for the purchasing of clothes and products for the Russian prisoners of war. In conclusion, the committee once more appeals to you with a request to help it in its hard task. The Chicago Non-Partisan Committee for the Aid of the Russian Prisoners of War in Germany and Austria. Financial Secretary and cashier, D. Kotlyarenko; Protocol Secretary, J. Shpolyansky; members of the committee: L. Yerin, M. Khinoy, S. Sheinman, P. Ostapchuk, S. Abramchuk, L. Fiodoruk, and E. Rudnik.

The representatives of the organization on the conference for the aid of the Russian prisoners of war are the following persons: The Russian Club Znaniye - L. Yerin, 908 W. 35th Place; L. Karpuk, 1753 W. Congress Street; The Russian Section of the Socialist Party of Chicago: M. Khinoy, 1422 N. Talman Avenue; D. Kotlyarenko, 1301 N. Hoyne Avenue; A. Morozov, 1208 S. Morgan Street; from the Society for the Aid of Political Prisoners in Russia: S. Sheinman, 1425 N. Campbell Avenue; M. Berg, 2058 W. Division Street; Ch. Sterling, 1245 S. Halsted Street.

II D 10

I G

I C

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

WPA FILE 100-10278

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

The Russian Independent Society: P. Ostaptshuk, 917 N. Wood Street; S. Abramtshuk, 3428 N. Laverne Avenue; Society Zarya: Ya. Shpolyansky, 1252 N. Lincoln Street; S. Solomon, 1256 N. 12th Street; M. Pollak, 2703 Haddon Avenue; The Russian Section of the Socialist Party of Melrose Park: J. Tedoruk, 134 S. 11th Avenue, Maywood, Ill.; the Russian Section of the Socialist Party, Whiting: E. Rudnik, 3721 Cedar Street, Indiana Harbor, Ind.; the Russian Progressive Society in Gary, Ind.: P. Novgorodsky, 1600 Gearger Street, Gary, Ind.

Ed. Note: This appeal was ardently issued sometime between beginning of the war and November 11, 1918. In all probability, it was issued before the revolution, though we cannot be sure.

II D 10

III H

I A 1 a

III A

I E

II D 8

RUSSIAN -1-

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION
ITS OBJECTS, PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES AND POLICY

Leaflet published May 13, 1918

Chicago, Ill.

The objects of the Russian-American Educational Association are:

1. To promote friendly relations, mutual confidence, good will and understanding between Russia and America.

2. To render Russia practical aid and cooperation in the great work of rehabilitation and reconstruction in which she is engaged at the present time.

III H

I A 1 a

III A

I E

II D 8

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The Russian-American Educational Association

To attain these objects the Russian-American Educational Association has set before itself and will endeavor to carry out the following program of activities:

1. To provide the means and opportunities for Russians in America who desire to return to Russia, to acquire the necessary training and proficiency in some special line of work to be applied later for the benefit of Russia.

2. To assist Russians in America who have acquired the necessary training and proficiency in some special line of work to return to Russia and help them to get employment there in the line of work for which they are best qualified.

3. To provide all Russians in America with the means and opportunities to acquire a general education in the English language, history of America

III H

I A 1 a

III A

I E

II D 8

The Russian-American Educational Association WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

and other subjects that would help them get acquainted with this country, its language, history, laws, institutions, conditions, possibilities, and aspirations.

4. To establish connections and centers of activity and influence among the Russians who have returned to Russia from America to promote the objects of the Association.

5. To provide facilities and opportunities for Russians who go abroad to take up some special study or acquire proficiency in some special line of work, to induce them to come to this country for the above mentioned purposes.

6. To provide facilities and opportunities for Americans to travel in Russia, study conditions there, and get acquainted with the country and its

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10

III H

I A 1 a

III A

I E

II D 8

The Russian-American Educational Association

people and assist the Russians in some direction as far as this country is concerned.

7. To establish special commissions in both countries to gather the necessary data and information and to carry on special research work to promote the objects of the Association.

8. To carry on a systematic general publicity and educational work to further and promote the objects of the Association.

The Russian-American Educational Association is a strictly non-political, educational organization.

The Russian-American Educational Association includes within the scope of its activities and interests Russia and America and invites and

II D 10

III H

I A 1 a

III A

I E

II D 8

RUSSIAN -5-

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

The Russian-American Educational Association

shall welcome within its membership citizens of both countries who endorse and pledge themselves to aid in furthering and promote the objects of the Association.

All who desire to get further information regarding the Association are asked to apply for it at the following places:

Club of the Society "Enlightenment"

1115 N. Robey St.

The Russian Club "Znanie"

731 W. 18th St.

The Progressive Preparatory School

3317 W. 12th St.

II D 10

III H

I A 1 a

III A

I E

II D 8

RUSSIAN -6-

The Russian-American Educational Association

Dr. Moses Sahud,
President

Ivan Erin,
Vice-President

Nicholas Klekner,
Treasurer

Julius Wulbert,
Secretary and Organizer

Note: - This Association was in existence for about two years. N. K.

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Feb. 18, 1918.

1918 (Jan 1761) 30271

TO RUSSIAN CITIZENS OF CHICAGO

Fellow citizens!

Powerful Russia is drowning in blood in her struggle to liberate mankind from ages of oppression. Russia has sacrificed millions of human beings on the altar of freedom. She is now on the verge of exhaustion. In that country all strongholds are about to crumble down.

The great Russian nation is left naked and bare from head to toes. Some months back the Russian people sent its representatives to America with instructions to state the truth, i. e., to unfold before America the true state of affairs in Russia and to petition America for help.

One of these emissaries, Mr. Kladnitsky, came to us, representing 70,000 railway workers, skilled and unskilled. He said to us that these 70,000 people are sending their supplication to us that we collect old shoes for them.

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Feb. 18, 1918.

49 JULY 1961 30275

The second emissary was Mr. Fabian, delegate of the All-Russian Peasant Soviet, also of the Moscow Regional Committee for Provisions.

Mr. Fabian was even more definite in his statements. He said that all of Russia is not only barefoot, but naked as well, and is begging us to collect old shoes as well as clothes for Russia. In a conversation with me in New York, Mr. Fabian told of the real condition of Russia and begged me upon my return to Chicago to appeal to all Russians of Chicago that they help organize collections of old clothes and shoes.

Fellow citizens!

It is clear from the above that our brothers and sisters in Russia are in a horrible predicament. We must therefore begin at once gathering donations and relay the gifts to them as soon as possible, Delay is unthinkable. It spells death.

Svo bodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia), Feb. 10, 1918.

Fellow citizens!

Let us discard all differences at least temporarily. Let us unite in the name of this great cause, and with concerted efforts start gathering apparel and shoes to send to our brethren across the ocean.

Is it not true that everyone of us is closely following events in Russia? We hardly speak of anything else. Just as soon as order is restored there, and the life of the Russian nation once again flows normally, we shall all go back to our native land, and this is why we must help her now, all we can.

The Russian organizations in Chicago should be first to start this activity and should thus set an example for the entire Russian population in Chicago.

Fellow citizens, let us unite for this purpose. Let us create a joint committee from our representatives, who will honestly and conscientiously discharge this sacred duty.

Svobodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia), Feb. 16, 1918.

The Russian Club "Znaniye" (Knowledge) takes the initiative of calling the first organization meeting of this committee to take place in the club rooms. Select your delegates and we shall inform you by mail as to the date of the meeting.

I. Erin.

II D 10
III H

RUSSIAN

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Feb. 13, 1918. 1918 FEB 13 1918

TEN MILLION PAIRS OF SHOES FOR RUSSIA (Editorial)

In these arch-revolutionary times of ours, such problems as supplying shoes to our barefoot sisters and brothers in the far away homeland is regarded as something which is not deserving the attention of earnest people; as something good enough only for philanthropists. This viewpoint is reflected by many groups of the Russian American colony. The heartlessness of a mean and stubborn fanaticism lies hidden in this attitude.

If one only stopped to think of the price of a pair of shoes now in Russia (between one and two hundred rubles), if one only stopped and considered the present prohibitive prices in Russia. It is worthwhile to give some thought to the letters which are coming from there and to the information which filters through the press, so full of complaints about the shoe famine. If only we stopped to think of all this, then

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Feb. 15, 1918. 421 (1), 201, 3027

no one would retain further doubts of the urgent and immediate necessity for assistance, and our duty to our brethren at home would become so very clear to us that all arguments and shouting of phrases by great revolutionaries would cease as something heartless and shameful.

We heartily congratulate this initiative by Russian-American organizations for their objective in giving footwear to Russia, and we appeal to our readers to cooperate with these organizations to the utmost.

Russian citizens! Remember that we here, living in comfort and in plenty, are in duty bound to furnish assistance to our brethren in our distant homeland.

Remember that when we return home into the fold of a free homeland, we shall be asked what we have done for them when we were abroad. Let us then do our small but useful and urgent job. Let us help those organizations whose goal it is to provide ten million pairs of shoes for Russia.

II D 10

III H

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Feb. 16, 1918. WPA FILE 100-1-177

Often those who talk big do nothing at all, while by the small talker frequently big things are done.

To give shoes and clothes to the barefoot and the ragged is no small thing. Besides, how does this interfere with doing the bigger things alongside with the smaller?

Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Nov. 30, 1917.

WPA (111) 2501-4275

NOTE ABOUT THE PLAY

On November 4, 1917, a play was arranged for the benefit of the Russian prisoners of war, which was successfully performed. In spite of the large expenses of this undertaking, which amounted to \$380.85, after covering all the expenses there was \$404.26, net profit.

The big Walsh's Hall was overcrowded with visitors. The representative of the Russian civil authorities, the consul-general, Mr. Volkov, also took a very active part in this charitable enterprise. Mr. Volkov during one of the intermissions of the play made a short speech from the stage, in which he characterized the unbearably distressing conditions of life of the Russian prisoners of war in Germany and Austria. In conclusion Mr. Volkov called on all present to contribute for this unfortunate sufferers, after which he himself, together with others, began to collect contributions from the visitors with hats. The hat collection gave a sum of \$110.

Board of Directors of the Russian Club Znaniye.

II D 10
I G

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbook, Vol. I. 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago.

WPA 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

[SUFFERING OF OUR WAR PRISONERS]

At Hull House, Bowen Hall, corner Halsted and Polk St. on Sunday September 16, 1917, the Russian Club "Znanie" (Knowledge) is arranging a lecture. Prof. H. A. Borodin, a member of the extraordinary mission, has consented to lecture on the subject of: "The sufferings of our prisoners of war in Germany and Austria."

The beginning is promptly at 8 P.M. Admission is ten cents. The lecture will be illustrated by films. All proceeds are for the Russian prisoners.

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) 250. 10. 10

The Russian club "Znanie" (Knowledge) is arranging a lecture on Sunday, September 16, 1917, at the Hull House, Bowen Hall, corner Halsted and Polk Street. Professor H. A. Borodin, a member of the extraordinary mission, has consented to lecture on the subject of "The Sufferings of our Prisoners of War in Germany and Austria."

The beginning is promptly at 8 P. M. Admission is ten cents. The lecture will be illustrated by films. All proceeds are to be used for the benefit of the Russian prisoners.

II D 10

I E

III H

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(News of the Society for Aid to the Russian Revolution),
No. 1, July, 1917.

FIVE YEARS ACTIVITY OF "SOCIETY FOR AID TO POLITICAL EXILES
AND PRISONERS IN RUSSIA."

In five years (1912-1917) the society sent 3000 rubles to Siberia.

II D 10

I E

III H

RUSSIAN

WFL 101 101 - 2

Izvestiya Obshchestva Pomoshchi Russkoi Revolutsii (News of the
Society for Aid to the Russian Revolution), No. 1, July, 1917.

The Society for Aid to Political Exiles and Prisoners in Russia became in 1917 the Society for Aid to the Russian Revolution. (The title of the leaflet issued by the 1917 society says "formerly the Society for Aid to Political Exiles and Prisoners.")

Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), April 14, 1917. WPA (U) 1957 2-22

THE 'SOCIETY FOR AID' TRANSFORMED INTO ANOTHER ORGANIZATION

At the general meeting held on April 8, 1917, the members of the 'Society for Aid to Political Exiles and Prisoners in Russia' who were present resolved to re-organize this society, changing it into an organization having the following aims: (1) Relief to Russian political emigrants returning to Russia, and (2) Help to the Russian revolution.

A special committee has been elected which will work out the by-laws of the new society and undertake some other necessary work.

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WALSH'S HALL, CORNER MILWAUKEE AVENUE AND NOBLE STREET

Saturday evening, January 13, 1917, under the auspices of the Russian Club 'Znanie' (Knowledge), a delegate of Swiss Committees by the name of K. Obieruchev will report on the life of Russian war captives in Germany and Austria-Hungary. Sunday, January 14, at 3 P. M., in Bowen Hall, Hull House, corner of Halsted and Polk, Mr. Obieruchev will lecture about the Russian war prisoners.

On January 27 Mr. Obieruchev is leaving for Europe. All who are desirous of investigating and contacting war prisoners in order to aid them, may see Mr. Obieruchev at the affair of the Club 'Znanie' on Saturday, Jan. 13, from 10 to 12 P. M., or on Sunday, Jan. 14, from 9 to 11:30 A. M., at 1252 N. Lincoln Street.

The Chicago Non-Partisan Committee for Aid to
Russian Prisoners in Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

IZVESTIYA OF THE SOCIETY FOR AID TO POLITICAL EXILES
AND PRISONERS IN RUSSIA

ADP 11 100-1070

No. 2, Chicago, Illinois, July 1916.

Supplement to the Report.

For the first four years of our existence we have succeeded in collecting and sending for the exiled and prisoners, the victims of the tsarist regime, \$2,795. It is true, we have collected much more, but half of everything collected was spent for the arrangement of our entertainments. If we had more members it would not be necessary to spend so much for the undertakings, and probably a large part of all collected money would aid the victims of tsarism.

We do all in our power to make our affairs a success, but the results depend upon the public.

II D 10
I E

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

IZVESTIYA OF THE SOCIETY FOR AID TO POLITICAL EXILES
AND PRISONERS IN RUSSIA

No. 2, Chicago, Illinois, July 1916.

TO THE READERS

We are again compelled to call upon you not to forget our society, the aim of which is to aid the victims of the Russian revolution.

Despite the bloody war that the tsarist government had to carry on on several fronts, and regardless of all the misery and destruction that the war brought to Russia, the government does not remove its attention for one moment from its old enemies, the revolutionists, and a struggle with them is carried on as of old.

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

WPA 111111

As of old, chains of revolutionists are clanking; as of old, the prisons are overflowing; as of old, culprits are herded and exiled into isolated corners of Siberia, and last but not least, the political trials in Russia do not cease.

As of old, the prison wardens, the judges and executors of order are hard at work. Everything is influenced by the war; all are involved in the war, but the war has not diverted the attention of the Russian government from the fighters for freedom, from the fighters for the future of our fatherland.

The newspapers that are sent from Russia are painting a very sad picture of our comrades in the far off fatherland.

On the other hand, the prices on edibles are mounting; there is a real scarcity of living quarters and the necessities of life. The prisoners and exiled are in dire need as never before.

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

You, comrades, who have escaped the persecutions of the Russian government; you who are far away from the hell of European war should undertake to aid the persecuted.

All those who are bound by spiritual ties to their fatherland; all those in whom the principles for which we have struggled are not extinguished should answer the call of our society.

Join our society, bring in your friends.

Do not neglect any work. The payment of membership dues will buy food for the hungry. A word of encouragement for those within the prison walls is a new source of energy for the struggle.

II D 10
I E

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

IZVESTIYA OF THE SOCIETY FOR AID TO POLITICAL EXILES
AND PRISONERS IN RUSSIA

Financial report of the 'Chicago Society for Aid to Political Exiles
and Prisoners in Russia,' from July 1912 until July 1916.

Income:

	<u>Amount:</u>
Membership dues	\$570.34
Entertainments	6,829.44
Donations	196.96
Literature	30.92
Debts Paid	7.00
Total	<u>\$7,634.66</u>

Expense:

Sent to New York Society for Aid to Exiles and Prisoners	1, 055.00
---	-----------

II D 10
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

Sent to Paris for Prisoners	1, 055.00
Sent to Paris for Communist exiles	286.00
Sent to Krakow	150.00
Individual Help to Exiles and Prisoners	174.00
Aid to Comrades	75.00
Post Office Expense	166.26
Expenses for Entertainments	3, 735.16
Printing Expense	637.95
Loan	25.00
Literature	30.88
Renting of halls for meetings, and petty cash	121.81
Total —	<u>\$7,512.06</u>

Total Income \$7,634.66

Total Expense 7,512.06

122.60 Balance as of July 1, 1916.

F. Sheiman, Financial Secretary.

II D 10

II B 1 c (3)

RUSSIAN

77 (1) 101. 1017

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

IZVESTIYA OF THE SOCIETY FOR AID TO POLITICAL EXILES
AND PRISONERS IN RUSSIA

No. 2. Chicago, Illinois, July 1916.

TO THE READERS

Our Picnic-Concert.

All who desire to have a pleasant time and at the same time be of assistance are invited to our picnic-concert which will take place on Sunday, August 6, at Kolze's Electric Park, Dunning, Ill.

The picnic-concert is arranged jointly with the Jewish Socialist choir and with the participation of a number of Socialist choirs of various nationalities.

II D 10
I C

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. III, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WATCH YOUR POCKETS!

Comrades! The Chicago conference of the revolutionary organizations calls upon all the workers to boycott the undertaking which will be given on Saturday, December 13, by the so-called 'Medical Society for the Aid of Soviet Russia,' and also to refuse the above society, as at present organized, any moral or material support. The causes that originated this boycott are the following:

On the request of the conference of the Chicago Russian revolutionary organizations to examine the books and to control the existing society in the future, the latter categorically refused to grant this request, declaring that it has nothing to do with the workers' organizations and that it is responsible only to the New York main office. This refusal proves only once more that the rumors concerning individuals who are after profits are well grounded. Many different businessmen

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

making contributions for the relief of Soviet Russia wearied and tired of the blockade. All the money is received in the name of one person, Mr. Drake. If we take into consideration that many contributions, if not most of them, are received from individuals without signature, then it will be clear that under such circumstances there is no guaranty that the money will go for medical needs in Soviet Russia. Therefore, the demand of the Chicago conference to control the sums received and paid out is quite natural. Our problem is not to destroy medical aid to Soviet Russia, but to make it impossible for irresponsible individuals to profit by this money. Therefore, by your boycott force the unworthy to keep their hands off the society's, and especially the workers' pockets.

The Committee on Resolutions of the Chicago
Conference of Workers' Organizations.

II D 10
I E

RUSSIAN

Miscellaneous Material Owned by Dr. Krasnow, 4601 N. ^{APA ()}
Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

STATEMENT OF I. I. LAVETER, OF THE SOCIALIST VIESTNIK,
1369 S. CALIFORNIA AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Socialist Viestnik has a good many readers. As a representative of this paper I know the majority of its subscribers. I am sure that all of them would be interested in meeting each other and exchanging opinions, and at the same time helping the Socialist Viestnik and the Socialist captives of the Bolshevist regime. We, who live here in more or less satisfactory conditions, did not do a thing, with the exception of four or five comrades who had sent a few thousand marks to ease at least a little the horrible conditions of our comrade fighters against false Communism and real Socialism. Our duty is to help and show them that not all of the Russian emigrants are infected with the Bolshevist disease. I will hope that you will answer this call and will bring your share for the worthy cause. We will meet at the picnic of the Socialist Party at Riverview Park on June 18, at the Lithuanian

II D 10
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material

section. Ask there for Comrade Grigaytin, the editor of the Lithuanian Social-Democratic paper Naujienos. Try to come and register your protest against the Communist dictatorship over the proletarians. Invite your friends and acquaintances. With greetings,

I. I. Laveter

II D 10
III H

RUSSIAN

Miscellaneous Material belonging to Dr. L. G. Percy, WPA 011-1000-1000
2557 N. Division St.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF RUSSIAN WAR INVALIDS

A. M. Uaefovich
President

V. V. Shunkoff
J. J. Vorobey
Members

B. J. Antziferoff
Treasurer

L. G. Pertzoff, M. D.
Secretary

Outside of Russia
Main Office
23, Rue Fourcroy,
Paris, France

Chicago Branch
1621 W. Division St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. L. A. Sokoloff
President Women's
Auxiliary

Mrs. S. J. Kamensky
Secretary

Miscellaneous Material Belonging to Dr. L. G. Percy,
2557 W. Division St.

WPA (I.L.) PROC. 30275

An Appeal to the Generous People of America.

The World War left in its path many hundreds of thousands of Russians wounded and invalids. More than 25,000 of this number are stranded in different countries outside of Russia, and out of that number over 6,000 are not fit to work and are in great need of relief.

Who then must and can help them?

There is no Russia, no Russian national government, and it is not the communists, bolsheviks, the usurpers of Russian power, who will help Russian invalids, all of whom did their sacred duty towards their Fatherland and the Allied armies, and paid with blood, death and wounds for the salvation of Europe, and of the whole world.

Bulgaria and Serbia, where the majority of Russian invalids is concentrated, are not able to help them in an efficient manner, as these

III H

Miscellaneous Material Belonging to Dr. L. C. Percy, 2557 N. Division

countries are economically far from wealthy; unless relief can be secured, those of the invalids who are not able to work are doomed to starvation and death.

The Russian emigrants took upon themselves the task of relieving the invalids, and have instituted an Invalids' Day or Week, for collecting contributions for the worthy cause all over the world. The Invalids' Day is in the third year of its functioning.

Unfortunately, the sums collected last year for the purpose were far from adequate, and it appears that such relief must be forthcoming continuously.

For that purpose the Russians in the United States have organized the Society for the Relief of Russian Invalids, which society is raising money for a continuous support of this cause.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

II D 10
III H

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

Miscellaneous Material Belonging to Dr. L. C. Percy

Is the task of helping Russian invalids to be borne exclusively by Russians, or should it be borne by all those who warmly respond to human needs and sufferings?

Americans have always been prompt and generous to open their hearts to sufferers, and their charitable crusade in Russia during the famine of 1921-1922 will never be forgotten by the grateful Russian people.

Guided by the above considerations, the Society for the Relief of Russian Invalids appeals most earnestly for help, and trusts that the hearts of Americans who fought the same battle as the Russian invalids, will be reached by this appeal.

Indeed, continuous relief is greatly needed; without such relief the invalids, who deserve a better fate, will go through innumerable privations and sufferings.

II D 10
III H

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Miscellaneous Material Belonging to Dr. L. C. Percy, 2557 W. Division.

Contributions are accepted at the headquarters of the Society for the Relief of Russian Invalids, Division Y.M.C.A., 1821 N. Division St.

Checks and money orders should be made payable to the order of Russian Invalids Fund, and addressed to Mr. D. J. Antziferoff, 1834 N. Kedzie Avenue, to Mr. M. M. Grefovich, at the address of the headquarters.

II D 10

II B 2 g

IV

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol.II. Owned by Dr.H.R.Krasnow, 4601 N.Broadway, Chicago.

Entertainment given by Russian Red Cross for aid to
starving in Russia.

The Russian Red Cross gave an entertainment on
January 20,1923 at Hull House. L.Kopelevich-
Luganov, of the Moscow and Kharkov State Theaters,
spoke on "The Position and Role of the Contempo-
rary Theatre in Soviet Russia".

The Dramatic Society "Rampa" gave the play
"Zhenitba Balzaminova".

II D 10

III B 2

III H

IV

RUSSIAN



Minutes in Russian of the Russian-American Citizens'
Organization, 1902 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

A resolution concerning the necessity of international relief to Russian refugees in the Far East was passed on Aug. 25, 1937, at a meeting of leading Chicago Russian immigrants, and an appeal was made to the Government of the United States of America to take the initiative in this undertaking.

Resolution.

The assembly of American citizens of Russian descent, gathered on August 25th, 1937, on the premises of the Russian-American Citizens' Organization, 1902 W. Division Street. After accepting the greetings of the Right-Reverend Leonty, Bishop of Chicago and Minneapolis, who had expressed his complete sympathy with the purposes of the meeting and had begged Dr. L. G. Pertsov to transmit his greetings to those assembled; and after hearing the reports of the leaders of large social Russian-American organizations of the city of Chicago: I. F. Erin, N. S. Gribov, E. P. Kopernik and H. F. Lister, as well as the speech of former secretary of the Ministry of Marine of the Provisional Russian government, V. I. Lebedev, resolved to appeal by wire to the Government of the United

States in the person of the Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to include into the lists of those to be evacuated, the Russian women and children in the Far East; to issue visas for them those desiring to leave the Far East, and to exert every influence in order to promote this work.

The assembly, moreover, instructed the specially appointed temporary committee, to ask the cooperation of the Russian and American press and social American and Russian organizations.

The assembly calls the attention of all Russian social organizations in America to the necessity of acting quickly and resolutely in this matter.

The text of the appeal to the Government of the United States, adopted by the meeting was as follows:

Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.
Hon. Secretary of State:

American citizens of Russian descent, as represented by leaders of large social Russian-American organizations of the city of Chicago, call your



attention to the terrible conditions in which Russian refugees and emigrants find themselves in the Far East, being deprived of assistance or protection.

The citizens assembled here to represent the Government of the United States in your person to take the initiative of organizing relief on an international scale to these people, who desire to remain neutral in the China-Japanese war.

The citizens assembled for the occasion appeal to the government of the United States in your person to include the Russian women and children in the number of those being transferred to the Philippine Islands and other near-by points on the Pacific.

They also request you for the permission to vize their passports for this purpose, particularly for those, who are deprived either of Russian or Chinese citizenship.

The citizens assembled are assured that the sympathizing United States will not remain deaf to the sufferings of innocent women and children.

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of our perfect loyalty.

Right Reverend Leonty, Bishop of Chiovo and Limnos; M. V. Vesvodosky;
A. G. Pikhel; Zinoviy Lebedev; I. V. G. Ipin; I. V. Ipin; N. G. Grigor;
Dr. L. G. Pikhel.

11 B 10

III V

11 B 2 g

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) 1900 300

Miscellaneous Material belonging to Dr. Pertsov, 2553 W. Division Street.

Handbill issued by the Society for Relief to Political
Exiles and Prisoners in Russia

SOCIETY FOR RELIEF TO POLITICAL EXILES AND PRISONERS IN RUSSIA

ATTENTION!!

ATTENTION!!

ON SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1926, AT THE SCHROEDER HALL

1224 Milwaukee Avenue

Lecture by Dr. M. Slonim (representative of the delegation of the Party
of Socialist Revolutionaries in foreign countries), who has arrived from
Europe.

II D 10

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

III

II D 2 C

WEDNESDAY 1 FEBRUARY 1904

Handbill issued by the Society

Subject of the lecture: Will Bolshévism overthrow or will it die a natural death?

The lecture will begin at 2 P. M. Admission 35 cents. The profit from the lecture will be used for relief to the political exiles and prisoners in Russia.

After the lecture questions will be answered. Do not miss this opportunity of listening to a prominent lecturer!

WPA FILE 100-1-30774
Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol.II. Owned by Dr.H.R.Krasnow, 4601 N.Broadway,Chicago.

Play and Concert given by White Russian-American National Union
(Belarussko-Amerikanskii Nationalnyi Soyuz).

On February 16, 1930 the Union gave the play,
"Zaporozhets za Dunaem", followed by a vocal
concert. This was given at Schoenhoffen Hall.

The proceeds went for aid to White Russians.

Interview with Dr. J. D. Hassin, 30 N. Michigan Avenue,
Chairman of the Chicago Council, Soviet Russia
Medical Relief Committee (now extinct).

WPA (M) PROJ. 50272

During the turbulent years of 1920 and 1921, an organization on Soviet Russia Medical Relief was organized in Chicago under the chairmanship of Dr. J. B. Hassin. The purposes of that organization, according to Dr. Hassin, were medical relief for the suffering Russians.

Medicines, physicians supplies, dental supplies, books, and clothing were sent from Chicago, as well as other places in America, to Soviet Russia.

Dr. J. B. Hassin stated that in 1921 an epidemic of malaria and typhus was taking hold among the natives of Soviet Russia, and lacking in medical supplies they appealed to their brothers living in America for help in combating these diseases.

Interview with Dr. J. D. Hassin,

WHA (U.S.S.R.) 10/1/78

Doctor Hassin states also that many branches in their committee were established, and active work and help extended through the following sub-committees: hospital and drug supplies, serological products, sanatorium supplies, surgical instruments, dental supplies, etc. A microscope was also provided for Professor Lindberg, who is at present a professor of medicine in the University of Smolensk.

Although the material resources of the above organization were limited, they sent a thousand dollars' worth of quinine to fight the typhus and malaria.

Dr. J. B. Hassin, a graduate of the University of Kazan (class of 1897), practiced medicine in the city of Yeniseisk, Siberia, from 1897 to 1901. From there he left for Vienna and Berlin for further study in his chosen profession. In 1902 he left for America and in September of the same year he settled in Chicago, where he has been residing ever since.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS

AND ACTIVITIES

E. Crime and Delinquency

1. Organized Crime

1701

TT 25 (2)

I have been

117

11

1

Deceitful (" " "), " " " , 1915.

11

Only quite recently the Bolsheviks asserted that prostitution, criminal killings and other crimes existed only in the capitalist countries. Now they say "the country of socialism is a garden"-the country that freed itself of the cursed inheritances of the past-such criminal activity is a thing of the past.

Look--the Bold evils told foreigners--of our newspapers. Your newspapers are filled with accounts of various sensational criminal acts whereas in our papers you will not find any articles of such going.

and, finally, until late 1944 the Soviet Union would
remain that crime-ridden hell. . . . In the names of the Soviet leaders

WPA (H.L.) 1971-2000

II E 1II B 2 d (1)

I B 3 b

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 26, 1935.

I D 1 a

II E 2 were replete with articles of political and economic nature
I E and various other "serious material". And as far as the
 common every day occurrences were concerned there was not a
line printed. Thus, the impression is created that U. S. S. R. is free
and does not suffer from rowdyism, criminal elements and other unlawful
acts which are manifest in the capitalistic countries.

Now the whole situation has been changed since the Soviet papers began
to devote some space to such affairs. Now it is quite clear that in U. S. S. R.
there is more crime than in the capitalistic countries.

The criminal activity is particularly prevalent among the youth, among
those "offsprings of October", who were born under the Bolshevik regime and
brought up in the pioneers' camps and the camps maintained for the young
communists. The rowdyism among this youth reached such proportions that the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. NO. 1

II 11

II 2 1 (1)

I 1 1

Revised (), Nov. 26, 1934.

I 1 1

II 1 1

I 1 1

Bolshevik authorities are compelled to promulgate a law
which in the force of the criminal law, including capital
punishment, on children of 12 years of age and over. Thus,
in U. S. S. R. only children under 12 years of age forth will be
immune from criminal prosecution. All the rest will be brought before
criminal court and they will be punished.

To prevent the Soviet Union to relate with their neighboring nations, acts
of rape, murder, and other crimes. Law which will be other under
capital punishment of those who commit these crimes. It is expected
that the law will be passed.

There is also Imayca picture. The first of the film is in (mask:

"They try to make them in the same way as the other of the city around"

II E 1

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I B 3 b

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 26, 1935.

I D 1 a

II E 2

I E

11 o'clock at night. On the Street of Lenin, well illuminated from the show windows of the stores, a crowd of boys is engaged in a peculiar kind of sport. They spit on the citizens passing by. The winner obviously is the one who can spit with the best aim. On the Street of Republic, just opposite the monument in memory of the victims of the revolution, a group of young fellows is engaged in a fist fight.

"Among these rowdies the first place is occupied by the homeless children. Just recently they stabbed a worker by the name Druzhinin, who died in the hospital. They carry out regular raids on apartment houses, stores and warehouses and ransack them. The hooligans lay regular sieges to the schools in the city, blocking all exits. On Feb. 27 a group of rowdies, former pupils discharged for misconduct, staged a raid on the school named "May First." They fractured the skull of a student named Buyantzev. A youngster by the name Vachitov, expelled from the school for hooliganism, broke into

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II E 1

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I B 3 b

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 26, 1935.

I D 1 a

II E 2

I E

the classroom at the head of a gang of rowdies, at the time when the teachers were ready to dismiss the pupils for the day. With Finnish knives the youthful raiders kept the school under siege for a long time and would not let anybody out. The students do not show much better conduct" (a great majority of them are young communists).

In the same issue of Pravda the readers are informed that among the students in Omsk many wanton acts are committed. Among the students of the Workers' Faculty of the Highway Engineering Institute, many students and their female companions retired to vacant rooms, but not for the purposes of studying the subjects assigned to them.

Students in Tomsk have gone much further in their rowdiness, and the same newspaper describes the situation as follows:

"In January a student by the name of Yaschenko was attacked by four unidentified persons. They snatched the victim's brief case and then beat him up.

WPA (ILL) PROJECT

II E 1

II B 2 d (1)

I B 3 b

I D 1 a

II E 2

I E

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 26, 1935.

In the beginning of March a scientist by the name of Piliuka was assaulted by three unidentified hooligans and suffered knife wounds. On March 18, during the night rowdies fell upon a group of students and their girl companions. Several of the party were wounded. In the middle of March two women workers in the shop "Red Star" were assaulted by three young men. One of the women managed to escape and the other was raped. In almost all such cases the assailants are students"

From all this one can see that hooliganism in U. S. S. R. has blossomed into full bloom. It blossomed just because the Bolsheviki themselves perverted the youth spiritually and made and developed criminal inclinations in it.

Now the same Bolsheviki try to put an end to rowdyism by means of shootings, imprisonment and exile.

Their "Children of October", after receiving Bolshevik bringing up, have

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302.5

II E 1

II B 3 d (1)

I 3 b

I D 1 a

II E 2

I E

Proviet (The Sun), Apr. 23, 1945.

proved to be a very bad lot of "successors" if their activity
brightens up the lives of the old exiles themselves.

II E 1
II E 3
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), February 16, 1927.

WPA III PROJ 30275

THE CAPITAL OF CRIME (Editorial)

With such a title the city of Chicago was honored, and it was called so, not by an antagonist of the American social order, but by one of its champions. At the present time there is an election campaign going on. One of the candidates for mayor, Mr. Edward Litzinger, criticized the city and county administration. In his speech about its many sins and faults, he emphasized the fact that the present administration made Chicago the capital of crime. According to Mr. Litzinger, crime is overwhelming the city. During the last five years, the candidate says, the number of crimes increased by 93 per cent; he had in mind only killings for robbery. He puts all the blame on the city administration, which is occupied with everything but fighting crime. Mr. Litzinger promises severe punishments to the criminals if he is elected, and assures that he will clean the city of crime in sixty days. It is understood that these promises will not be fulfilled; first, because

II E 1
II E 3
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), February 16, 1927.

Mr. Litzinger would not be elected, and secondly, because no candidate, with rare exceptions, keeps his promises. Another reason why his promises could not be fulfilled is that fighting crime with severe measures of punishment cannot be successful. Crime, like any other social phenomenon, has its causes, and to destroy crime you must eliminate its causes. Yet, not one word about it was mentioned by Mr. Litzinger. Nevertheless, Mr. Litzinger's arraignment of the present administration deserves attention. He openly speaks about the negative sides of the present order of things and crime, while others prefer not to talk about it.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

E. Crime and Delinquency

2. Individual Crime

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sep. 23, 1936.

TO BE TRIED IN COURT

R. Novik, 24 years old, residing at 2330 N. Sacramento Avenue, is to be tried in court for an attempt to commit suicide. After a collision of an automobile with a truck, as a result of which Mr. Novik and his companion, Miss Lillian Leyton, 19 years old, were dangerously injured, the police found in Mr. Novik's pocket a note proving the intention of both young people to commit suicide.

II E 2
II E 1

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 1, 1936.

WHAT STATISTICS SAY ABOUT CRIME AMONG IMMIGRANTS
by
Flis

A bill on the registration of foreigners recently introduced into the New York City Council was offered only "because of the unusual growth of criminal activity in this city". In the vehement campaign that is now being carried on against foreigners native-born Americans are presented with a picture of the total economic predominance of the foreign-born as a result of the criminal gangs organized by them and also with the picture of the absolute moral decadence of the aliens. At times one hears even from the immigrants themselves statements to the effect that "we should recognize such facts and purge our ranks of the evil element".

But what are the facts about criminalism among foreigners? Exceedingly interesting in this respect are the statistical data just made public by Edward Hoover sic, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice in Washington. The data are based on 392,000 arrests made in the year 1935 by police

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 1, 1936.

departments, sheriffs, and other officials all over the country.

According to these data, in proportion to their numbers the inhabitants born in this country show a ratio of arrests almost twice as high as the immigrants. As far as serious crimes are concerned, such as murder, robbery, rape, fraud, and confidence games, the number of arrests among the native-born inhabitants is three or four times as high as the number of arrests among immigrants. Again we speak about the number of arrests in proportion to the numbers of native-born and of immigrants.

Quite an imposing picture is given to us by the classification of the criminals according to the kinds of crime committed. Thus we see that among foreigners arrests predominate on such charges as disorderly conduct, violations of laws governing the sale of alcoholic drinks, etc., whereas among the native-born arrests on very serious charges predominate, such as armed robbery, etc. Thus, for every 100,000 native-born people there were 12.9 arrests on the charge of armed robbery as compared with 3.6 arrests on the same charge among every 100,000

WPA (11-1-36)

II E 2
II E 1

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 1, 1936.

foreigners; on the charge of theft there were 33 arrests per 100,000 among the native-born, and 8.4 per 100,000 among foreigners; on the charges of fraud and operating confidence games there were 12.7 arrests per 100,000 native-born, and 7.1 per 100,000 immigrants. On vagrancy charges there were proportionately three times as many arrests among native-born people as among immigrants; on the charge of drunkenness twice as many.

On the other hand, among foreigners there were more arrests made on the charge of violating anti-alcoholic laws, 11 against 7.6 per 100,000 inhabitants. For all crimes together 382.6 arrests were made among every 100,000 native-born and 194.7 among every 100,000 immigrants. The percentage of criminals among American negroes is very high. For each 100,000 negroes 1,138 arrests were made, a proportion almost three times as great as among the white native-born inhabitants and almost six times as great as among the immigrants.

These eloquent figures, coming, as they do, from the Federal Department of Justice, only confirm the data obtained in previous surveys of criminal activity among

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

II E 2
II E 1

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 1, 1936.

various groups of the population of the United States. As far back as 1902 the Industrial Commission created by the United States Congress, while studying, among other things, the problems of immigration, came to the conclusion that "if the United States is taken as a whole, the white foreigners will be found less criminally inclined than the native-born inhabitants". In the year 1931 the National Commission on the study of Legislative Enactments appointed by President Hoover published several volumes of its findings on criminal activity in the United States and one separate volume on criminalism among the foreign element. This commission, headed by former Attorney General Wickersham, also came to the conclusion that "in proportion to their numbers immigrants commit far fewer crimes than native-born Americans".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 13, 1935.

BRIDGEGROOM OF RUSSIAN GIRL IMPLICATED IN KIDNAPING OF BANKER

Bruno Austin, who was arrested on the steps of the Russian cathedral church, at Leavitt Street, while emerging from the church after his wedding ceremony, of which fact we had already informed our readers, is charged by Federal agents with participation in the plot to kidnap an old Polish banker by the name of Bremer. The plotters demanded \$200,000 for his release. Twenty-two accomplices are implicated in the case, among them Austin. He is also charged with the theft of an automobile.

Austin is a Lithuanian by descent. He married a Russian girl by the name of Brenko, 18 years old. He was not given a chance to stay with his young bride, because Federal agents arrested him as he was leaving the church.

The bridegroom is being kept in the county jail pending an investigation.

II E 2
III B 2
II D 1
III A

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 18, 1933.

WPA PROJ. 30275

A GREAT LOSS

(Editorial of the RNzOV, Russkoe Nezavisimoe Obshchestvo
Vzaimopomoshchi, The Russian Independent
Mutual Aid Society)

"To the fortunate one--the enemies are dying
To the unfortunate one--a friend is dying"....

These words bring the sad news of the death of V. S. Levkovich. This death, suddenly and brutally snatches from the Russian colony its best friend, its great social welfare worker, V. S. Levkovich, who gave all of his time in an effort to develop among the Russians love for their native land, and to lead them on the path toward mutual aid--toward unity.

There was not a single important activity in which V. S. Levkovich did not participate, giving his deep love for the Russian cause, his fervent energy

II E 2
III B 2
II D 1
III A

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 18, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

and his passion to fight for the interests and benefit of the Russian colonists.

If a new branch of RNzOV was to be organized or a new Russian school was to be opened--you could be sure that V. S. Levkovich was already involved; he spoke, he encouraged, he agitated. The amount of work, energy, and money that Levkovich gave for the establishment of the Russian schools is known only to his closest friends.

His desire for unity was particularly prominent. As if foreseeing his end, he, in all of his public appearances and written statements, eagerly and enthusiastically urged the Russians: "Brothers, unite, forget all your disagreements and your quarrels. Remember that we are all children of one country, one Mother Russia!"

This invocation was the foundation and inspiration of the lifework of V. S. Levkovich for the past several years. He dreamt of establishing a Russian

II E 2

III B 2

II D 1

III A

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 18, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

National Hall of the RNzOV.....He dreamt of establishing a good Russian press. And now he has unexpectedly passed away. The great Russian patriot is gone forever.

With deep sorrow in our hearts, we are forced to part with our compatriot, with our friend in the struggle for our common interests. And although death has seized Vladimir Semenovich Levkovich from the ranks of our independents, it cannot and will not take away from us his dream. With a wreath for his grave we give our pledge to fulfill his dream--we will unite the Russians and we will erect a Russian National Hall, and in that building his portrait will hang in honor. Do not permit those heinous murderers to rejoice and to think that they have stopped the great Russian cause which the deceased V. S. Levkovich supported.

Sleep in peace, indefatigable and valiant brother-independent--in the name of the Russian cause, in the name of the bright future of your own brothers in a foreign country.

II E 2
II D 1
I E

RUSSIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 18, 1933.

TO ALL INDEPENDENTS

The editorial office of the RNzOV, Russkoe Nezavisimoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) summons all branches of the RNzOV to protest against the heinous murder of our fellow independent, Vladimir Semenovich Levkovich. The assassination was committed from behind a corner by several bolshevik gangsters, who with their weapons attacked the helpless worker of the fifteenth branch of the RNzOV.

The deceased V. S. Levkovich was one of the most active members of the editorial office of the RNzOV, an active member of the fifteenth branch of the RNzOV, an important member of the school board of the RNzOV, and a great and ardent defender of the interests of the RNzOV against the attacks of the bolsheviki

II E 2
II D 1
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 18, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30075

upon the Independent Society.

V. S. Levkovich was born in the village of Kartuz-Berezi, county of Pruzhansk, state of Grodno, Russia. While he was still a young and vigorous man, he met his death at the hands of a murderer; he was only thirty-eight years of age. He leaves his widow, Sophie Iakovlevna Levkovich and two children, Victor, nine years of age, and Theodore, seven.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 15, 1933.

THE DETAILS OF THE ASSASSINATION OF V. LEVKOVICH

The brutal assassination of V. S. Levkovich, the financial secretary of the Rassviet organization, and active member of Branch 15 of the Rnzov, Russkoe Nezavisimoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society), occurred last Sunday, at about six o'clock in the evening. Sophie Levkovich, the widow of the deceased, tells the following story of the tragedy.

On Sunday, at about six o'clock in the evening, V. Levkovich left home for a walk. After fifteen or twenty minutes he was found bleeding profusely on the porch of his house. He could only say that he was struck and wounded by Konstantin Malaghevskiy.

Immediately a physician and the police were called, but the efforts to save him failed because the main artery on the right leg had been severed.



Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 15, 1933.

Where, how, and under what circumstances the assassination of Levkovich occurred is unknown. But it is certain that he was attacked by Konstantin Malachovskiy who, with his accomplices, Nestor Kravchenko, Emelian Pasenkov, and S. Payor, attacked him with a knife. All of these men have been arrested.

The prisoners gave confused testimony. One of them stated that all of them were drunk and Levkovich was in their flat when a fight took place between them and Levkovich. The others stated that Levkovich was not in their quarters. Post-mortem examination, however, proved that there was not a drop of alcohol in the organs of Levkovich.

Therefore, the authorities have not decided where to set the place of assassination, whether in a home or on the street. Levkovich's overcoat was cut, and that fact provides grounds for the belief that the attack occurred on the street.

The inhabitants of Pullman know the prisoners as bolshevik gangsters. These gangsters had previously threatened to "get" Levkovich because of his activities against the bolsheviks, but Levkovich had not paid any attention to their threats.



Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 15, 1933.

The main prisoner, K. Malachovskiy, was recently freed from prison, where he served a short term for attacking one of the Pullman residents with a knife.

The bolshevik gangsters willingly explain the assassination of Levkovich in this way: they were dead-drunk, and since Levkovich had attacked them, the murder was committed in self-defense. They naturally make such a statement in order to escape severe punishment. But in reality, the plan to attack Levkovich had evidently been premeditated, considered, and plotted much earlier by their "idealistic" leaders.

With the death of V. Levkovich, who died at the hands of bolshevik gangsters and villains, the Russian colony has lost one of its most idealistic and energetic workers.



II E 2

I G

I E

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), February 14, 1933.

MURDER OF V. LEVKOVICH

Mr. V. Levkovich was the financial secretary of the Rassviet and an active member of Branch 15 of the Independent Society for Mutual Aid, in Chicago. On Sunday, February 12, 1933, he was found bleeding to death on the porch of his house, located at 742 E. 105th Place, Pullman. Before dying he told his wife that it was a Russian, Constantine Malakhovsky, who had inflicted a mortal wound to him with a knife. It has been suspected that three more Russians, Nestor Kravchenko, Emelian Pyesenekov, and S. Pior had participated in the attack on Mr. Levkovich. All these four men were arrested and indicted, but in spite of the fact that these men told conflicting stories of the murder, evidently lying and trying to produce the impression that it was not a premeditated murder but the result of a brawl of drunken people, all the arrested men were freed because it was found that their guilt could not be established in an uncontrovertible way.

II E 2

I C

I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), February 14, 1933.

WFA (LL) 20-1 30-73

Yet it is known to the Russians living in Pullman that all the four men suspected of this murder were enemies of Mr. V. Levkovich belonged to the most lawless and violent class of Russian Bolsheviki, hated Mr. Levkovich because of his anti-Communist activities in Russian organizations and had previously threatened to ill-treat him because of his fearless denunciations of the intrigues and acts of the Bolsheviki that were doing a great harm to such non-partisan Russian organizations as the Independent Society of Mutual Aid.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 24, 1924.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

IF (the Loeb-Leopold Case. Ed. Note)

The author of the article is trying to make it clear that it is not his intention to deny the horror of the shocking crime committed by Loeb and Leopold, but he would like to clear up the question as to whether Loeb and Leopold are really such highly intellectual youths, as some of the papers are representing them to be , and super-intellectuals, as the reporter of the Chicago American portrays them. They did not discover any new laws of nature, says the author, they did not create any immortal works in the domain of literature, science, or philosophy. There is nothing that these heroes have ever contributed to the above fields.

If the journalists, in hunting for cheap sensations, would not exaggerate and attribute extraordinary qualities to persons who are not higher than any average intellectual, then maybe we would not witness inhuman acts committed by the "cultured," "educated," and heartless Leopolds. If

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 24, 1924. WPA (ILL.) 880 3,275

If there were no Leopolds there would be no sensations, and if there were no sensations there would be no means of existence for "literary" workers, such as reporters of the Chicago American and other papers.

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Sept. 16, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

One cannot help congratulating the campaign against medical quacks in Chicago, and against joints which are spreading venereal disease here.

If we are to accept physicians' statements, then the number of people suffering from venereal diseases here is enormous. So enormous that in no city in the Russia of old was there such a great number of people suffering from these diseases.

It is a disgrace that a city so progressive in cultural attainments should be gripped to such an extent by these diseases.

11. CONTRIBUTIONS

AND ACTIVITIES

E. Crime and Delinquency

3. Crime Prevention

II E 3
I B 3 b

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 7, 1936.

CRIMINALITY AMONG YOUTH

(An Editorial)

The Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation has published some very interesting data concerning criminality among American youth.

Thus, for instance, from January 1 to September 30, 1935, a great number of young people were arrested for committing crimes, namely: 16 years old or younger, 5,290; 17 years old, 9,140; 18 years old 13,041; 19 years old, 13,986; 20 years old, 12,384; 21 years old, 13,654; 22 years old, 13,553; 23 years old, 12,915; and 24 years old, 12,326.

In these nine months 44,649 youths 19 years old or younger were incarcerated. Among those committed to jail were minor offenders under 15 years of age.

In the same period 9 murders were committed by boys less than 15 years old,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II E 3
I B 3 b

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 7, 1936.

10 murders by 15-year-old boys, 28 murders by 16-year-olds, 83 by 17-year-olds, 121 by 18-year-olds, and 160 by 19-year-olds.

The Federal Bureau, of course, is very much perturbed by the growth of criminal tendencies among young people. E. Hoover, the head of this Bureau, seemingly does not believe in the possibility of the prevention or the reduction of crime by the punishment of young offenders; he has for this grave problem a different solution. He considers that crime among young people can be reduced only if children are brought up in the spirit of respect for their parents, their country, and their country's laws, and that it may be still further reduced if parents and teachers will instill into their charges' minds [persistently] an interest in the arts, the sciences, sports, professions, and honest work [instead of that desire] for easy gain which is so prevalent now.

We should have expected Hoover to point out the importance of religious training and to declare that the fear of God is an ennobling factor in the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II E 3
I B 3 b

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 7, 1936.

life of youth. However, this statement is questionable. To every criminologist, and to Mr. Hoover among them, the indisputable fact is well known that the profession of religion or the lack of it has nothing to do with crime, for among criminals we find both religious and antireligious elements.

The main factors in breeding crime are poor training and evil environment. For that reason we cannot help agreeing with Mr. Hoover when he says that it is very necessary to instill into children respect for their parents and to develop within them interest in the arts and the sciences.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II E 3
I E
I D 2 c

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet, January 20, 1933.

The American Press and Crime. (Editorial).

The author of this editorial points out that among the many clubs, societies and other various organizations in the U. S. there are some whose aim it is to fight crime. But, most of these societies rely exclusively on the strict infliction of severe punishments and do not realize the chief causes of the alarming growth of crime. As such causes the author considers: 1) the extreme poverty of a certain part of the population; 2) unemployment; 3) lack of proper education; 4) the bad influence exercised by the daily press - the prominent place assigned in the newspapers to the description of crimes and criminals who are thus made to appear almost as heroes, and not as the enemies of Society.

Russian Daily Herald and Rassviet, May 27, 1926.

Crime and Immorality. (Editorial).

The author comments on the sermons of Rev. Everett Wagner, clergyman of a fashionable New York church on 44th Ave., and Rev. F. V. Staycy, methodist minister. The first pointed out in his sermon the terrible growth of crime in the U. S. The second maintained that the modern prison system in many cases does not reform the criminals. Rev. Staycy held that a proper education of children - meaning evidently a religious education - would be a far more efficient means of fighting crime than any severe system of punishment based on the old Mosaic law: "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth". The author of the editorial does not agree with this view. He points out that, in spite of the activity of Sunday Schools of various denominations, crime is on the increase. In his opinion it is the abnormal social structure of modern society, fostering the spirit of materialism and greed, that causes the growth of crime. He holds that only a radical change of social conditions could therefore abolish crime.

IT IS

RUSSIA.

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Sept. 15, 1922.

WPA FILED PR 113,276

ENLIGHTENED INJUSTICE

The American Bar Association contends that there is a dearth of laws in the United States.

Yet, the United States has more laws than any country in the world, and if laws are more frequently broken here than in any other country, the reason for it may be found in the constant making of new laws, which is assuming here the proportions of an epidemic.

One cannot move without clashing with an old law or new one. Here it is not for the fact that many of them have grown so old that they are forgotten and have become dead letters, thinking persons would find life impossible.

So we here are suffering, not from scarcity of laws, but rather from an abundance of them.

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Sept. 18, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30725

The unusual growth of crime in America may be caused primarily by individuals who are emulating those exemplary citizens, who are supported by their capital and by their political appointees. The lower social stratum will always learn the ways of the upper social stratum. One will amass millions by plundering; the other will be content with a mere street robbery. The former fights the government; the latter only his boss. Here an officer of the law shamelessly breaks his pledge. There some wretched poor man follows in the footsteps of the officer. Swindling keeps spreading and becomes popular because we are surrounded by swindlers, who exploit us and demoralize us. Even the average citizen evades the law because it proves to be an instrument of injustice.

If the masses want to protect themselves from the unhappy consequences of strikes, they must see to it that there is a fair deal for the working class. Laborers are the support of society, they are entitled to a decent share in life which, in all decency, should have been accorded to them by now.

III. ASSIMILATION

A. Segregation

Interview with Eugene Moravsky, Editor of Daily Rassviet.

In the opinion of Mr. Moravsky the present Russian colony consists mostly of naturalized Russian-American citizens and is a permanent settlement in Chicago. Mr. Moravsky doubts very much whether any number of them would want to return to their native land if given the opportunity. It is very interesting to note, Mr. Moravsky thinks, that the Russian Colony in Chicago of to-day is a mixture of different Slavic nationalities and is not pure Russian. He gives the following reason: Most of the Russians who came to Chicago prior to the revolution of 1917 were single males who emigrated to the United States in search of better living conditions. Very few women came to the shores of America in years gone by. Most of those newcomers after settling in Chicago, with the oncoming of the revolution of 1917 have found it very difficult to return to Russia, and made up their minds to remain here as permanent citizens. A majority have been naturalized.

Inter-marriages have played a big part in the life of the Russian in Chicago. Not finding his own nationality of the opposite sex, he was forced to inter-marry with other Slavic nationalities such as: Poles, Bohemians, Rumanians, Czecho-Slovakians, etc.

III A
II B 2 d (3)

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), November 30, 1936.

(Advertisement)

A COMPLETE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN QUESTIONNAIRE

By V. D. Krymsky

Contains the following information:

- I. How to obtain a visa for entrance into the United States.
- II. How to obtain your declaration of intention and naturalization papers.
- III. Questions asked during examinations to obtain citizenship papers.
- IV. The Government Employment Bureau.
- V. Old Age Pensions
- VI. Other information which is indispensable to the Russian immigrant in the United States.

III A
II B 2 d (3)

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL., PROJ.) 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), November 30, 1936.

The book contains 152 pages; the price, including delivery, is \$1.

Rassviet, 1722 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Interview with Eugene Moravsky, Editor of Daily Rassviet,
1722 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill., by Ben Chase, Nov. 19,
1936.

In the opinion of Mr. Moravsky the present Russian colony consists mostly of naturalized Russian-American citizens and is a permanent settlement in Chicago. Mr. Moravsky doubts very much whether any number of them would want to return to their native land if given the opportunity. It is very interesting to note, Mr. Moravsky thinks, that the Russian colony in Chicago of today is a mixture of different Slavic nationalities and is not pure Russian. He gives the following reason: Most of the Russians who came to Chicago prior to the revolution of 1917 were single males who emigrated to the United States in search of better living conditions. Very few women came to the shores of America in years gone by. Most of those newcomers after settling in Chicago, with the oncoming of the revolution of 1917, have found it very difficult to return to Russia, and made up their minds to remain here as permanent citizens. A majority have been naturalized.

Inter-marriages have played a big part in the life of the Russians in Chicago. Not finding his own nationality of the opposite sex, he was forced to inter-marry with other Slavic nationalities such as Poles, Bohemians, Rumanians, Czecho-Slovakians, etc.

III A
IV

RUSSIAN

WFA (11)

Interview with Mr. A.J. Pikiel, Chairman of the Russian-American Citizens Organization, Chicago, Illinois, October 29, 1936.

Mr. Pikiel is Chairman of the Russian-American Citizens Organization, of which Mr. George L. Percy (Petrsov) is Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

The aims of this organization are:

1. To give information to Russian immigrants concerning the duties in connection with American citizenship.
2. To give free assistance in obtaining first and second citizenship papers.
3. To aid veterans in filling out forms, applications, etc.

III A
I B 3 b

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 28, 1936.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE OF THE RUSSIAN COLONY

Many of us who have lived for one, two, or as some, for more than three decades in this country have failed to take any interest in the social and political life of our community. It has remained concealed from our view by some mysterious screen. We have felt as if we were guests in America, despite the fact that many of us have for a long time been citizens of the country, and have accepted all the duties and obligations of the new allegiance.

Despite all this, we have not for a moment relinquished our ardent dreams of returning to our native land and spending there the remaining years of our lives. But fate has destroyed those dreams. In our native country conditions have become such that our going back to the old domicile has become altogether impossible. Many years have gone by. Our dreams of returning home have been incapable of realization. Life has proceeded in its own way. Russian colonists began to arrange their lives for permanent residence here, acquired

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A
I B 3 b

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 28, 1936.

real estate and became family men. Their children have grown up, and a new generation of Russians has appeared, brought up more in accordance with American ways of life than with those of old Russia.

This has happened because the parents did not in due time pay enough attention to bringing up their children in the proper spirit, did not even attempt to give them a Russian education. American schools and the street have done their work.

The elders began to realize their mistake--that they, because of their own passivity and indifference, had lost control of their own offspring. The young generation is shunning Russian ways of life. It seeks companionship in the young life of the entire community. Many of the children, in fact, have left the Russian colony and lost every contact with the people of their origin. In general, a great tragedy has taken place in many Russian families. Many mothers can hardly understand what their children try to tell them; and the children cannot understand the language of their parents.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 19, 1935.

WILEY POST AND WILL ROGERS

(Editorial)

Wiley Post and Will Rogers--two great Americans--met a tragic death last Friday in Alaska. Both of them were born in Oklahoma, and both of them enjoyed great popularity throughout the entire world. Both lost their lives at the same time and in the same accident.

Wiley Post was one of the best aviators in America. Aviation was his native element. He felt safer and more comfortable in the air than on the earth. Wiley Post successfully accomplished two around-the-world flights and many transcontinental flights, always breaking existing time or speed records. He attempted, several times, transcontinental stratosphere flights. These attempts were unsuccessful because the airplanes now in general use were not built for stratosphere travel. Wiley Post himself has been working on a new design of

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 19, 1935.

an airplane which could fly in the stratosphere. Wiley Post's tragic death has ended the most useful and active period of his life and his work. In Wiley Post's death, not only American aviation, but also world aviation, has lost one of the best and the bravest workers.

Will Rogers' popularity was even greater than that of Wiley Post. He was beloved by the people of the entire country, from the President of the United States down to the humble worker, the farmer, and even the tramp. Will Rogers was the greatest American humorist since Mark Twain, but his wit and his philosophy lay in a different direction. Will Rogers was a profound thinker, a brilliant actor, and a fine man. He was everybody's friend. Will Rogers's wit was not malicious or bitter. It was rather soft, mellow, friendly, and filled with common sense. His wit could not harm or offend anyone. On the contrary, Will Rogers always tried to cheer up people and make their life burdens lighter. Wherever he appeared, all sadness and pessimism disappeared.

The Russian group knows probably little about Will Rogers as a writer and

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 19, 1935.

humorist, because Russian people as a whole do not read English language newspapers. Will Rogers has written several books, among them one about his trip to Russia. His short remarks on current events, published daily in many American newspapers throughout the country, won him additional fame and warm friendship among the people of this country. The Russian people, however, know Will Rogers well as a fine and inimitable film artist.

The last tributes to Will Rogers and Wiley Post were paid by the outstanding personalities of American life during a special radio broadcast over the N. B. C. network last Friday night. The lives and the work of the two great Americans were highly eulogized and set up as examples for the young generation to follow.

Will Rogers and Wiley Post were truly great Americans. Will Rogers represented the passing American generation, with its simplicity, sincerity, and romanticism, while Wiley Post was the reflection and the embodiment of contemporary America with its high technical development, its dynamics, and its speed.

III A

I A 1 a

I A 1 b

III G

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 15, 1935.

PROBLEMS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOLS

(Editorial)

"The most effective method of creating the spirit of unity in this country is not by suppressing the national minorities, but by instilling in the new citizens a sense of cultural self-respect," James Marshall, who recently was appointed member of the New York School Committee, declared the other day.

In his speech, delivered before the Association of Adult Education, Mr. Marshall stated that, in his opinion, one of the chief tasks of the American schools is to fight the prejudices and antagonisms of the old American generations directed against the newcomers to this country.

"The schools," said he, "must constantly stress the point that we are all immigrants, even the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. In this connection it is also important to point out not only the great services rendered

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

I A 1 a

I A 1 b

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 15, 1935.

III G

to this country by such individuals as Carl Schurz or Michael Pupin, but the contributions to the well-being of the country made by the immigrant mass. Several thousands of English settlers sacrificed their lives during the period of the American Revolution in order to free this country from the control of kings and aristocracy. Of course we must respect and esteem those who fought and died during that period of American history. But how about the tens of thousands of people who often are given the abusive epithets of 'Greaser,' 'Polak,' etc. These people are those who sacrifice their lives in mines, in building railroads across the continent, in digging tunnels under rivers, in toil on cotton plantations, in building skyscrapers. Without them, to be sure, without waves of immigrants, not only from Northern, but from Southern and Eastern Europe, from Africa, from Central and South America, the major part of our country still would remain a wilderness. Acquaint each national group with the achievements of other national groups in this country. Let our schools show our country as a kaleidoscope of races, religions and cultures."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

I A 1 a

I A 1 b

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 15, 1935.

III G

Familiarity with the parents' language is a powerful weapon for raising the cultural level among the second generation, Mr. Marshall declared.

"I wish," said he, "that our schools might stimulate interest in German, Italian, Russian, Spanish, Jewish, Polish and other cultures represented in our population by various racial and national groups. In our schools we teach the German, French, Italian, and Spanish languages. In two or three schools we teach even Hebrew. Languages of other peoples also should be included in the programs of our high schools, and their study not made obligatory in order to demonstrate that our schools recognize equality in cultural values contributed by all races and nations. Children of immigrants, by studying the languages of their fathers, would acquire a greater respect for their cultural heritage. This would constitute a step toward breaking down the chauvinism which is present both in the American-born population and among the national groups."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 13, 1935.

WILL THE RUSSIAN COLONY EVER UNITE?

(Editorial)

Leaders of a great many Russian organizations in America have, for many years, been carrying on an intense propaganda campaign in favor of uniting the Russian colony. All of them quite justifiably declare that the Russian colony does not constitute a social force because it is not organized and united into one fraternal family. This, of course, is true. Without unity and organization nothing can be accomplished. Any large and important undertaking can be carried through by united effort. If the people, however, continue to abide by the rule of each person for himself alone, each person to take care of only his own interests, nothing of a social nature can be created.

Why doesn't the Russian colony respond to the appeals of the most active members of its organizations and its leaders? Why do we often note that it trails after other nationalities and does not grow into an influential social force?

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 13, 1935.

Considerable blame can be attached to the leaders of the Russian organizations themselves because they set a bad example to the colony. They call upon the Russian colony to unite, but they themselves never unite.

In large cities there are usually several Russian organizations. In the largest cities, there are always many organizations, and each one leads an entirely independent life. Leaders of each organization always call upon the people to join only their own organization, they praise only their own organization; they never try to unite the organizations that already exist, and thereby perform a service to those members of the Russian colony who do not belong to any organization.

As a result, the unorganized element within the Russian colony mistrusts all the appeals of the active members of organizations and considers such appeals insincere or hypocritical. Let us take, for example, one particular case. For several years, conversations have been in progress concerning the necessity of uniting all the larger Russian societies of mutual aid, but these talks have thus

WPA (111) 11

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 13, 1935.

far been unproductive. Why hasn't ROOV [Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society] amalgamated with RNOV [Russian Peoples' Mutual Aid Society]? The reason is obvious. The first-mentioned society is interested in cultural work and mutual aid to the members, whereas the second organization is more interested in politics than in anything else. And if these two organizations have no common aim, they cannot have a common language.

But why couldn't ROOV and RNzOV [Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society] unite and merge their interests, since both organizations pursue the same aims? This is not so easy to understand. When delegates of RNzOV, at their convention, adopted a resolution against amalgamation with ROOV, many Russians read the decision with certain misgivings. Why, they thought, the leaders of these societies always talk of uniting the whole Russian colony, and then they cannot even come together themselves.

For this reason, the leaders of Russian organizations should do everything in their power to unite at least the many weak organizations already in existence.

III A
II D 1

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 13, 1935.

If some of the organizations pursue different aims from others, it is necessary to establish between such organizations some form of co-operation so that they can at least work hand in hand in the cultural field, without interfering with one another, such as is the case now when several organizations hold their entertainments on the same date.

If the existing organizations set an example of unity and organized activity, then their appeals will be answered by the unorganized members of the colony. This cannot be seen at present. Sometimes just the contrary occurs. For instance, those members of RNOV who disagree with the policies of its present Bolshevik leaders want to form an entirely new society, instead of joining one of the existing mutual aid organizations. If such tendencies continue among members of the Russian colony in Chicago and other cities, the colony as a whole will, in all probability, never be united and will never act as an organized unit.

WPA (11) 1. 31. 3075

III A
I B 3 b
III E
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 30, 1935.

FATHERS AND CHILDREN

(Editorial)

Generally, members of Russian colonies in America, and particularly in Chicago, can be divided into two categories: the organized and the unorganized. The colony can further be divided into several political, religious, and cultural affiliations. It is commonly assumed that the organized elements represent the vanguard of the Russian colony, its creative and cultural force. This is true in principle: the organized are always stronger and culturally more advanced than the unorganized. But this is true only when the members of the organization are really cultured and energetic men or women, pursuing desirable goals.

This cannot be said about all Russian organizations. Some of them, for instance, belong to the Bolshevik group. The majority of the members of such organizations are illiterate, uncultured people. They do not have minds of their own, and they need guidance from someone else, as though they were blind men. But, as their guides are generally adventurers, it is obvious

WPA (11-17) 1105.302/5

III A
I B 3 b
III E
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 30, 1935.

that such organizations cannot create anything that is worth while.

There are also purely religious organizations which are not interested in any of the Social problems. These cannot be a force in the social life of the Russian community.

Along with all this, there are many really cultured people who are unorganized, and they represent a real social factor, much more important than many of the organizations.

During recent years, cultured Russians, both organized and unorganized have paid a great deal of attention to the Russian youth. They take various steps in order to acquaint this youth with Russian organizations, or to create separate organizations for young people. This, of course, is a very important task, but, unfortunately, it is not particularly fruitful. Failure in such an effort makes many intellectuals despair, and they declare that American street life spoils the children, that the Russian youth is not interested in anything that is Russian, and, therefore, it cannot be interested

WPA (ILL) 100-10000

III A
I B 3 b
III E
I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 30, 1935.

in the activities of any Russian organization.

We cannot agree, however, with such reasoning. If the Russian youth is not interested in Russian culture or in what their parents are doing, it is the fault of the parents. To awaken an interest in the children in Russian culture and in the activity of the Russian organizations, it is necessary for parents to be good examples to their offspring, to demonstrate the value that there is to be found in Russian culture.

For example: How can one awaken a child's interest in Russian culture or the Russian language when the parents themselves speak very poor Russian and are not at all interested in Russian culture? There are no Russian books or newspapers in their homes; they never attend the lectures and concerts of the best Russian artists. And how can parents develop in their children any interest in the Russian organizations when, on meeting one another, they immediately begin to argue about politics--with very little understanding? These arguments very often lead to squabbles and quarrels.

100-100000-100000

III A
I B 3 b
III E
I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 30, 1935.

All this, instead of attracting children to the Russian organizations, repels them from all that bears the imprint of being Russian.

The root of the evil, therefore, lies not in the apathy of Russian children, but in their parents who are bad examples to their offspring, and who are Russian only in words, but not in deeds. For this reason, organizers of the Russian youth should remember that their work will not be fruitful until and unless parents themselves mend their ways and become Russians not only in words, but also in deeds.

WPA (111) 30275

III A

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 f

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 15, 1935.

I A 1 b

I B 3 b

FOR A BETTER FUTURE FOR RUSSIANS

III B 1

II D 1 "The younger generation is switching to the English language.....In the course of a score of years, the Russian newspapers will begin to disappear for lack of readers"--from an article by M. K. Stotsky on "The Future of the Russian Press".

What a dismal prediction is made by Mr. M. K. Stotsky concerning the fate of the Russian press in America and of the Russian language, as well! It is painful to think of such a dismal future for the Russian Americans yet he states nothing but the truth, and I agree with him completely.

Ten years of experience in guiding the activity of the younger generation of Russians in America has given me a great deal of knowledge and experience in fighting inertia and indifference toward the study of the Russian language, not only among children, but also among their parents. The parents show little concern over the fact that their children are forgetting the mother

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 2075

III A

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 f

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 15, 1935.

I A 1 b

I B 3 b tongue, and do not even wish to retain their earlier knowledge. We
III B 1 must not forget that in most cases, the child is simply a piece of
II D 1 clay--he is raw material to be molded into form according to the will
of the person in whose care he is. Unfortunately for us, our Russian
parents in America are surrounded by so many anomalies in their everyday lives
that the child's behavior is more often shaped by outside influences, by movies,
and other diversions of a similar nature. As a result, the child acquires all
the characteristics of a homeless boy or girl. He displays a total lack of
discipline, rowdyism, disregard for cleanliness, and, not infrequently criminal
traits. The movies all too often play up the gangsters' prowess, the racketeers'
cunning, and the crooks' vices; consequently, these people of the
underworld very quickly become heroes in the child's imagination.

The American government, which devotes so much attention to the welfare of
children--on paper and theoretically--does nothing in a practical way, and
only recently have public protests forced our local, state, and Federal governments
to adopt measures toward the censorship of films. The churches

WPA (ILL) 100-1-30775

III A

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 f

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 15, 1935.

I A 1 b

I B 3 b regarded the problem even more seriously and issued a call for a

III B 1 total boycott of indecent movies.

II D 1

The child, after switching to the English language of necessity, becomes acquainted with the country of his parents only from second-hand sources, in which case the history and the past of Russia are so distorted generally that one can but wonder from whom or what sources the data was originally taken. Naturally, children who receive such misinformation are affected by it. The child begins to hate everything Russian; he resents Russia, and, finally, becomes ashamed of his Russian origin, and begins to conceal his parentage.

Deprived of the possibility of becoming acquainted with the country of his parents or its literature from original sources, the child's mind is inculcated with all sorts of fairy tales; we old people are forced to protest with a feeling of resentment, because we do not always succeed in convincing the child to the contrary. Let me illustrate what I mean.

III A

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 f

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 15, 1935.

I A 1 b

I B 3 b Once a child brought me a volume from the Children's Encyclopedia; on
III B 1 page 3,624 there was a picture of a warrior, and under the picture
II D 1 was this caption: "Rurik, the daring Viking, who with his two brothers
conquered a great part of Russia in the ninth century."

"Why," said the child, "you told me that the Russians themselves asked the Vikings to rule their country. Now I find out that the country was conquered."

I was compelled to read from some Russian history books in order to convince the child that we do not distort our own history. In the same book on page 3,629, there is a painting by Makovsky, which represents the custom of kissing among noblemen during the reign of Ivan the Terrible. The idea for the picture was taken from the book, Prince Serebriany, written by A. Tolstoy.

In the picture, the nobleman Morozov's wife hands a cup of wine to the prince. Under the picture, however, we read the following caption: "The subjection of the peasants lasted longer in Russia than in any other European country, and

III A

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 f

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 15, 1935.

I A 1 b

I B 3 b here we see peasants bringing bread and salt to their feudal lord,

III B 1 two hundred years ago, in token of submission."

II D 1

On page 3,747, there is a picture which represents Russian workers crushing stones with hammers for road paving. Their footgear is bound in rags to preserve the shoes from damage. In the region of the Caucasian mountains sheep skins are used for this purpose. Read what is stated under the picture. "The great mass of the people of Russia are very poor, their despotic and selfish government exacts enormous sums from them in taxes, a great proportion of which is wasted or embezzled. The poverty of the people can be seen from this picture of Russian road-builders at work; the men having to use rags instead of shoes."

In the same book, in the fourteenth volume, space is allotted to a brief biography of Napoleon Bonaparte, and three portraits are included--Nelson, Wellington, and Napoleon--under the caption: "The men who changed the world." Napoleon's biography takes up five pages; his deeds on the fields of battle

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III A

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 f

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 15, 1935.

I A 1 b

I B 3 b are described somewhat in detail, and accounts are given of the
III B 1 defeats he suffered, but there is not one word of the major and crushing
II D 1 blow which was administered to him by the Russian people, and which
was fatal to the French conqueror. There is not even a mention
of the role played by the Russian emperor, Alexander I, who actually crushed
Napoleon's might.

What is this? Is it envy of Russia or carelessness on the part of the publisher? There are many other examples of lack of knowledge of the history of the Russian people, but even those just cited clearly demonstrate that Mr. Stotsky's prophecies will come true, and that members of the Russian colony should feel as I do about the situation.

How, then, can we help matters? How shall we react to our children's loss of the mother tongue? How shall we prevent this ultimate catastrophe? What shall we do in order to keep our children with us? I think that we can still save the situation; it is not yet too late. Send your children to Russian

WPA (11.) PROJ. 30275

III A

- 7 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 f

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 15, 1935.

I A 1 b

I B 3 b schools.

III B 1

II D 1 A powerful organization of fighters for the preservation of the Russian language--Roova--has developed a chain of schools over almost the entire area of the United States--schools where the child hears the mother tongue and the truth about the country of his parents; schools where he is taught to love everything that is connected with Russia, and all that is sacred and dear to every Russian.

I appeal to you, parents! You must send your children to our schools. So far as finances are concerned, these schools are accesible to everyone, even though these are hard times. It's true that you will deprive your child of a few hours of leisure, but you must preserve your children's knowledge of the Russian language; remind them that otherwise these hours would be spent on the streets, or in movies, which will hardly benefit them. Our schools have been in existence for several years and by now the results are clear: You hear Russian speech where you did not hear it before; children read and write well. If you know

9422087001 30275

III A

- 8 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 f

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 15, 1935.

I A 1 b

I B 3 b how to arouse the child's interest, he will be attracted to Russian

III B 1 books and to the Russian press.

II D 1

Thus far, my appeal has been addressed to parents only. Now I want to address those who stand at the head of Roova. It will soon be two years since America recognized the Soviet government. By this act, the existence of 170,000,000 Russians has also been recognized. When the people are recognized, their language is also recognized. The immediate task, then, of Roova is to request the United States government to recognize the Russian language and make possible its study in the educational institutions of America, as is the case with French and German. This recognition will create interest in the Russian language and the Russian children will not have to wonder as to where and how this language can be useful.

They will have a real problem before them: to pass the examinations in Russian in an American educational institution. They will have to discard some other language from the number of subjects required because knowledge of Russian will

100-101-10091 30275

III A

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 f

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 15, 1935.

I A 1 b

I B 3 b will be taken into consideration by the board [of education].

III B 1

III D 1 Then our schools will be more stable; they will have a specific course of study in teaching Russian because their pupils will be eager to prepare themselves for examinations in Russian in American schools. The government of the United States should meet us halfway in this proposal because the country at large will benefit from this step, since it will acquire citizens who speak the Russian language.

100-1017501-30275

III A
II D 1
III H

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 9, 1935.

FRATERNAL SOCIETY RNzOV

Recently, on the page devoted to the affairs of RNzOV [Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society], there appeared an article written by A. F. Bernov, an indefatigable civic worker and a very active member of our organization. This article might have been a sad one, had it not been for one single ray of hope which ran through the entire article--the idea of the need of unity in order to help one another.

From his personal experience and mainly from observing people around him, A. F. Bernov has come to the conclusion that men who take no interest in public affairs and limit their activity by their personal lives, are, essentially, unhappy people and their lives in most cases end in disappointments. They die as lonely and forgotten men, as useless creatures for whom nobody cares. Their remains are accompanied to the cemetery by the paid man, the lonesome undertaker. And this sole "mourner" hurriedly covers their coffins with dirt

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A
II D 1
III H

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 9, 1935.

and rides posthaste back home to pick up "new business".

The question arises: what has the man lived for, if during all of his life, no one has shed a tear nor given a sigh for him? Such a man should not have been born at all.

The Bolsheviks proclaimed to the world "the dictatorship of the proletariat," as if there were something new in that. The "dictatorship of the proletariat" means that "we are the rulers of the country, the force is in our hands, and, therefore, all good things in life shall belong to us; let others die as long as we can enjoy ourselves". And what happened? First, the Russian intellectuals died out--the people who were less adapted to the struggle; following them, the Russian bourgeoisie disappeared. And what about our proletariat, our workers and peasants? Don't millions of them die from hunger even now, at the end of the fourth five-year period of the dictatorship of the proletariat (sic)?

And this is only physical suffering. What about the mental suffering of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A
II D 1
III H

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 9, 1935.

Russian people? Are they happy? All tourists notice that the Russia of today is a very sad country, that one very seldom hears a song, that there are no smiles on people's faces, and that invigorating and hilarious laughter has disappeared from the face of the Russian land.

The Bolsheviks have killed the soul of the Russian people, have imposed their egocentric ideas upon the people, despite the historic fact that the Russian people have always fought for the freedom and independence of small, oppressed peoples and died so that others might be happy.

The Russian soldier always astonished the world by his bravery, by his vigor. He measured the Carpathian mountains, the lofty peaks of the Caucasus, while sacrificing his own life for brothers who were unknown to him. Even while they were in want and endured hardships, the Russian people never lost their sense of the enjoyment of life and laughter. They created the songs that enchant the world, the music that reveals the deep compassionate Russian soul, for within the Russian spirit burns the perpetual flame of truth, which from

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A
II D 1
III H

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 9, 1935.

time immemorial has inspired the oppressed and downtrodden people of the earth with high hopes and ardent faith.

Haven't the Slavonic peoples of the Balkan countries, the Carpatho-Russians, and others preserved their national identity and their languages only because they believed fervently in the integrity of the Russian people and knew that sooner or later, the legendary Russian soldier, would come and liberate them from slavery and oppression.

That is why the name of Russia is blessed by all the small nations of the Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Central Asia, and other regions. The Russian people have sacrificed on behalf of all their weak and unknown brothers. The communists want to change the very essence of the Russian soul, to impose on it the idea of egotism, the idea of "everyone for himself".

The Independents (the members of RNzOV) are not concerned only with themselves. In the persons of their best representatives, in the persons of their most

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A
II D 1
III H

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 9, 1935.

advanced and active members, they want to serve others, to work for the benefit of the whole Russian colony in America.

"Here, in a strange land, we in particular should help one another, should unite into one fraternal family," says Bernov in his article. United and strong around RNzOV, we shall remain strong; we shall do more good and we shall be able to help those of our brothers who need our help the most. While doing this we will all be happier and our lives will be fuller and more enjoyable. Though our path may be thorny at times and our cross heavy to bear, yet the end of our earthly journey will be happier. When we lie dying, we will smile when others weep at our death.....

We should all be united. Among the Independents, there are many devoted individuals who are always ready to perform a good deed, to serve the people's cause. It is the duty of every Russian to help them, to inspire them with courage, to give them spiritual support. For his own good, every Russian should join the ranks of RNzOV, should join this fraternal organization and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A
II D 1
III H

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 9, 1935.

do his share for the good of his own people in a strange country, America.

WGA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A
I B 3 b
II D 1

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 9, 1935.

THE WEDDING OF J.N. KOZAK

Sunday, March 3, was the wedding day of Miss Julia Nikolaevna Kozak, the only daughter of Nicholas Kozak, general secretary of RMzOV (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society). The bride is also a member of the Sisterhood of St. Mary. The wedding ceremonies took place at the Russian Orthodox Church, 917 North Hood Street, and the reception which followed was in the spacious hall under the church.

The bride and groom were met at the church door by a delegation from the Sisterhood, carrying flags and flowers. The services in the church lasted for about an hour and a half; the church choir participated.

Among the invited guests there were many young people of Russian parentage. Most of these young people belong either to the Sisterhood or to the two social clubs organized among Russian youth whose parents are members of the church.

This wedding shows once more that our children, if they once join our organization, never leave their church and never lose their Russian identity.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III A

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

I B 3 b

II D 1

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 9, 1935.

This is only one reason why all Russian parents should urge their children to join the ranks of **RNzOV**, which will keep them away from strange influences and will marry them in the Russian church, according to our own ritual and rites, with all the honor that is due to all our members.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 00006

III A
III B 4
I F 4

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 31, 1934.

OUR PROBLEMS FOR THE NEW YEAR

The year now drawing to a close has not been a particularly good year for the Russian group in America. Our accomplishments have been negligible, our progress slight. Our group activities are almost at a standstill.

The only achievement of the Russian group in this country worth mentioning is the acquisition of a farm property by the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society in New York. There have also been some insignificant and less important events in the life of the Russian group in America during the year now ending. However, these have left no noticeable mark on our life and on our affairs, and therefore need no special mention, except, perhaps, in so far as they signify the continuity of effort and the constant desire of our people to improve their way of life, their cultural and economic condition.

The chief obstacles standing in the way of wider collective achievements of our people are indifference, a passive attitude toward our group life, and lack of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A
III B 4
I F 4

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 31, 1934.

faith and confidence in ourselves.

In the coming new year, it will be necessary to look for and find new ways and means for bringing about a closer union among all Russians living in this country. The first aim of all Russian organizations now existing in America should be the enlightenment of the Russian masses in this country. All our efforts should be directed toward that end. Educational work should form the basis of all activities of all Russian societies, clubs, and other organizations in America. Only through education can we succeed in cementing and fusing together all elements and groups into which Russian immigrants are divided. When all the Russians in this country have been united, then and only then can really productive work be undertaken with the prospect of success.

The balance sheet of the dying old year may be credited with at least one achievement of some importance by the Chicago Russian colony. A Russian political organization has been formed which will embrace those Russians in Chicago and in other towns who are citizens of the United States. This is the first regular Russian political organization in America. Its chief aim is to obtain

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A

III B 4

I F 4

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 31, 1934.

proper recognition by the American political parties, with subsequent representation in city, county, and state administrations. At present, there are many Russian political clubs in various cities and towns of the United States. They act individually, sometimes even without knowledge of the existence of similar Russian clubs in other cities. It is planned to call a convention of all Russian political clubs in the United States with a view to adopting a common platform and harmonizing all activities.

The new year may also bring us the realization of the long-cherished hope of an all-Russian convention. There have accumulated many important problems directly concerning our life and our future as a national group in this country. These questions must be openly discussed and the problems facing us must be solved if we are to make any progress. An all-Russian convention may become a reality sooner than many expect. What we need now, as the new year begins, is more faith, more self-confidence, more enterprise, and more work. Then every aspect of the life of the Russian group in America will become more attractive and more interesting. In the dawning New Year, everyone who considers himself a Russian should

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A
III B 4
I F 4

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 31, 1934.

give freely of his time and of his abilities to make the Russian cause in America more secure and more inviting to the young Russian-American generation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A

II D 1

I B 3 b

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 29, 1934.

THE VOICE OF THE RUSSIAN YOUTH

The differences and misunderstandings between parents and children have always existed and will always exist everywhere. The older generation will always treat all plans and undertakings of the younger generation with a certain amount of pessimism and distrust. Young people, on the other hand, will always regard their parents as old fogies whose worn-out ideas stand in the way of and hamper the progress and development of the youth. Neither family life nor community life is immune from the divergent points of view separating the older generation from the young people.

The acuteness of this mutual opposition could be softened and its sharp angles smoothed out by mutual concessions, and deeper understanding and wise indulgence on both sides.

Nothing perhaps can bring parents and children closer together than common interests and common work for one and the same ideal. For us Russians in

100-100000 (111) A

III A
II D 1
I B 3 b

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 29, 1934.

America, for our older generation and for our young people, this ideal should be none other than a united effort in behalf of our Russian organizations. Our youth participates in the activities of our organizations, but not to the extent it should. The Russian mutual aid societies in Chicago have on their membership lists some Russian-American young men and young women. However, they form but a small group when compared with those Russian-American young people who are not members of any Russian organization. Our youth should be especially well represented at our conventions and annual meetings. At such meetings, our young people would have a good opportunity to become acquainted with the problems of the Russian group in America, and would get used to our way of conducting meetings and discussions. Frequently at such meetings, important decisions are reached by the delegates. In most cases, however, these decisions are never realized, because of the slowness, the lack of energy, or the lack of ability among the older members of our organizations. Our young people with their optimism and energy, enhanced by ability and some training, would probably be better able than their elders to transform many plans and decisions into actual accomplishments.

APR 11 1935

III A

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

II D 1

I B 3 b

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 29, 1934.

Our young men and young women could organize their own branches of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. Here they would have ample opportunity to make their own decisions and realize their own plans and desires. They would have a chance to prove their value to the community. The future belongs to the youth. A better future for the entire Russian group in America can be achieved, however, only by close co-operation between the Russian-American youth and the older Russian generation in this country. The continuous development and the strength of Russian organizations in America depend solely upon our sons and daughters. But it is up to the parents to bring up their children as Russians, to influence their conduct and their attitudes so that they will gladly and willingly join the Russian organizations and will not shun participation in the work of their fathers.

We all agree that it is necessary for the Russian-American youth to know how to speak, read, and write the Russian language. We are certain that those Russian-American children who were not taught their native tongue will reproach their parents when they grow up and find out how important it is to know one's

WPA (H) 100-1-20075

III A

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

II D 1

I B 3 b

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 29, 1934.

native tongue.

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, as the strongest and culturally most advanced Russian organization in America, should extend its aid to the Russian-American youth by providing our young people with proper facilities and opportunities for learning the Russian language and absorbing Russian culture. The Society could establish a Russian high school. Such a high school would be a strong attraction for Russian boys and girls in Chicago and vicinity, and no doubt would receive loyal support from Russian parents. In this way the organization would markedly increase its junior membership and at the same time would give a new boost to the Russian cause in America.

We believe that by the common effort and united action of the older and the younger Russian generations in America we could strengthen and develop the Russian organizations in this country. This would enhance our position among the national groups in Chicago and would win greater respect for the entire Russian group in America.

WPA 611, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

III A
II B 2 d (1)

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1934.

TEN YEARS

Ten years ago, the first issue of Rassviet appeared on the stands of New York City. This was on December 8, 1924. On May 26, 1926, Rassviet was moved to Chicago. For eight years now, Rassviet has served the Chicago Russian colony with daily world news and information on Russian life in America and in Russia. Today, Rassviet is celebrating its tenth anniversary. This anniversary fills with joy all patriotic Russians in Chicago, indeed in the entire United States, and in Canada.

Thanks to Rassviet, the Russian colony in Chicago still lives. If not for Rassviet, Russian life here would have succumbed as a result of the hostile work of our enemies.

Rassviet does not receive subsidies from outside sources. It has no capital, and exists only because of the support it receives from the Russian colony,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A
II B 2 d (1)

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1934.

in exchange for the services in supplying the colony with the news and the reading material of the kind most desired by the colony.

In this, the anniversary issue of Rassviet, it would be worth while to discuss the serious question now in the minds of many Russians in America, the question of what is awaiting us in the future. Where and in what circumstances shall we have to spend the last years of our lives? What should we do to solve once and for all the puzzling problem of our dual nationality? Should we remain Russians, or should we become Americans, forgetting all that has been dear to us, all that has been a part of ourselves, all that has been causing us so much anxiety and longing for more than twenty years? Probably this is the best time to consider with all seriousness whether we should settle down and forget the past. The final and decisive solution of this vital problem will add to our strength, individually and collectively. We must have a country which we can call our own. At the present time, we are like a rudderless ship upon a stormy ocean. Because it is unable to reach the shore, the ship is tossed

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A
II B 2 d (1)

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1934.

about by the waves and finally sinks to the bottom of the sea.

We would have probably reached the "shore" of our decision and of the final clarification of our views on these vital matters, had we not allowed our enemies to come to power. They are today leading the Russian people deliberately and with premeditation into the abyss of national annihilation. There was a time when we persistently and steadfastly dreamed of our country-- Russia. We built all our hopes on the supposition that we would return to Russia as her faithful sons. These hopes were raised still higher by the Bolshevik propaganda in this country. The Bolsheviks used to say at the meetings: "Russia is now your true mother country. As soon as you return, you will be 'in clover'. Don't worry about the future. Just give us your money, and we will take care of you." And we believed them with childish naiveté or with plain stupidity. Today we are different. The fog of the world revolution which enveloped us seventeen years ago has now lifted. We are sane again. We can think and we can reason.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1934.

The first sober realization which dawned upon us after many years of self-delusion was that Russia was no longer our country, bitter and disappointing though this realization was. Russia is lost for us, although we are Russians; and perhaps here lies our tragedy.

America is now our country; it is the country that gave us refuge and shelter. America gave to us, the strangers, equal rights with her own native citizens. It is true that many of us have passed through many trials and privations in this adopted country of ours. However, this is a capitalistic country, and the workingman cannot expect much from it. Nevertheless, the great majority of the Russians living in this country have succeeded somehow in making their lives bearable during their long residence in this country, especially when compared with the life of the working people in other countries, particularly in our own Russia. As far as the economic situation is concerned, and in respect to freedom and opportunity, conditions in Europe are far below any comparison with those in the United States. As the years went by, we became--

III A

II B 2 d (1)

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1934.

as a matter of course--citizens of this country.

There are several problems facing us now--as full-fledged citizens and as a group of people who will have to live their lives in surroundings sharply different from those in Russia. How should we organize our lives? What should we represent, and how should we look after our affairs to make our lives as useful and as happy as possible? We shall never be able to embrace completely the American way of life, if for no other reason than that it is too difficult, and too late, for us to adjust our lives to American customs and to acquire American habits. The only way to avoid emptiness in our lives and to satisfy our spiritual needs is to cultivate and cherish our Russian traditions. The Russian people in America can preserve and strengthen their native traditions only by common aspirations and by common action toward the same ends. Without unity of purpose and action, we will languish and will cease to exist as a national group.

We already have to our credit at least a good beginning in the direction of

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A

II B 2 d (1)

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1934.

solidifying our ranks. We have two strong Russian organizations, the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society and the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society. There are also other Russian organizations, benefit societies and clubs. All of them should get together and agree on a common action: to advance the Russian cause in America. Such teamwork would change the face of the Russian group in America. We would become rich, not only financially, but also spiritually.

The foundation of all our activities and plans for the future is, however, the Russian press, the daily press in particular. The daily newspaper published in our own language, and professing our own ideals, is the spiritual backbone of all our activities. We have such a newspaper. It is Rassviet. There is no other Russian newspaper in America which could take the place of Rassviet.

Today's issue of Rassviet, because of the anniversary, is much larger than usual. Let us make a common effort to make it possible for Rassviet to publish

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A
II B 2 d (1)

- 7 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1934.

such a large issue every day. All Russians in the United States and in Canada should participate in making Rassviet the largest Russian newspaper in America, representing not only the Chicago Russian colony, but the entire Russian group in the United States and in Canada. Let a big and prosperous Rassviet be our chief achievement and chief pride in this our adopted country.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 15, 1934.

NATIONAL CULTURE

Modern culture can best be defined as the combination of the separate cultures of many nations. When we speak of international culture, we are merely giving expression to the conception that national culture, the culture of one nation, has the virtue of being understood and easily absorbed by all other nations. In this virtue of easy assimilability lie the chief values of national culture for all mankind. We may concede that the culture of one nation influences the culture of another nation, but we refuse to believe that there is such a thing as international culture.. Human culture in its essence will always remain national: that is, each nation will have its own distinctive culture.

In recent times, many attempts have been made by various composers to create international music. These attempts, in the opinion of S. Rachmaninov, the great Russian pianist and composer, are doomed to failure. In Rachmaninov's opinion, music devoid of national motifs which express the national soul of the people and which serve as inspiration to the composer lacks meaning,

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 15, 1934.

depth, and beauty.

What is a national culture, and how can it be defined? National culture is the creative power, the creative genius of a nation. It finds its expression in science, in literature, in painting, in music, in song, in dance, etc. National spirit is the raw material out of which a genius creates new national values, just as a baker makes bread out of his dough.

The Russian nation has given to the world such geniuses as Tolstoy and Dostoevski. Tolstoy is undoubtedly the greatest writer the world has ever known. His works have been translated into all European and into many Oriental languages. His book War and Peace is unequaled in all literature. His gloomy forebodings of the approaching catastrophe for Russia have come true. Dostoevski has been acclaimed by the entire world as the most profound judge of the human soul. He had an extraordinary gift for probing the deepest and innermost recesses of the human soul.

National culture can likewise express itself in the art of the theater. The

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 15, 1934.

Russian drama has for many years served as an example for other countries. The Moscow Art Theater, for instance, has for the last thirty-five years led the world in new forms of dramatic presentation and new methods of expression. The Moscow Art Theater has brought about a complete revolution in the art of the stage in many countries of the world. Feodor Chaliapin, the world-renowned singer, was an outstanding exponent of Russian culture.

The Russian ballet, first introduced to the western world by its founder Diaghilev, showed enchanted audiences that it was possible, through artistic dancing and mimicry, to express every human emotion as plainly and simply as through music or singing. The ballets "Scheherazade" and "Tamara" are the two bright gems of Russian culture in terpsichorean art.

So with Russian music. One need only attend a few concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra to perceive the importance of Russian music in the concert repertoire.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 15, 1934.

From the foregoing examples, it is easy to understand that national culture is a tremendous power and a great treasure not only in the life of one nation but in the life of all nations. The national cultures of the several nations bring these nations closer together; they facilitate the exchange of cultural values, and they uplift the human heart and improve the human mind.

III A

II B 2 f

II D 1

I F 2

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 12, 1934.

CHICAGO RUSSIANS MAKE GOOD PROGRESS

The Russians in New York, especially those represented by the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society, have made great strides forward in their many-sided activities during recent years. The Society got rid of all hostile elements trying to ruin the organization from within at the command of the Communists, although it risked a great loss in its membership. But this was a wise procedure. After the shock of the purge subsided, the ranks of the organization, though smaller, became more compact and more strongly united. Soon afterward, the ranks were filled with new members, and today the membership of the Society is larger than it was before the purge.

The organization then adopted a course of intensive activity in several directions, with the most satisfactory results. The Society acquired a large community farm; organized a strong youth department, directing its youth activities into proper channels; began to publish its own organ; introduced

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30371

III A

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 f

II D 1

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 12, 1934.

I F 2

a new insurance system; and worked out new plans for the educational and cultural activities of the organization. All praise and credit is due the men heading this great Russian organization in the East.

But not only the New York Russians have forged ahead. We Russians in Chicago have also accomplished a few things of which we can be justly proud. Our Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is likewise one of the largest Russian organizations in America. Our headquarters on Wood Street, the base of the Society's operations in the Middle Western States, is getting stronger every day. A new Russian building is now being erected next to our present quarters; it will house a church, national home, and a school--all under one roof. The work is going on with full speed, and soon will be finished. Even those of our fellow Russians who have embraced the Communist doctrine, and who are hostile to our organization and to everything non-Communist, stare with amazement at the growing structure, a sign of the power and influence of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society over Russian people.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 200000

III A

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 f

II D 1

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 12, 1954.

I F 2

The Independent Society, too, has been threatened by inside enemies, by Communist members of the organization, but it has succeeded in warding off their attacks. Some of these enemies have been forced to leave the organization; others are still on the roster, but are being watched.

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society has also reorganized its children's department and has laid the foundation for its rapid development.

New insurance rates have been adopted, in accordance with the decisions made at the twenty-third convention of the Society.

The educational work conducted by the organization is developing quite satisfactorily. The Society maintains several Russian schools for children. The School Council is composed of well-qualified men. One sad feature of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 f

II D 1

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 12, 1934.

I F 2

school problem is the fact that Russian parents are not sufficiently interested in our schools and are rather negligent and indifferent about getting their children to learn their native tongue. This indifferent attitude of Russian parents toward their children's acquisition of the Russian language is all the more heartbreaking when one realizes that Russian is becoming more and more popular throughout the world. Thousands of Americans, Japanese, and Germans are studying it.

The Russians in Chicago have also achieved some gains in political life. Last year we organized the Russian-American Democratic League for the purpose of giving our young generation the opportunity to enter the political life of the city, state, and nation. Today, this organization has nearly one thousand members and twenty branches, located in various parts of the city. The Russian-American Democratic League has established political contacts with the city, county, and state authorities and political leaders. It offers free aid to Russians living in Chicago and vicinity on such matters as

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 f

II D 1

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 12, 1934.

I F 2

citizenship, immigration problems, taxes, unemployment, relief, etc. On August 19, the League held a large picnic, which was attended by several thousand people. Many speeches were made. Prominent city and state authorities were present. Other Slavic groups also sent representatives to the picnic as a token of the solidarity of all Slavonic groups in the Chicago area.

It is comforting to observe how the "Red fog" which threatened our national existence is lifting gradually, revealing the bright horizon of a better future for the Russian group in Chicago and vicinity.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III A
II B 2 f
I A 3

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 11, 1934.

WELCOMING OF CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OPENS

(Editorial)

In one week, all city schools will be open again. About 500,000 children will receive instruction in the public schools of Chicago this year, according to the school authorities. In addition, many thousands of young men and women, and adults as well, will continue their education in six city evening high schools. Not all the students in the evening high schools are Americans. There are many foreign-born students who are completing their studies in general subjects, or who are studying the English language, or who are learning various trades and occupations. All city schools are free and are open to everybody.

At the same time many private schools and colleges are beginning their school year. Various societies and organizations are beginning to hold lectures and

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A
II B 2 f
I A 3

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 11, 1934.

special courses on a large variety of subjects. The world of art is getting ready for the inauguration of a new opera and drama season.

With the opening of fall activities everywhere, the Russian Colony, too, is showing new life in some of its activities. Russian schools for children are beginning their work; here and there lectures and meetings have been announced; a Russian concert is to take place soon; and public discussions of current events and of our vital problems are now beginning to draw people from the streets.

The Russian group in Chicago, however, is far behind other national groups in this city in all cultural and educational activities. Perhaps this can be explained by the fact that the Russians do not seem to possess that burning desire to improve their cultural and economic standards of life which is so apparent among other foreign-language groups in Chicago. Or there may be

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A
II B 2 f
I A 3

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 11, 1934.

other reasons why we lag behind other nationalities in preparing ourselves to take advantage of the opportunities open to everyone with the proper training. The fact is, that the evening schools have many foreign-born students of different nationalities, among whom are very few Russians, a very insignificant group when compared with the large number of Russians living in Chicago. Many attempts have been made to organize a Russian school for adults, but all these efforts have failed because nobody cared to enroll.

One of the weak points in our group life is the fact that many of our organizations give concerts, lectures, and theatricals not to provide cultural, spiritual, or artistic satisfaction for the people, but in order to make money. The organizers of these affairs usually have but two considerations in mind: minimum expense and maximum audience. As a result, the quality of the lectures or the entertainments suffers. Therefore, there is no more gain from such programs.

Now that the fall season of schools, lectures, concerts, and drama is with

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 362.5

III A
II B 2 f
I A 3

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 11, 1934.

us again, it would be wise for the Russian organizations to review their activities along these lines, revise their plans, if necessary, and establish new and higher standards for their cultural and educational work among the Russian people of Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 1, 1934.

ABOUT LANGUAGE

Language is unquestionably one of the greatest inventions of man. Without this invention, the human race would be without culture and without civilization....The degree of a man's mental development can easily be gauged from his ability to use his own language fully and correctly. The insufficient knowledge of their language which characterizes the majority of people is largely responsible for their economic and social backwardness.

An interesting illustration of the difficulties and the embarrassment people experience because of their limited knowledge of their own language is provided by what occurs at the Russian lectures. After the lecture is over and the open discussion begins, a man will stand up to question the lecturer. He speaks slowly and with noticeable difficulty. It is impossible for the rest of the audience to understand what he is trying to say. And yet it is evident that he has a thought or an idea which he wants to express, but which he is unable to formulate in articulate language, because his vocabulary is extremely limited

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 1, 1934.

and because he lacks the skill or the technique of putting his words together into coherent thoughts or sentences. He is not necessarily an ignorant person. He may even be keener mentally than many other persons in the audience; but he is helpless because he is unable to give outward expression to his thoughts in so many coherent words or phrases. What this man needs is a systematic study of his own language; he must add to his vocabulary new words and expressions contained in the dictionary of his native tongue.

Turning again to our lectures for another example, we sometimes see a man, a common worker, rise to his feet and address a query to the lecturer, or deliver a brief talk in such forceful well-selected words that the audience immediately recognizes that this man knows how to express his thoughts.

The question now arises, How is it possible for one man without any formal education to acquire a knowledge of the language and to discover the power of words, while another man in similar circumstances is not able to express a single sentence coherently? The answer to this question is that one man has been

WPA - Head File 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 1, 1934.

devoting his leisure time to reading books, while the other has been idling his time away. The reading of books adds greatly to one's knowledge of the language and to one's mastery of words.

Members of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society should know their native language thoroughly, especially those who occupy the more prominent positions in the organization. Often they are called upon to explain some new idea to a group of members or to candidates for membership in the Society, or to make a public address, or to convince the masses. And the first and most important requirement for a successful speaker is a thorough knowledge of his language.

Let us hope that this little article on the necessity of knowing well one's native language will serve as an inspiration to some of our countrymen to make it a rule to read books and to read a little every day.

WPA (UIC) PROJ. 30275

III A
III G

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 27, 1934.

OUR PROBLEMS

The beginnings of the Russian group in America have not yet been investigated and recorded, either for our own use or for the use of future generations. In the past, no one had undertaken this arduous and important task, for the obvious reason that we lacked properly qualified, well-trained men. Our group in this country consisted almost exclusively of former peasants, simple and unlearned. Now, however, such work could be undertaken, since we now have in our midst a number of trained, well-educated people, who find themselves in America as a result of recent political upheavals in Russia.

This work could best be accomplished through the collective effort of all Russian societies, political groups, business and labor organizations, and Russian religious orders, in all parts of the United States. A history of the Russian immigrants in America would serve as a guide and an inspiration to us and to our young generation, which soon must take our places as leaders of our group in this country.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30271

III A
III G

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 27, 1934.

We might do many things for our sons and daughters to enable them to carry on our work more efficiently, but we cannot do them as long as we remain divided among ourselves, as long as we do not act as one group united in one great purpose. As a national group, we are disunited, we are dissipated into many small factions. Because of this fact, the Russian group represents a very insignificant and unimportant quantity in the general background of American life and American activities.

The only activity of our group worthy of mention is that of mutual aid insurance. But even our mutual aid societies could do a much greater and more extensive work were it not for the lack of understanding and the unabating disagreements among our wrangling factions. Another cause of the lean business of our mutual aid societies has been the unemployment situation and the general economic depression, which has affected not only the Russian group, but all other national groups as well, and which has stifled the economic life of the entire country.

With the coming of fall, we should begin a new group life. Every Russian

WPA (ILL) PROJ 307

III A
III G

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 27, 1934.

having the good of his people at heart should shake off his weakness and his inertia. Activity should be his watchword. "Through common action to a common goal" should be our slogan. More faith in our own powers and greater striving for the better things in life should be our motto. The ways and means will be found as a matter of course. Sooner or later, the all-Russian convention must be called. This convention should work out a plan of unified action for all Russian groups or factions, regardless of their petty opinions and orientations. The convention, among other things, may decide the question of compiling a record, a history of the Russian immigrants in America.

WPA (ILL.) PRO.

III A

I E

I B 1

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 10, 1934.

WORDS AND ACTIONS OF OUR PEOPLE

(Editorial)

If one were to hear our Russian people talk in parks, in homes, at picnics, at meetings, and at lectures, he would be inclined to think that the Russian group here is composed of intelligent, well-educated, well-informed, nationalistic and class-conscious active people, the best human element of all foreign language groups in this country. They talk of everything and anything one can think of: liberty, justice, culture, education, mutual aid, the class struggle and the rebuilding of the world.

All these talks, however, remain just empty chatter. Their flowery words have nothing in common with realities. The group solidarity and the love of education find no proof in their actions. For instance, not long ago we read an editorial in Novosti, the organ of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society,

MPA (ILL.) F763.30775

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 10, 1934.

in which, among other things, it was stated that during a big picnic of this society there was a collection of voluntary contributions for the benefit of one of the schools conducted by this society. The collection brought only \$3.59. Some readers may say that this was an exception, and that generally Russian people here co-operate generously in all group affairs. However, it was not an exception but rather the rule. The overwhelming majority of our people--the same people who make all kinds of pretty talks--do not stint themselves when it comes to spending their time and their money for unnecessary and even harmful objects, but they usually are very frugal and economical in relation to all objects and propositions having a wider meaning for our entire group. Where they can apply their high-sounding ideals in actual life and where they can be of real help to their own group, they relegate their great theories to the background; they shrink and become indifferent deadwood. It is not a secret nor a product of the imagination, but a fact known to everybody, that there are a great many people among our group who, with ease and unconcern, would spend five or ten dollars on drinks in some dive, but would not spare even a penny to buy a Russian newspaper or a good book. They spend their

III A

I E

I B 1

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 10, 1934.

money freely for various knickknacks, gifts and objects of comfort and pleasure, but contribute nothing toward the support of any useful undertaking. In the first instance they are great spenders, in the second instance they become poor and almost indigent. These phenomena of the common psychology of the Russian mind in America can be observed not only among the more ignorant people, but also among those who consider themselves better equipped mentally and economically. They talk loudly about group solidarity, mutual aid, support of our schools and our press, but actually they act in the opposite way. They support various business establishments outside of our group, and private enterprises of various individual proprietors, not giving a whoop for their national group or the class consciousness they talk so much about when in the company of others.

From the point of view of our group interest, every Russian should, above all, support his own Russian enterprises. A Russian with his class consciousness highly developed should support those who hold similar opinions, irrespective of their nationality. But what do we see in reality? We see that our Russian people, the great majority of them, support the wrong commercial enterprises,

III A

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

I E

I B 1

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 10, 1934.

and fail to support those which they should regard it their duty to patronize. Not only private individuals but whole Russian organizations are guilty of such practices. Many of our organizations, for instance, order all their printing from outsiders, passing by all those printing establishments that have a right to expect their patronage. From our own experience we can quote the following incident: A Russian organization had sent us a leaflet and asked that we print its contents in our paper every day for a week. The leaflets were printed by some commercial job printer, while our printers had no work to do.

All these are reasons why it is so difficult to keep our Russian schools going, to build our national homes, to acquire collective farms, to organize co-operative stores and restaurants, and in general, to do useful things for the benefit of our entire group.

WPA (ILL) FC01.30275

III A

I A 2 a

I A 2 b

II E 3

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 13, 1934.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT RUSSIAN YOUTH

One of the burning questions in the life of our Russian group is how to hold the growing younger generation and prevent it from slipping away from us. This problem is now being seriously considered by our mutual aid societies, political organizations and religious groups, and also by parents themselves. It is a serious and complex question; it must be solved without further procrastination if our work as a national group is to continue.

Our young people are growing older every day, and we are gradually losing our control over them. They do not stay within our midst, but rather prefer outside company. They spend their time in the Polish section of the neighborhood or in American company, or they simply idle their time away on the streets, looking for fun and recreation. Under proper influence and environment the same young people would strive for self-improvement and higher education. But the old generation has no facilities, no institutions of its own to attract the growing new generation.

WPA (ILL) PROJ.

III A

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

I A 2 a

I A 2 b

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 13, 1934.

II E 3

The situation with younger children is much more satisfactory. We have our own Russian elementary schools, and special classes to take care of children up to ten years of age. But we need a school with a junior high school rating if not a complete high school. After learning the Russian language in these schools, and after acquainting themselves with the works of such Russian writers as Gogol, Lermontov, Turgenev, Pushkin, Tolstoy and Dostoevsky, and such Russian composers as Tschaikovsky, Rimski-Korsakov and others; our young people then would be able to recognize the power and profundity of Russian thought. Then our youth could properly estimate the great value of Russian literature and Russian arts. Then our young people would readily acknowledge their Russian origin, and would be proud of it.

In addition to a Russian high school, we need Russian youth clubs, libraries, dramatic circles, choirs, bands and orchestras, and sporting activities, to provide for better intellectual and physical development of our young people, and at the same time to keep them within the orbit of our group. If we fail to provide all these things for our sons and daughters, the American "street" will

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

I A 2 a

I A 2 b

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 13, 1934.

II E 3

finish their education. There they will fall into the clutches of corruption and disrespect for law and order. They will begin to commit petty larcenies and burglaries, like rifling mail boxes, breaking of vending machines, then stealing automobiles and gang robberies. And they would end, or perhaps begin, their outlaw careers in the house of correction or in prison. It is time for us now to think quite seriously of all these possibilities. If we do not undertake some action now, it may soon be too late, and we will lose our younger generation.

At first it may appear that the establishment of our own high school, our own clubs and other attractions is above our power and beyond our possibilities; but, as the saying goes, there is nothing impossible in this world--better late than never. Once we decide to do it, we must start doing it; then everything becomes attainable. If other national groups have all these things for their young people, then we can have them too.

Our youth can always be inspired with the great benefits to be derived from such

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III A

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

I A 2 a

I A 2 b

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 13, 1934.

II E 3

activities and education. The best proof of the truth of this statement can be found in our elementary Russian schools and classes. When we first organized these schools, there were many who would not believe they would be a success. And there were many parents who thought it impossible for the schools to teach their children the Russian language, as they could not speak a word of Russian even in their homes, where Russian was used by their parents. But after several months of schooling the youngsters in their native tongue, the parents were pleasantly surprised to find their children able to speak Russian. It is most pleasing to Russians of the older generation to hear their youngsters recite in their native tongue the tales of Krylov or the poetry of Pushkin and other Russian authors during public exercises; or during our conventions to hear the representatives of our younger generation get up and appeal in the Russian language to their elders to give them their own schools, where they can continue their education in the language of their parents.

In view of the seriousness of this problem, which the entire Russian group is now facing, it seems advisable that Rassviet open its columns for free discussions of

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36000

III A

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

I A 2 a

I A 2 b

II E 3

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 13, 1934.

this question, so that every Russian may express his free opinion on this matter. Maybe, by a collective action, we can succeed in finding a solution for this important question.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36005

III A
I B 3 b
I F 5
IV

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 9, 1934.

WHY THE RUSSIAN GROUP IS BEHIND OTHER NATIONALITIES
IN SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL LIFE

by

I. F. Erin

When I entered the arena of political life I often had an opportunity of participating in the meetings and various social affairs of national groups other than the Russian in this city--Polish, Yugoslav, Lithuanian, Carpatho-Ruthenian, Ukrainian, etc. In my contacts with these nationalities I was always pleasantly surprised with the efficiency and success with which they conducted their meetings, their theatricals, their parties and other group affairs. It was easy to notice understanding, harmony and solidarity in all their actions.

Our Russian group is trailing behind these other national groups in its general development. What are the reasons for our slowness and our failings? As far as numbers are concerned, our group occupies second place among the

III A

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

I B 3 b

I F 5

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 9, 1934.

IV

national groups in Chicago and Cook County, according to the last census. In the sense of cultural values and representation in the realm of the arts we occupy first place. This fact is appreciated by other nationalities.

In my opinion, the chief reason for our backwardness lies in the fact that other national groups are united and inspired by their national spirit. However they may be divided on political and other matters, when it comes to a question having a bearing on their nationality they are united as one man. Also, they are well organized. They have good leaders whom they esteem and support. And, above all, they praise highly and preserve their native culture and native arts, no matter what their social or economic position may be. They imbue their children with their national spirit and with high respect for their national values and for their older generation, with which their youth forms one well-knit social structure. They, also, with the aid and support of their leaders, strive to acquire affluence and to rise to power in politics and in city, state, and Federal service. All these facts, taken together, constitute their power and explain their

III A

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

I B 3 b

I F 5

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 9, 1934.

IV

advanced position in the life of this city.

In the life of our Russian group all these things are lacking. Our national spirit has been destroyed. We are not organized. We do not value our native culture and our native arts. When Chaliapin, Rachmaninov, or some other great Russian artist arrives in our city, one can meet at his concerts almost everyone but the Russians, who are so numerous in Chicago. When Paderewski is in Chicago it is a great holiday for the entire Polish population of the city. When Misha Elman or Rosa Raisa stop in Chicago the Jewish group of the city celebrates the occasion with joy, and attends their concerts in large numbers.

Let us take up now the school question. The Poles, for instance, regard it their duty to teach their children their native tongue. The Russians do not pay much attention to this very important matter, saying that their children will not want to return to Russia and therefore do not need to know the Russian language. Thus the Russian parents repulse and estrange their own children, allowing them to spend their time on the streets in the worst of

100-10175-3075

III A

I B 3 b

I F 5

IV

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 9, 1934.

surroundings rather than sending them to a Russian school, where they could learn to speak, read and write in their native tongue.

We do not encourage enough our foremost citizens, those prominent and active in public life, no matter how honest and able they are. We rather push them into the background and heap abuse and slander upon them. We listen to the Communists and we crowd their meetings, while we allow true Russians, lecturers and professors, to talk, usually to empty chairs.

Where are those Communist leaders who in the past so thoroughly fleeced the Russian people of their pennies and their dollars for the great Communist cause? They are all back in Soviet Russia, occupying exalted positions as commissars. Many of the Russian schools for children have been communized. Our societies have been overrun by the Bolsheviks. This is the kind of organization, of community life, and of national spirit that has been molding our destiny in this adopted country of ours. And these are the reasons why we are far behind other national groups in our general development.

(44) 1001.30275

III A

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

I B 3 b

I F 5

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 9, 1934.

IV

All this can be changed, however. We have among us representatives of our high cultural values; we have our own experienced people of high integrity prominent in public life; we have our youth, which has received an American education. The problem now is to attract our youth to the work and the institutions of our older generation. This can be successfully accomplished only when our young people are conversant with the language of their fathers.

American public life is built around politics and political parties. Political parties struggle among themselves for control of all public institutions, local, state and Federal. In addition, there is a constant struggle within the parties, where various groups strive to gain supremacy for their favored men.

The Russian nation has made many valuable contributions to the culture of our civilized world, in art, in music, in literature. But now the Russian people are themselves in great need. They need a national awakening. They are in dire need of unity among themselves and solidarity in their activities.

III A

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

I B 3 b

I F 5

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 9, 1934.

IV

Only then shall we be treated, not as a stepchild but as a full-grown offspring of the great American family; and only then shall we take the honored place which is our due among the national groups in this country.

REF ID: A66111

III A

III B 2

III B 4

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 10, 1934.

SHOULD THE ALL-RUSSIAN CONVENTION BE CALLED?

The question of calling the all-Russian convention was brought up in the pages of Rassviet some time ago, but nothing came of it. It is difficult to explain why the Russian group has ceased to be interested in the destinies of its people in America. It seems to us, however, that the chief reasons are indifference, lack of interest in aspiring for higher things, and loss of confidence in their own abilities. All these negative qualities engender disappointment and pessimism which, in turn, cause apathy and complete inactivity. But worst of all is the loss of hope and faith in creative public work. Under such circumstances any good beginning is lost even before its inception.

There prevails a dead calm in our community life. However, it is necessary to look for and find factors in our public life which could stir our people from their inertia and force them into active participation in the many-sided activities of our group. It is imperative to create and develop in our people the sense of public consciousness and of collective achievements. We cannot permit

III A

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

III B 2

III B 4

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 10, 1934.

our people to lose completely all their opportunities to form their own self-sufficient community. All the existing Russian societies and organizations confine their activities to those prescribed by their own particular constitutions. They do not participate in our public life in a broader sense, and do not help much to fulfill our many social and national needs. On the other hand, we should understand that not one of even the larger Russian organizations is in a position to satisfy all the needs of our group. Our general public activities cannot be squeezed into the framework of one organization or one party, and cannot be limited by the statutes of one or another organization. Each organization is doing a useful work in its own sphere of interest, but its scope is never wide enough to embrace the needs of the entire group.

In order to define, systematize and bring to a proper level all public activities of separate Russian organizations, it is necessary to form a sort of synthesis of all our public needs and aspirations. Until now all Russian groups and societies have worked individually, not paying much attention to the common good of all the Russian people. Such a state of affairs has caused

III A

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

III B 2

III B 4

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 10, 1934.

stagnation and cooling off of interest in public matters among our people. The root of this condition lies in the small enmities and false prides among many of our organizations. Now is the time to look for new ways and means of successfully removing all these sore spots from the collective body of our people.

Probably the most efficacious lever for lifting our Russian group to a new life would be the calling of a Russian national convention. Every person interested in the well-being of our people should wholeheartedly support such a convention. Everyone belonging to the Russian group in America should support the movement for calling the convention. The question of a convention should be taken up, in the first place, by the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society and by the Russian United Mutual Aid Society, as well as by the organizations grouped around Rassviet, and by all other groups and societies, irrespective of their political or religious views.

Chicago probably would be the best place for the convention. The Century of

III A

III B 2

III B 4

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 10, 1934.

Progress Exposition will be opened again June 1. By that time all the preparatory work can be finished. All the initial work and the working out of a program can be accomplished by our local organizations.

We have had enough inactivity and quarrels among ourselves. Now is the time for unity and for work. The convention presents a serious business. No more delays! The convention should be called for next fall. Our past experience shows that no changes in our public life are possible without the calling of this convention.

WITH (111) (110) (110) (110)

III A
III E
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 24, 1934.

SPIRITUAL REVIVAL IN THE RUSSIAN GROUP

(Editorial)

There has begun a spiritual revival among Russian groups in the United States and in Canada. There is evidence of new life among the Russians in America. They are gathering in promising numbers at lectures, theatricals and meetings. New organizations have come into being. Youth clubs are active. Our Russian schools show a great improvement in attendance. Russian books and newspapers attract more attention than they did before.

This new life among our people has its reasons. In the first place, the economic conditions in the country as a whole have improved considerably. This fact unquestionably has a good effect upon the economic life of our people. In the second place, there has been a decided spiritual awakening among the Russian people.

There are now some signs which unmistakably point to the fact that the Russian

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A

III E

I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 24, 1934.

group is beginning to understand that it has been traveling on the wrong road, one leading in the opposite direction to the true aims of the group and that this is why the Russian group has accomplished nothing, and cannot point with pride to any achievement resulting from its united effort.

At last the Russian people have opened their eyes and understand that at the base of all their non-accomplishment has been bad leadership--leadership usurped by adventurers and charlatans. These false leaders, as soon as they entered the political, economic, and cultural arena of our public life, began to break our unity, our solidarity; to set individual against individual friend against friend; to attempt to split the Russian group from the inside. They fed us, not on truth and reality, but on substitutes of doubtful value.

[Translator's note: By "false leaders" the writer means the Communist agitators who have wrought much havoc in the life of the Russian group in America.] Thus our group has been descending lower and lower on the ladder of general civilization.

The awakening has come none too soon, for the Russian groups in many cities in

III A
III E
I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 24, 1934.

America have found themselves sunk up to their necks in the mire of political, social and economic theories and Utopias ardently promulgated by their false leaders. Now however, all political questions are consigned by the Russians to the farthest corner of their collective mind, as they are now conscious of the fact that their interests as a racial group in this country are of more importance than world politics, as interpreted by the Red agitators. This dawning realization of our people is meeting with more and more favor, even among our Bolsheviks, who were but pawns in the hands of their leaders. They now realize the importance of safeguarding our racial values in America. Many of them have ceased to follow blindly orders of local Red leaders. One proof of it is the fact that in Chicago and in other cities Russian Bolsheviks have improved their conduct. During lectures and public meetings they now behave like human beings; they listen carefully to the speaker, without displaying anger and beastly instincts toward their opponents, as was their custom in the past, in accordance with the orders of Red leaders.

Probably, also, they have grown tired of the empty and irresponsible tongue-

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3

III A
III E
I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 24, 1934.

wagging of these Bolshevik leaders, foreign to them in spirit and in extraction. Many of these people, duped by the Red agitators for a long time, now understand that what people need most is education. They see now that without education nothing can be accomplished, that without education it is impossible to spread even one's own ideas, for no one wants to listen to an uneducated, ignorant man.

It is true that we are only at the beginning of this turning point in the community life of the Russian group. But it is remarkable just the same. It proves that the Russian people are beginning to understand one another. With understanding, sooner or later will come the moment when the Russian group will be united, and when its good name, now fallen, will rise on high again.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A

I C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 15, 1933.

BETWEEN TWO GENERATIONS

The problem of our youth in America is no less important than our other significant problems. In my opinion, the problem of our youth is much more important than our farm and our insurance business problems, because our farm and our insurance will soon be needed by no one. Unless our organizations provide for the influx of young people, unless our societies bring up and properly prepare new reserves from among the young generation, our cause is doomed.

We must say, to our distress, that our public workers....are not examining this problem with enough seriousness; they underestimate it, they do not seem to perceive the importance and the pressing nature of this question.

They speak and write about our youth only superficially, without touching the root of the matter and without going deeper into the underlying causes. But still sadder is the fact that many of us look upon our youth with distrust and even scorn, as can be seen in the articles published in our press.

PROJ. 30275

III A
I C

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 15, 1933.

They say: "What can we expect from our Russian-American youth? Illiterate Russian peasants, after coming to America, have married equally illiterate women, have produced offspring, and have never given a care to the upbringing and education of their children. And therefore it is impossible to expect any noticeable improvement among our young generation in America."

This may be partly true. But people who write such stuff evidently have not received much of an upbringing or an education themselves. They cannot see that the cause of this mental backwardness of our people here lies in the social and economic conditions of our everyday life in America. Give our youth in this country the proper conditions of a normal life, and it will display even higher qualities of development than the American youth or the youth of other national groups. A convincing proof of the superior qualities of our youth is the fact that in many higher institutions of learning Russian students receive the highest grades in all subjects. As an additional proof, we may mention the fact that many Russian youths reveal considerable talent in various arts and sciences. Their names are known to all the Russian colony.

WDA (ML) PROJ. 302/3

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 15, 1933.

The whole nation cannot be composed of geniuses. The chief merit of the people as a whole is that it produces geniuses and makes it possible for their talents to be discovered and developed. In this connection, I can say from my own bitter personal experience that our Russian-American youth will surpass the old colony, will surpass their fathers, in producing more and finer talents, and that it will provide proof that their mental and spiritual development is higher than that achieved by the old colony.

Who among the old colony has ever risen to any height in any great field of endeavor? Not one of our "old-colony" brothers has ever become known in the field of literature; not one in the field of art; and not one in science. If someone with the signs of talent and inspiration tried to reveal and develop his dormant abilities, he was brushed aside by our newspaper articles.

These same newspapers were busy tearing and dividing our colony into political factions, into hostile camps, but they made no effort to teach us and to inspire us to higher achievements in the fields of human endeavor. The same evil and disastrous policy is practiced even today in our Russian colony.

III A
I C

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 15, 1933.

And it probably will continue to be practiced until the end of our old colony. When the old colony dies out, it will leave behind not even one "miraculous memorial" of the men whose deeds and creations would embellish the pages of some future biographer or historian writing on the history of the Russian colony in America.

Fortunately, among our Russian-American youth one cannot observe such sharp and clumsy antagonism concerning our young talents, and there is no such sharp division into political groups. The Russian-American youth has virtually one aim and one spirit; however, it is not fully formed, nor is it completely developed.

To us, America appears as a rich stepmother, our real mother being far away beyond the ocean. Therefore, we old people are divided spiritually. For us the question of our homeland is more important than the question of the betterment of our financial and cultural condition in the place of our present sojourn. We regard ourselves merely as temporary sojourners in America.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 15, 1933.

On the last day of our life here, we would still consider ourselves simply as guests in this country, like those who have come here to make some money and then return to their fatherland. We cannot be blamed for this feeling: we are bound spiritually to Russia.

But as for our youth, America is their mother. In their souls, there is no tragic division of loyalty. And this is why our youth have at once begun the task of improving their financial and cultural condition. They are working collectively and individually.

There is no political antagonism among the young Russian generation, and there never will be, because American democracy teaches people how to respect the views of their opponents. There is and there will be no room among our youth for religious and national antagonism.

All this proves that our youth have adopted a sane and honorable program, a program of high ideals in keeping with our times and our epoch. And a man who has been free from childhood on is far removed from all prejudices; he

Mr. (Mr.) FREDERICK

III A
I C

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 15, 1933.

is well on his way to real freedom--not the wild freedom of barbarians,
but the human freedom that obliges everyone of us to fulfill his debt to
society and to himself.

III A
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 9, 1933.

FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS OF OUR AMERICAN LIFE

(Editorial of the R. I. M. A. S.)

Many Russian people in America consider political questions the basis of life in this country.

Political questions are being solved by our Russian immigrants in various ways. Some of our people have been carried away by Bolshevism; others by socialism, and still others by monarchism and by Fascism. Each of these groups is convinced it is working for the good of the Russian laboring class in America. They do not realize that political activity paralyzes and distorts our everyday actualities, and prevents us from concentrating on the questions of everyday life in a foreign country.

It is high time to limit our problems to realities, and to stop grouping ourselves according to different political views. We should now look for

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 9, 1933.

a common ground.

In this period of economic crises, political questions appear to be of the utmost importance. In reality, we should set before ourselves immeasurably deeper and more fundamental questions pertaining to our life in this country, and to the destiny of the Russians in America.

The Russian cause in America must not be lost because of the pressure of politicians and internationalists. Nor should any Russian man find himself lost, like a sheep in a strange flock.

It is only necessary that every one should exert himself to renounce for a time his political opinions, without, however, suppressing his Russian national consciousness; to analyze the effects of the long and painstaking work of Russian immigrants in America; to sum up the lost time and energy and health in our political activity, and then impartially ask himself this question: "What price have we paid for all this work, and who of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 9, 1933.

us has derived any benefit from it?"

Then we shall see that the only good derived from this activity by Russian immigrants was frequent change of their political convictions. In other words, they have been changed by various political "priests" from Socialists to Bolsheviks, and from Bolsheviks to Communists.

The most holy political tenet that the Russian immigrants so eagerly embraced was Communism. But here also they burned their fingers. The hypocritical Communist leaders lately have shown their shameless faces; their "principles of liberty" proved to be a subterfuge. Many more honest people who had been trapped into Communism, left the party. Some of them became Fascists, trying thus to "save their face" by embracing this new movement, like a drowning man grasping at a straw.

But all this is a vain effort, a futile loss of time and energy. The working man cannot find salvation at the hands of the politician. All party work of

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 9, 1933.

the politicians, in the past and now, has always been directed toward gaining power over the masses in order to exploit them.

Taking all this into consideration, what real and fundamental question shall we say is facing all Russians in America? It is understood that the question now facing us is economic and spiritual. The political question should take the third place.

All Russians should ask themselves: Is there spiritual unity among us? Is there peace and agreement among us? Do we preserve brotherly love in all our relations? Are we ready to stand by one another, and to extend a helping hand to our Russian brother in case of need? Do we possess the hope that the Russian name in America will reach the height attained by other national groups? Can our children receive a good bringing up, and a higher education, in order to become useful not only to themselves, but to the Russian nation and to the entire cultured world?

WPA (III.) Project 30621

III A
I E

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 9, 1933.

This should be our fundamental question and the mainspring of our activity here in a foreign land.

Before entering political life, it is necessary first to prepare ourselves spiritually, and to strengthen ourselves economically. Only after solving these two fundamental questions can our people find the right political way--a way in which there will be no room for our present political adventurers.

But to accomplish this we should organize ourselves into one great Russian family, into the organization of mutual aid. Then, on this foundation, we can build our well-being and our happiness, acquire our spiritual nourishment, and develop our general outlook.

W-23 (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III A

II B 1 a

II B 2 g

II D 6

I A 3

WHY I AM PROUD TO CALL MYSELF A RUSSIAN

III H

I E In the newspaper Rassviet, on August 5, there was an article by I. Kondratiev, in which the author criticizes us, the sons of the peasants: "You ignoramuses, you sluggards, you do not want to learn, you don't want to become more civilized; you don't do a thing." Mr. Kondratiev writes that he is ready to call himself anything but Russian because he is ashamed of his nationality in America--because the behavior of his fellow countrymen over here is not to his taste.....

I am proud to call myself a Russian. I think that one's culture is not dependent upon one's nationality. You, as an intelligent man, know well, or should know that one's nationality has nothing to do with one's culture. It all depends upon one's education, one's bringing up, plus one's personal character and general behavior.

III A

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II B 1 a

II B 2 g

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 16, 1933.

II D 6

I A 3 You, Mr. Kondratiev, say that when we came here from Russia, we were
III H illiterate, and that we remain so; that we don't read anything and
I E don't want to read, that we may read brief pamphlets, but we would
not even think of reading the works of Tolstoy, Dostoievsky, Andreyev,
and the other great Russian writers and thinkers.

It is evident from Mr. Kondratiev's article that he knows very little about the Russian Colony. As far as I know, wherever I have been among the Russian people, they all read books. If they don't read books on philosophy, or Anna Karenina, it is because these works are written in a language that we, the children of the peasants, do not understand. All popular booklets and pamphlets written in simple language, we read, because we can easily understand them.

You ask us why we do not attend the concerts given by Russian artists. I can answer you briefly: ask them (the Russian artists) to lower the admission prices, i. e., instead of \$2.50 and \$3.50, they should charge only twenty-five or fifty cents for admission. Then we would be able to attend. Also, don't

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

II B 1 a

II B 2 g

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 16, 1933.

II D 6

I A 3 forget to ask them to sing in Russian, instead of Italian or French.

III H And even if they do sometimes sing in Russian, they don't sing our

I E national songs, which we understand, but the ones which we do not understand. Sometimes one or another Russian organization asks those prominent Russian artists to appear before the Russian Colony. They will demand several hundred dollars, or they will refuse to appear, saying that they are ashamed of the Russian people, just as Mr. Kondratiev is. I ask, How is it possible for us to listen to the concerts of such artists? Besides, we receive many letters from our families and relatives in Russia, telling us that they are dying like flies from cold and hunger, and from the accursed hands of the Bolsheviks.

Mr. Kondratiev accuses us of not attending public lectures, and of not paying due respect to the lecturers. Every man of sound mind can testify to the fact that no other national group in the United States or Canada shows as much interest in public meetings and lectures, and in politics, as the Russian Colony. But now I will tell you why we have refused to attend meetings

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

II B 1 a

II B 2 g

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 16, 1933.

II D 6

I A 3 and lectures recently. Citizen I. Kovalov has mentioned the fact that
III H before and after the Bolshevik revolution, we attended all [kinds of]
I E meetings, lectures and public forums; we collected money for general
welfare; we placed everything we could at the altar of success of the
Russian revolution. We obeyed Trotsky, Bucharin, Volodarsky, Gurevitch,
Stoklitzky, Stolar, Shatov, Losev and other "civilizers" of the Russian Colony
in America. We believed that their ideas would enlighten us, and that they
would lead us to a free, cultural life, where there would be no slaves and no
oppressors, and all would be equal. But alas, those "civilizers" robbed us
here in America, and then left for Russia, where they began to "civilize" our
parents, our brothers, our sisters and our relatives, and they succeeded so
well, that they have already sent twenty-five per cent, if not more, of the
population to the next world. And you, Mr. Kondratiev, charge us with not
being civilized.

Now let me say a few words about our national homes. I remember that about
twenty years ago, our Russian Colony tried to purchase a building for a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

II B 1 a

II B 2 g

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 16, 1933.

II D 6

I A 3 national home, where the colonists could gather, to study and develop
III H themselves. But the trouble was that as soon as our peasants got to-
I E gether, an "intellectual", followed by a few of his cohorts, would
appear. They would start to quarrel over the leadership, and soon the
group would break up. Now they say that the colony is ignorant, uneducated,
uncivilized and lags behind our contemporary civilization. They blame us be-
cause we have not accomplished what other national groups have accomplished.
I ask this question of all those who seek to put the blame on us: "You want
us, do you not, to play baseball, football, basketball, and other sports which
are so popular in this country?" Every member of our colony who is sane will
tell you that we do not want this kind of recreation. We cannot afford to
build hospitals, universities, and other schools, because we, if we are not
completely unemployed, earn so little that we make hardly enough to live on.

In conclusion, I wish to say to you, Citizen Kondratiev, that we, the sons of
the peasants in America and Canada, earn our living by our honest labor. At
the same time, we try to educate ourselves as much as our time and circumstances
allow.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

II B 1 a

II B 2 g

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 16, 1933.

II D 6

I A 3 And to you intellectuals, I offer this advice: learn to value the
III H labor of our peasants as you value your own work. Then we shall re-
I E spect you as we respect Mr. Noravsky, Mr. Okinitzov, and other intelli-
gent leaders and teachers, who work day and night for the welfare of the
Russian Colony in America, receiving meagre pay but satisfied with the fact
that by living among us they can teach us more. Then we, the sons of the
peasants, and workers, together with you, worthy intellectual workers, will
go forward toward a cultured life.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III A
I D 2 c
III B 2
II D 1
I C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 11, 1933.

LESS WORDS, AND MORE ACTION
by
V. Levkovich

Editorial of the Rnzov--Russkoe Nezavisimoe Obshchestvo
Vzaimopomoshchi (The Russian Independent Mutual Aid
Society)

At the present time there is a great deal of talk and written discussion relative to the consolidation of the Russian colonies in the United States and Canada. All of these rumors and speeches would be good if the people considered this matter seriously. But, besides talking, they should also act for the benefit of unity. Join organizations and societies, and stimulate more activity within the organization; arise and help solve the problems concerning the condition of the colony.

I happen to meet many colonists who are loquacious, and are always complaining that they are embarrassed and ashamed of the Russian colony; but they themselves, for some reason, are not at all interested in the movements within



RUSSIAN

- 2 -

III A

I D 2 c

III B 2

II D 1

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 11, 1933.

I C the organizations. It is a pity that such people keep themselves aloof, and have the nerve to say that they are sick in spirit about the Russian colony, because it is not organized--because it is not progressive.

Is it possible to believe in their sincerity? If they wish to see the Russian colony united, then they must take an active part in the matter, and not remain seated and wait for somebody else to do it.

Unity is the most important question which stands before our nonpartisan organizations. Especially is this true now, at the time of such a terrible depression, when cold and starvation menace us. The majority of us are old colonists who have lived here over twenty years. To many of us, even when this crisis of unemployment is over, the doors of shops, mills and factories will be closed because of our age. Can one remain passive? Let's hope that unity will be accomplished soon, and that the colony will begin to improve the existing conditions.



III A

I D 2 c

III B 2

II D 1

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 11, 1933.

I C It is the duty of the members of Rnzov--Russkoe Nezavisimoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) to strain all their efforts, to establish one mighty, great, Russian family here, across the ocean. It is necessary to stretch out, and, by every means, to introduce into our social life worthwhile projects in order to benefit ourselves.

Think it over, dear reader; can you possibly hesitate when life itself pushes you toward unity? The Russian colony needs to be united, and it must succeed in that endeavor no matter what the cost.

Two relatively similar organizations, the Rnzov and Roov, Russkoe Ob'edinennoe Obschestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (The Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society) should stop their sparring, should compromise and achieve the agreed-upon goal for the benefit of the entire Russian colony. It is necessary to believe in a better future, and that belief will unite us.

At the present time conventions are being held. The brotherhood branches should strive to formulate a resolution for the unification of all the Russian

III A

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

I D 2 c

III B 2

II D 1

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 11, 1933.

I C organizations into one strong mutual aid organization. The Mutual Aid Society does not seek a political or religious goal; there is a great field for those who want to work for the benefit of the Russian colony. Think of and remember the needs of the broad masses of unorganized Russians.

Let's hope that the hour is near when the Russian masses will be organized--if that goal is not sidetracked by various adventurers who pretend that they support the Russian cause, but in reality only injure us greatly. By all means, we must sever relations with such persons. We must take care of ourselves and of our future generation.

We know that our ranks are growing thinner every year--the older members are retiring. The cursed rheumatism keeps many of us from working for our organizations as eagerly as before. Our youthful years pass imperceptibly but the colony remains silent and sleeps an eternal sleep. Our youth grow up and leave us because we have nothing to offer them, and thus to hold them near us. We do not have a national university, a Russian theater, hospital, farm, or even public hall with a decent library and reading room. These are the things

III A

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

I D 2 c

III B 2

II D 1

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 11, 1933.

I C we should consider; we should not delay our movement toward unity,
 but should unite at once; the sooner we do it, the better it will be.

All for this significant and invaluable cause!

RUSSIAN

III A

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 27, 1932.

II D 1

I A 3

AFTER ALL, WHERE IS THE ROOT OF EVIL?

I C

I E (In reference to the disputes concerning the Russian Colony).

V B

In truth it is not clear to me, why the editors of Rassviet decided to print the article of S. Zhukov, and to devote a special editorial to the said article.

If time permits and if we were willing, it would be possible to find in the Russian-American press hundreds of exactly similar articles, on the same subject, with the same thought, criticism, desire, hope, and conclusion. And with the same actual results.

Therefore, [let us] dedicate this article not to the individual letter of S. Zhukov, but to the countless authors who write many such ineffectual articles on the same shop-worn theme: why do such conditions exist in the Russian colony?



Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 27, 1932.

Three or four years ago, I had printed in Rassviet an article on this theme under the frankly pessimistic heading, "Without a Future."

Since that time I have spent years of work in the various social organizations of the Colony. I believe that the experience gained during that period gives me the right to express myself with even more frankness and exactness in offering my answer to this question. For this privilege I paid a sufficiently dear price.

Where is the root of this evil? What are the reasons for the existence of such conditions in the Colony? And why could not those who tried to answer, who so helplessly indicated third-grade motives, see and discover the chief and main points? Why, after all, are the conclusions and wishes of these authors so extremely futile, so empty of results? Why is it that every time all efforts to break down this vicious circle lead us inevitably and implacably to those fatal words of the poet:



Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 27, 1932.

"Suzhdeny Vam blagie poryvy,
No svershit nichego ne dano."

["Fate blesses you with honorable
impulse, But does not give you
the means to achieve."]

There is not only one root of this evil--there are several.

First of all: the Colony is segregated from the rest of the world, and therefore what invariably develops with any segregated group, happens here--the Colony becomes isolated from the social welfare work of the rest of the world, from its thought, from its emotional attitude and from its concept of problems. For the Colony, as for one of Gorki's heroes in his drama "Na dne" [The Lower Depths], "nichego ne nuzhno" (nothing is needed).

I often attend the American workers' meetings, lectures, and debates. For the



Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 27, 1932.

past few years, I have noticed among them many new faces. They are of different ages. The halls and auditoriums which, not long ago, were comparatively empty are now filled with men and women. They listen attentively, and ask sensible and reasonable questions. Those of different opinions listen with due respect and tolerance, (by the way, the communists here too are exceptional). Everyone feels that something wrong has occurred in the world at the present time, and therefore it is necessary that each person develop his understanding in order to broaden his viewpoint.



But what about our Colony? It remains outside. It is completely absorbed in its own prittle-prattle. The labor movement does not interest the Colony. The lectures on such themes are not well organized, and even if they are, they are not attended. The topics of today, agitating the whole world, after all do reach the Colony, but arouse no one and finally only annoy and divert the colonist from his regular habits and subjective reflections.

Therefore, with futile effort, we seek the explanation for our evils within

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 27, 1932.

the boundaries of the Colony, as for example S. Zhukov and hundreds of other writers have done.

All the matter boils down to is the fact that we must break this vicious circle, we must cease to be only a "colony", cease to be some sort of a lost island where the "Robinson Crusoes" of a wrecked ship have settled.



The trouble is not that we have several organizations instead of one, not that we have five or ten newspapers instead of one. The trouble lies within these organizations which do not have a healthy social life. They make no attempt to clarify us on the great questions and problems of the contemporary era; they do not invite us to participate actively in the workers' movements but instead they substitute badly arranged and stupid meetings characterized by intrigue, quarrels, disorderly debates, by idle talk, and reactionary blowing and prattling of "patriotic ideals".

Debate is the very essence of society. To our Colony it seems new, but in

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 27, 1932.

the cultured nations of Europe, existing for centuries with a free political life, there developed long ago an irrefutable axiom--the theory that from the clash of various opinions, truth is born. It is imperative that debates should be held around important social questions, with practical discussion of the problems relating to the movement for the liberation of labor. Then, and only then, will our debates by their sense and by their form become more valuable, and cease to resemble the old famous argument between Ivan Ivanovich and Ivan Nikiforovich, immortalized by M. Gogol--a dispute which started because one of the above-mentioned gentlemen called the other "Gusak" (The gander).

Debate in the name of great ideals, participation in the solving of great problems, elevated human beings, forced the weak to try to rise to the level of the strong, gradually eliminated coarse impulse and indecorous behaviour in the development of society and in the quarrels of the press. But where great practical problems are unknown, there life inevitably reverts to the



Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 27, 1932.

swamp, and from the swamp inevitably grow those rotten, poisonous blossoms about which countless authors write daily. That is why I consider the reasons offered as basic causes, existing independently, to be of third-rate importance.

But now I come to the second root of evil. For the purpose of understanding why such conditions exist in the Russian colony, and why our social life is rotting, it is absolutely necessary to increase our knowledge. In justice, we have the right to demand from the writers about whom I am talking, that they be responsible for the development of our enlightenment, that they must increase the number of lectures, reports, debates, libraries, discussion clubs, so that the social life of the Colony might become active, and becoming active, would gradually be raised to a higher level.

To this end, the responsibility, naturally personal and moral, and the obligation to support all sorts of valid educational movements, fall on such



Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 27, 1932.

authors as S. Zhukov and others. And so the second root of the evil appears before us. The social needs and the realities of life prove that the authors of [this type of] criticism and the critics of the sins of others are found wanting in time of need. Where they should stand and firmly defend the need for enlightenment, where it is essential that they encourage and protect social workers, there the critics suddenly are silent. Why? I, myself, would like to know the answer to this question. To make the case clearer, I shall take a concrete example: the program edited by Rubakin for R.O.O.V. Russkoye ob'edinennoye obschestvo vzaimopomoshchi (Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society). Which one of the critics penned a defense of this great social and educational movement? Who of the hundreds of writers took the effort to discover whether such an enterprise could, or could not be developed? Which one of them rebelled and protested in the press when so-called old colonists appeared at the meeting and declared, to their shame, "We do not want those Rubakins",--or again when another reputed "social worker" at the large meeting of the organization, after hearing the report



Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 27, 1932.

of the educational program founded on the Rubakin system, stretched himself to his full length and thunderingly asked, "Will we get more money from it?"

The critics were silent. They are silent even now. Such being the case, would it not be better to begin with self-criticism? Then we probably would find out why the colony has so few voluntary social workers.

Here is another example: in the same copy of Rassviet of December 19, next to the article of S. Zhukov, there is an article by D. Onatskovskiy. It is an attack upon the "Zdeshnie chekisty" (Local chekists). Such articles are printed by the hundreds. But where were the authors of these articles when an attempt was made in the Colony to organize an honest, non-partisan but revolutionary organization to combat the Bolsheviki. The initiators who accepted all the burden of the organizational work were helpless, without support, without protection from the insults pouring in on them.



Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 27, 1932.

This is a result of our vicious circle. Not participating in any practical venture of large social or political significance, the Colony is uninterested, and on the whole unmindful [of the fact] that theory without practice has never been of value or interest to anyone or anything. And not possessing this knowledge which widens the social horizon of the human being, the Colony not only cannot understand, but cannot even see the breadth and importance of these social problems placed by the modern era before all humanity and before each individual. And when some one who is eager to break this vicious circle appears, the same critics are the first to cry out "only without your leadership or politics", the stereotyped phrases which also end the article of D. Onatskovskiy.

Forgive me for using such bitter and caustic words. I swear that they are not prompted by malice, but I confess that they are prompted by grief, resulting from many painful [experiences] and observations of the social workers in our Colony.



Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 27, 1932.

There is one root remaining, the third "root of evil". It is bolshevism with its degenerating influence upon the colony, and the profound disillusionment of the colony in it. But this attitude cannot be used as justification by those who think that the world is wholly Bolshevik and cannot see other paths of social service and other doctrines. And this narrow horizon, again cannot be forgiven.

It is customary to talk about the ignorance of the people in tzarist Russia. But no matter how difficult it is at present in America, we will always have opportunities for learning, for self-development, for participation in the preparation of a new life. It is time to drop the various pretexts which only indicate spiritual apathy, negligence, and mental inertia.

A. G. Alekseev.

[Editor's note: Zhukov's article mentioned here to be found under II B 2 d (1). Further discussion of subject under III A.]



RUSSIAN

III A

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 19, 1932.

II D 1

I F 6

STILL CONCERNING THE RUSSIAN COLONY

I C

In the Rassviet of December 7, my letter "Concerning Russian Newspapers" was printed. Rassviet printed a long editorial referring to it. The editor said, "S. Zhukov unfortunately did not point out to readers the reasons for the existence of such conditions in the Russian colony."

I think that evil conditions in the Russian colony were caused by the Russian Mutual Aid Organizations, such as Russkoe Ob'edinennoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society), Russkoe Narodnoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (Russian People's Mutual Aid Society), Russkoe Nezavisimoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) and several Brotherhoods in the United States of America.

These societies were made up mostly of Russian peasants and laborers.



III A

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 19, 1932.

II D 1

I F 6

I C

Greedy politicians joined these societies in order to control the membership in the way they desired. These politicians, with the aid of the press, led the disorganization of the Colony.

All of these organizations endorse the same principle--mutual aid and enlightenment, and therefore should walk arm in arm aiding each other. But instead they revile and accuse each other of every sort of crime.

This is entirely the fault of politicians. If these politicians did not exist, the four organizations could be united into one unit, and then we would be recognized as are other national groups, but at the present time nobody recognizes us. Therefore it is necessary to work for the unification of all societies into one big and strong mutual aid organization.

Previously, vilification and slander did not exist as it does now.



III A

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 19, 1932.

II D 1

I F 6

Occasionally there were little political discussions--but nothing

I C

compared to what we are seeing at present.

Look at the four Russian newspapers and you will see the abuse they direct at each other. We sometimes blush for the press and for our people. One attacks the other because the latter does not join the organization which the former prefers. The fault is in the press because it prints the vicious correspondence. The newspaper should rather discuss progress in science.

I will relate here a few examples. In the past summer in the state of Connecticut, a picnic was held by the RNOV (Russian People's Mutual Aid Society) in Waterbury, and a speaker was sent from New York to deliver a speech of about twenty minutes in length. Ten minutes of the speech he devoted to praising RNOV, and in the remaining time criticized Russkoe Ob'edinennoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society). What was the result? He incited one against the other.



III A

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 19, 1932.

II D 1

I F 6

Later I asked him why he did such a thing. He stated that he was

I C

paid ten dollars and instructed to do so. This person was a teacher in Ansonia. He stole a couple of hundreds of dollars from several people and fifty dollars from the organization and returned to New York.

There you are, that is the kind of teacher we have at present.

All of the three mutual aid organizations engage in struggle among themselves. Which one of them can one believe? Which can one join, which deserves our sympathy? These questions often puzzle the colonists. Where is the truth? Where to go? Many remain aloof from organizations. But there is still a hope that there are Russians who will point out where the truth is, and where the lie exists, and will direct our people to mutual aid, and progress in science. And the sooner they do it, the better off the Russian people will be.

S. Zhukov.

[Editor's note: Original letter of Zhukov under II B 2 d (1). Further discussion under III A.]



III A

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (2)

II B 2 f

II D 1

II D 6

III H

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, July 30, 1931.

WHAT SHOULD THE RUSSIAN COLONY DO FOR THE IMPROVEMENT
OF ITS MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL WELFARE?

(Article written for a contest.)

This question, addressed to the Russian colony in America by the editorial staff of the newspaper Rassviet, is by no means an idle one; it deserves the greatest attention on the part of the readers.

For my own part, I want to communicate to the Russian public, readers of this newspaper, my views concerning this question. Perhaps it will be possible to derive some practical benefit from the following considerations....

What, then, should we do in order to improve our material and spiritual welfare? The first thing is to open an inquiry in the pages of Russian newspapers in America, as to the number of Russians residing in this country. Personally I am inclined to regard as a Russian, anyone who sincerely and unswervingly considers himself as such. The questionnaire for the proposed inquiry may be formulated approximately as follows:

Rassviet, July 30, 1931.

Russian Colony in America.

- (1) Name, first name, and middle name.
- (2) Nationality.
- (3) Married or single (Underline).
- (4) Wife's nationality.
- (5) Number of children: Their age.
- (6) How many years have you resided in America?
- (7) Do you desire to contribute by all means at your disposal to the material and spiritual welfare of the Russian colony in America?
- (8) What is your education?
- (9) Your profession or trade.
- (10) To what Russian organization do you already belong? How Long?
- (11) Do your children attend a Russian school? If not, why?
- (12) Do you suffer from unemployment? How Long?

Editor's note: We request all our readers to inform their Russian friends about this inquiry and to beg them to participate in it.

An exchange of information received by various Russian newspapers published in America will enable us to summarize the statistical work done. Thus we shall

Rassviet, July 30, 1931.

arrive at an exact figure of the number of Russian immigrants in America. The answers of the readers (to questions 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the questionnaire) will inform us exactly as to what intellectual forces are at the disposal of the colony for creative, constructive work; also about the degree of national solidarity, and of material and spiritual want.

Thus the practical solution of the questions raised by the editorial staff of the newspaper Rassviet will be a matter of the near future after the completion of the proposed inquiry. Meanwhile, all that is possible is a purely theoretical discussion of these questions according to the following plan: (1) Community of the economic interests of the Russian immigrants; (2) community of work (of profession or trade), and (3) community of spiritual ideals and views.

The community of economic interests points to the necessity of close, numerically strong groups, centering around Community Houses; of creating Russian co-operative institutions, enterprises, farms, etc. The community of work induces people to create trade unions and "Artels" (workmen's guilds) federated around centers; insurance societies and savings and loan associations; sick benefit associations, etc., and labor exchanges. It also induces the Russians to get into contact with American professional labor unions and public

Rassviet, July 30, 1931.

institutions. The community of spiritual interests of Russian immigrants will subserve the preservation and strengthening of Russian culture by means of creating clubs, circles and other organizations having as their main object to promote Russian culture abroad. For the furthering of the welfare of the Russian colony there should also be organized lectures, readings of reports, meetings, theatrical performances, concerts, etc.; also the publishing and sale of Russian books, newspapers and magazines; the development of a network of Russian schools, Russian circles and unions for the Russian youth, and the creation of a Russian college in America.

Such are, in short, the paths into which should be directed, as into the common channel of Russian colonial life, Russian thought, Russian national feeling, and Russian solidarity. The positive results of such public work may surpass all expectations; but this can be achieved only under one indispensable condition; namely that every Russian immigrant shall always firmly remember, feel and cherish in the depth of his heart this thought: "I am a Russian."

Naturally, when such organizing work is undertaken, purely political and religious questions are to be eliminated from the program of constructive activities, as the introduction of such questions is apt to give rise to disturbances,



RUSSIAN

Rassviet, July 30, 1931.

discords and splits. Political, religious and atheistic organizations should not be allowed to put any pressure upon or to influence in any way, the activities of the "All-American Russian Center of Culture and Mutual Aid" which should unify all Russian Mutual Aid Societies in America.

A. F. Kolesnikov.

(Note: As far as I know, the idea of mailing questionnaires to Russian immigrants, proposed by Mr. A. F. Kolesnikov and supported by the editors of Rassviet, did not give any practical results because it gained the approval of only comparatively few immigrants. Furthermore, the other Russian newspapers did not give their support to this idea and practically ignored the question raised by Mr. Kolesnikov. N. Korecki.)



Rassviet, June 12, 1931.

WEST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK THANKS THE RUSSIAN
COLONY OF CHICAGO.

A quarter of a century ago, Russian immigrants who came to Chicago settled in the district of Halsted Street and Roosevelt Road; which was then the center of aliens of various nationalities. Arriving to a new country, unknown to them, without the knowledge of the English language, our immigrants naturally desired to become clients of those establishments where they could use their native language. Some crooked individuals took advantage of the confidences bestowed upon them by the Russian colonists, and have deceived them most unmercifully. The situation was radically changed after the establishment of a bank in "Russian Chicago," which became the bank of all the Russian immigrants.

The West Side Trust and Savings Bank was established a quarter of a century ago by large financial interests connected with the Chicago Stock Yards. From the day of its opening, this bank became an institution where the hard earned savings of the Russian immigrant and many Russian organizations were deposited; where the Russian colonists went in order to get some good advice; or to send money to the old country; or purchase steamship tickets, etc. During the past twenty-five years this bank stood to guard the interests of its depositors, among



Rassviet, June 12, 1931.

whom were thousands of Russians.

The Russian colony which was concentrated in one locality had, during the past few years "scattered" all over the city and still the Russians continue to consider the West Side Trust and Savings Bank as their "own" bank. The Russian clients of this bank come from many different places; Pullman, Argo, Gary, Cicero, etc. Those in Chicago reside mostly in the vicinity of Humboldt, Douglas, and Brighton Parks.

The staff of the bank thanks the Russian colony for the confidence and assures that it is always ready to render any service to its Russian clients and to safeguard their interests as it has been done for the past twenty-five years.

III A

II B 2 a

II B 2 f

II B 2 g

I D 2 b

THE DEFICIENCIES OF THE RUSSIAN COLONY AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE THEM

II B 3

II D 3

II D 3

II A 2

Rassviet, Apr. 11, 1931.

The deficiencies of the Russian colony at the present time are a serious problem. It is the subject of discussion in private homes, clubs, schools, restaurants, meetings, newspapers and other public institutions. The problem is dealt with by progressives, conservatives and particularly by non-partisans and leaders of Russian organizations. Special lectures and forums are held on this topic. Thus the deficiencies and faults of our colony have become a subject of serious discussions in the whole organized and non-organized Russian colony. But all this talk leads to nowhere. In order to abolish them it is not sufficient to merely talk. It is necessary to find a right way of eliminating them and then go to work and do it.

What are the demerits of our colony? If we look impartially at the social life of our colony we discern in it many delinquencies.

In this article I want to point out the most important faults which are the main obstacles to the progress of our spiritual and economic life.

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Apr. 11, 1931.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ 30275

In my opinion the most significant faults are: (1) the break-up of the colony into small groups; (2) faulty adjustment of mutual aid and mutual credit societies; (3) absence of solidarity between organizations and individual public enterprises; (4) absence of vital contacts between workers and intelligentsia; (5) absence of public institutions, such as people's homes, consumer cooperatives, high schools and poor management of schools in general, absence of people's theatres, hospitals, libraries, banks and sport facilities for youth; (6) absence of Russian settlements and larger Russian centers; (7) absence of a common year calendar to facilitate the regulation of dates for a more convenient arrangement of social events by Russian organizations. (Note: The Julian calendar is still in use.) These are our main deficiencies which have paralyzed the social life of our colony and retarded its development. We should struggle against these defects and find some means of effacing them as soon as possible.

Of course, we could find various ways of doing this, but I would like to suggest one way, which in my judgment is a good method of alleviating these

Rassviet, Apr. 11, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ills. It is to organize a joint committee of representatives of all Russian organizations, to invite all group leaders, and to recommend to this committee the following plan: (1) First, to improve mutual relations between organizations, in order to establish a more stable foundation of good will; (2) to endeavor to find a uniform basis for mutual aid and mutual credit societies; (3) to gradually work out projects for the creation of public institutions. Finally, it is my sincere advice to our leaders to renounce their personal ambitions and pride, for it is necessary to coordinate every effort to unite the Russian colony in Chicago, and by cooperation only can we build our strength in furthering the development of social life in our Russian colony.

J. Erin.

Rassviet (The Dawn), March 10, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS

From the statistical data published by the government it is seen that the Russian colony in America shows a noticeable tendency to seek naturalization. During the last fiscal year, 146,331 certificates of citizenship have been issued. The first place belongs to the Italians, 27,321 persons; next come Poles, 25,993; from the British Empire, 21,420; Russians, 14,938; then Germans, 6,879; Czecho-Slovaks, 6,003; Frenchmen, 891; etc. Thus the Russians occupy the fourth place. The long wandering in foreign lands and the absence of hope of the return to Russia is beginning to drive them into the offices for naturalization.

III A
I F 2

RUSSIAN

WPA FILE, PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), January 17, 1927.

ORGANIZATION OF RUSSIAN-AMERICANS

For the first time in the city of Chicago there arose the question of the organization of American citizens of Russian origin. The Russian immigrants are planning to open a citizens' club of their own.

III A
III B 3 b
I A 1 a
I A 2 a
II D 10

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), January 8, 1927.

CHRISTMAS PARTIES

The author of the article expresses his opinion about the arrangement of Christmas parties for Russian children and adults, and their aim.

It is true, the author says, that here in America it is not so easy to excite the interest of the Russian children for the Russian customs and rites. It must be taken into consideration that the children are being brought up in a foreign country, do not know the correct English language, have very little sympathy with their parents and all that is Russian. That is why the parents and teachers of the Russian schools for children must endeavor, when planning the children's holidays and amusements, to inculcate upon their children the Russian rites, habits, and customs. Visiting a certain Christmas party the author noticed that

III A

III B 3 b

I A 1 a

I A 2 a

II D 10

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), January 8, 1927.

the organizers strove to do their best by arranging for the children many amusements, occupying them with gay games and giving them toys and candy. Then the author draws a picture of the condition of Russian children, somewhere on the west shores of the Pacific Ocean, in a half savage country, in a land inhabited by the yellow race of people, where the children are sheltered in dark, cold Chinese phansas (houses). The children are barefoot, without clothes, and hungry, and always in need of a piece of dry bread. "We Russian people," adds the author of the article, "parents, teachers, and trustees of the Russian schools for children in America, striving to give our children the best amusements and pleasures, should not forget the unfortunate children who don't know pleasure and light, and continually live in poverty." The Committee for Aid to Russian Poor Children in Chicago accepts contributions in money, clothes, and shoes.

III A
III H
I E

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), August 31, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ABOUT THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN MOVEMENT

The emigration of Russians to America has been going on for many years. There are Russian colonies in different countries of North and South America. The largest of these colonies is in the United States, Canada comes next; then Argentina, Mexico, and finally Brazil, Uruguay and other countries. In all these countries there are no less than a few hundred thousand of Russian people (not including in this number immigrants from Russia who do not belong to the Russian nationality). The Russian-Americans, most of whom in their native country were tillers of the soil, peasants, are turning to the soil also in the new country, and become small farmers or farm laborers. The Russian toilers remain laborers when they come to America. In short, the Russian-Americans belong to the working and unfortunate classes who are interested in the approaching anarchist revolution. The Russian-Americans, if put together, would

III A
III H
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), August 31, 1926.

make one large city or a small country, larger, perhaps, than some of the autonomous republics of the U.S.S.R. (such as Karelia, Armenia, or the Buriat Republic). Thus, the Russian-Americans, if put together, could be a power which would be able to develop culturally and maintain national independence. But, scattered in small groups over different countries of the vast American continent, they are lost among other nations and denationalized. Naturally the question arises: is it necessary for the Russians in America to be denationalized, or should they preserve their nationality while becoming Russian-Americans? Public servants, who are going to foreign countries in order to escape from political persecutions, resist denationalization because of their hope of returning to their native country at the first favorable opportunity. Thus, there was the red political emigration from Russia after the revolution of the year 1905, and the white political emigration after the year 1917. Such immigrants, feeling themselves to be guests in the foreign country, have at heart the interests of

III A
III H
I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL / PROJ. 30275

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), August 31, 1926.

their native country, and do not participate in the political life of the country they live in. These people are Russian patriots. There is, however, another category of people: those who consider any country, where they can make good, as their mother country. For such people the national question does not exist. They are cosmopolites. Coming to another country, they hurry to become citizens and denationalize themselves. Finally, the last category are the internationalists. Internationalism strives to establish a just, mutual respect among the nations, and recognizes the right of national self-determination of all the people. As the internationalists demand respect for the rights of all nationalities, they naturally demand that their own nationality should be respected by other nations. Therefore internationalism does not favor denationalization. Cosmopolitanism, accompanied by denationalization, is rooted in the inclination to adapt oneself to any surrounding conditions, and therefore does not harmonize with the psychological characteristics of revolutionists. The psychology of adjusting oneself

III A
III H
I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 30275

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), August 31, 1926.

to surrounding conditions is the very opposite of the revolutionary spirit. One who is just trying to adapt himself to surrounding conditions usually does not care for anybody's interests but his own. Finally, internationalism, which impels the Russian immigrants to stand for the right of national self-determination, serves likewise the interests of the American revolution. The fight of the dispossessed against the monopolists, joined to the fight of the Russian-Americans for their national self-determination, should hasten the breaking down of the strongholds of American domination, and the striking of the hour of the anarchist revolution.

Therefore, the Russian immigrants in America should not only take part in the general struggle of the working class against the capitalists, but should also resist with all their might denationalization. The

III A
III H
I E

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), August 31, 1926.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

American republics were founded by daring conquerors. They engulf all those nationalities that yield to denationalization (those belonging to the white race), and reject those that do not yield (those belonging to the black, red, and yellow races).

V. Khudolei.

III A
I A 2 a

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), August 27, 1926.

WPA (JUL) PROJ. 30275

A LIVE WORK

The author of this article relates how he passed a Sunday in the midst of a very interesting society in the far northwest part of Chicago. In a beautiful and dry place where six or seven years ago there was only a desert and prairies, now, as by magic, there appeared a new and clean district of twenty or thirty blocks. Not so long ago here in the district of Wellington Park appeared our Russian home owners who deserted the filthy and suffocating places of the South Side and of Maxwell Street, the early nests of the Russian-Jewish colonization. A simple reason attracted the Russian people to the new place. Comparatively inexpensive lots, fresh air, and convenient transportation made this place ideal. Today we have many Russian homes in that district, homes that are clean, cheerful and new. Last Sunday there was a gathering of our colonists in the home of an old settler, Peter Babylo. It was the first meeting of its kind in that district; a meeting called for

III A
I A 2 a

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), August 27, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

for the purpose of forming a school committee with the aim of opening a school for Russian children. A temporary committee was elected, which decided to lay a foundation for a permanent school committee that would open a school dedicated to the memory of I. A. Krylov. It was also decided to organize a children's chorus and orchestra. Every decision was made without any opposition.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 4, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A DISTRICT OF CHICAGO IS BEING POPULATED BY RUSSIANS

The Douglas Park district between California avenue and Rockwell street and between Roosevelt road and 19th street has a pretty large Russian population. The number of Russians living in this district increases steadily. This locality is a Russian center. As we know, in this district there is a Russian school where over fifty children are being taught; there are even courses for women in that school. Often lectures in Russian, evening entertainments, gatherings of various kinds and meetings are organized by Russians in this district. Now the Russians intend to erect a building of their own for the school.

Apart from such public undertakings, there are here also private Russian enterprises; several meat markets, a barber shop, a tailor's shop, two restaurants, etc. In short, this locality is a lively Russian nook.

J. Osipik.

III A

I A 1 a

III H

II B 2 d (1)

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik) February 23, 1924

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE PROGRESS OF THE RUSSIAN COLONY OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO
(By I. Erin)

When observing the life of the Russian Colony one can notice that, after all, our colony is progressing. Let us take for example the Russian Colony of the City of Chicago. (In Chicago and suburbs there are residing about thirty thousand real Russians). We find that only during the last ten years or so our Russian colony has undergone a complete change as regards both its public and private life. Ten years ago our Chicago Russians were all scattered and were living a secluded, isolated life, hardly knowing anything about each other. There were at that time very few Russian organizations. True, there was a socialist branch consisting of seven or eight members, which did not manifest any activity; there was also a Russian orthodox church in which some twenty Russian believers gathered and prayed on Sundays. True, there existed at that time also one noteworthy place where the majority of the Russian colony would gather on Sundays: it was on Jefferson Street. This street with the adjoining by-streets for the distance of several blocks was a regular Jewish-Russian rag-fair, of the type of those second-hand markets which can be seen in the towns of the northwestern part of

Russia. Here you can find anything the poor emigrant wants: small retail stores, various kinds of cheap eating places, old clothes' peddlers, taverns, Gipsy fortune-tellers, offices of banking and steamship companies, etc; in short everything and everybody, including organ-grinders. In such places the people are all very hospitable. They get hold of your arm and try to drag you to their place. Our Russians used to come to this rag-fair from all parts of the tremendous city, coming often in crowds. Here they felt "at home", because they could get anything by asking for it in their native tongue. Here these credulous simpletons spent their hard earned money, often in a most unintelligent way. Here they were robbed by everybody who was smart enough to do it. By the by, this remarkable "Russian Nook" is still functioning for the benefit of the most backward of our countrymen; only now it is called by another name - that of Maxwell Street. Some eight years ago light began to be shed in the dark corners of our Russian colony. The Russians began to get organized. Educational and cultural organizations appeared on the horizon of the Russian colony. The first to be organized was the Club Znanie (Knowledge), Zarya (Dawn), Prosvyeshchenie (Enlightenment), Russkii Nationalnia Klub (Russian National Club). Soyuz Russkay Molodezhi (Union of Russian Youth) etc. These were all non-partisan organizations intended

III A

-3-

RUSSIAN

I A 1 a

III H

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik) February 23, 1924

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

II B 2 d (1)

chiefly for the more intelligent elements of the Russian colony. It must be mentioned that all these organizations, especially the Club Znanie, have done much useful work in the realm of the public life of the Russian colony. At the same time the work being done by the radical circles of the Russian colony became also more lively. Approximately at the same time was organized the Society for Aid to Political Prisoners, and the number of branches of the Socialist party began to increase; a branch of the Union of the Industrial Workers of the World, and some other societies were also organized. In short, the Russian colony had created its progressive front and had begun to move slowly along the path of progress. Even in the ranks of the believers of the Orthodox Church a split has occurred. The conservative elements created their own bloc; and later there was formed a group of dissatisfied elements who seceded from the Leavitt Street Church, organized an Independent Society and built their own church on Wood Street. After a while this society became powerful and has almost entirely defeated the Leavitt Street Church which had been upholding the policy of the Holy Synod.

III A

-4-

RUSSIAN

I A 1 a

III H

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik) February 23, 1924

II B 2 d (1)

WPA (L), PROJ 30275

These organizations began to arrange lectures on various subjects, entertainments and theatrical performances. The Russians who would attend those lectures and visit the entertainments began to show more interest in the public life of the colony; their mental horizon was broadened and they began to be interested in such questions as: how do people live in other cities or in foreign countries? They showed more interest in the reading of books, newspapers and magazines. Soon Russian newspapers began to be published. The first to appear in Chicago was Russkaya Pochta (sic) which was published by A. I. Pokatilov. In its time this newspaper provided the Russian colony of Chicago with much material for reading; however, because of lack of funds it was liquidated. Its place was taken by the newspaper Svobodnaya Rossiya. The publisher of this paper was one of the most influential Russian Chicago organizations, the Russian Independent Society (Mutual Aid). This paper appeared until lately, and has done a great deal to help the Russian colony in its progress in the cultural and educational field.

This newspaper has had to suffer much because of financial difficulties, but owing to the strong support it received from the above mentioned organization

III A

-5-

RUSSIAN

I A 1 a

III H

II B 2 d (1)

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik) February 23, 1924 WPA (LL) 75 3 1075

it lived through the financial crisis and it exists at the present time.

Lately this newspaper has been reorganized and is being published now under the title of Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald).

The personnel of the administrative body and of the editorial staff of the newspaper has been augmented by new, energetic workers and every day the paper is getting more and more interesting.

Other Russian publications have also made their appearance in Chicago, namely: the newspaper Russkaya Zhizn and the magazine Domashnii Vrach (The Home Physician); also some publications issued by private individuals which, however, have existed only for a short time. There is also the newspaper Golos Truzhenika (The Voice of the Toiler), [but it is the organ of the Russian branch of the I. W. W. - D. S.], and therefore it is devoted exclusively to the interests of this organization which is financing it.

III A

-6-

RUSSIAN

I A 1 a

III H

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik) Rebruary 23, 1924

II B 2 d (1)

WPA (ULL) PROJ 30275

A great impulse to the public life of the Russian colony was given by the first revolution in Russia in February, when the tsarist regime was abolished. After this revolution there came about a great change in the life of the Russian colony of Chicago. Russians began to be intensely interested in all the things which were happening in the world; they opened wide their eyes to observe the changes which life was bringing about. Russian elementary schools, lectures, educational excursions were being organized; the work was going on at full speed.

The October revolution stirred up all our Russian colony, down to the most secluded nooks and spots. Now it was our radicals who got very busy. They were arranging mass meetings twice or three times every week. These meetings attracted large crowds. The non-partisan organizations now had to give place to the branches of the Socialist party; these non-partisan societies were reorganized; they were amalgamated and joined the radical front. During this period enthusiasm was especially noticeable among the plainest workingmen.... Now they get out of their pockets their hard earned dollars and donate them for schools and for the fight against capitalist....

III A

-7-

RUSSIAN

I A 1 a

III H

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik) February 23, 1924

406 (111 P20) 30275

II B 2 d (1)

The gigantic struggle for freedom and justice encouraged us also here on the other shore of the ocean; the uneducated peasants, these rustics, began to feel more free, as if somebody had helped them to shake off the chains which were holding them in thralldom. These peasants began to be interested in schools, they began to buy text books, they went to school in order to learn grammar and many went on with the studies which they had begun when they were still living in tsarist Russia....At this turbulent moment was organized here in Chicago the Russian People's University.

This University was comparatively well equipped with all that is necessary for such an institution. It possesses a fund of about \$10,000. It was financed by Kerensky's ambassador, Bakhmetev, who once had assigned for this University \$5,000, and by Russian capitalists, one of whom, Mr. Batolin, had donated to the University \$5,000....

(Note: I questioned Mr. Erin, the author of this article, as to the troubles which had arisen later in the University, and according to his explanations this is what happened: Owing to some politically tactless utterances and actions of

III A

-8-

RUSSIAN

I A 1 a

III H

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik) February 23, 1924

II B 2 d (1)

WPA (U L) PROC 30275

the president of the University, Professor Novakovsky, whose views about certain matters differed radically from those of the majority of the other members of the Board of Directors and were not shared also by the students, there arose a dissension which proved to be detrimental for the further existence of the University. D. S.)

There was a thoroughly competent staff of professors. It should be mentioned that among the teaching personnel were persons holding various political views; some of them were radicals. The number of students was about 150. It is only fair to state that this University, during the period of its existence has done much for improving the educational standard of the Russian colony....

(When the dissension mentioned in the note had arisen)...the students called a meeting and passed a resolution to quit their studies at the University, and in a few days they no longer attended the lectures. The lecture rooms were empty. After that the heads of the University attempted to persuade the students to return, but these attempts were unsuccessful. Nobody returned, and the administrators had to go home. But the students did not give up their studies; they

III A

-9-

RUSSIAN

I A 1 a

III H

II B 2 d (1)

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik) February 23, 1924

APA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

all joined the Soviet School which had just been organized. They started to work very energetically for this school and to study hard. They brought to the Soviet School some of the more radically minded lecturers of the University. But the work being done by the Soviet School did not last very long: federal service agents began to visit this school and soon the raids, organized all over America in compliance with the orders of Mr. Palmer, the Minister of Justice, started. In the beginning of the year 1920, on some unlucky day, the Soviet School was raided by the police, and seventy persons were arrested. All the students, together with their text books and their teachers were taken to the police station and all had to hear some entirely undeserved punishment. Of course later it was proved that the school was not guilty of any transgression of the law. It was perfectly legal and it was allowed to go on with the studies.

Having received its "baptism of fire" the Soviet School started to work again with renewed energy. The number of students began to increase so that soon there was not enough room for them. The administration had to look for a larger

III A

-10-

RUSSIAN

I A 1 a

III H

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik) February 23, 1924.

II B 2 d (1)

WPA FILED PROJ. 30275

apartment. Later, the Soviet School occupied the headquarters of the former Russian People's University. Here, in these new headquarters, the work was in full swing. All were busy as ants in an ant hill. Some were fixing electric wires; some were placing tables in the room where mechanical drawing was to be taught; some were putting in place the furniture, arranging the library etc. After some time the Soviet School had at its disposal its own classroom for mechanical drawing, a small laboratory, an automobile workshop with three automobiles; and from the International Harvester Company the School had received as necessary appliances for practical study, mowing machines, self-binders, two tractors etc. The number of students was increasing rapidly, both in classes having to do with general education and in the classes of applied science. There were five classes for arithmetic and for the Russian language; classes of chemistry, physics, agriculture, mechanical drawing, electrical engineering and of the English language. The automobile mechanics' class with

III A

-11-

RUSSIAN

I A 1 a

III H

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik) February 23, 1924

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 31075

II B 2 d (1)

about seventy students, was functioning especially well. Some of the students of this class were so enthusiastic that they quit their jobs and were working in the automobile workshop of the school both in the day time and in the evening, and were paying out of their own money an extra fee to the teacher. This class proved in time to be very useful to the students. When the Russian frontier was opened for electrical engineers the work in the Soviet School became quite feverish. All the students and teachers were working without respite. And very soon the good results of this work began to be seen. Professional groups were formed, consisting of mechanics, tailors, agricultural workmen etc. These groups numbered some thirty, forty or fifty men. They were leaving for Russia, taking with them machines, tools and other useful things which were of course badly wanted in Russia. According to the reports which appeared on the pages of the Russian newspapers these groups proved to be very helpful in Russia.

The Soviet School, while it existed, has also done much for the relief of Russians suffering from famine in the Volga provinces. The school succeeded in unifying all the Russian organizations of Chicago around this undertaking.

III A

-12-

RUSSIAN

I A 1 a

III H

II B 2 d (1)

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik) February 23, 1924

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 39275

A campaign reaching wide circles of the Russian colony, was started, and the result was that over \$10,000 in cash was collected, and several carloads of clothes and foodstuffs were donated. Besides the special educational work which the Soviet School has been doing, it also produced a great change in the whole life of the Russian colony of Chicago.

It has drawn into the common progressive current a great many commonplace, poorly educated Russians who previously had become entirely disappointed in the public life of the Russian colony, but who have now become members of school committees and at the same time students. After the pattern of the Soviet School, has been organized also the so-called "South Side" Russian School, and later the schools on Kedzie Avenue near Douglas Park and on Fullerton Avenue. At present there are six Russian schools in Chicago...

Hail the Russian schools and the progress of our Russian colony!....

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Sept. 16, 1922.

WPA (ILL) 9901-29275

THE PATH TO ECONOMIC WELFARE

Your economic welfare depends solely on yourself. Thus far the Russians in America have been considered to be the very poorest of people. And no wonder! for they indeed have been living in the poorest sections of the city and in a very poor environment.

It is time to end all this. If the Russians in America wish to occupy a better place in this conglomeration of nationalities who have come here to improve their lot, then they must, first, learn English; second, manifest a lively interest in the political and economic life of America, and third, cultivate personal independence through practical means, being economical in expenditures, saving up a little money to buy a home, etc.

(This is an ad by the Noel's State Bank, Milwaukee & North Avenue).

III A
III D

RUSSIAN

Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Sept. 21, 1917.

WPA (ILL) 30271

OUR ORGANIZATIONS AND CONSCRIPTION

Every day brings to the editorial office new letters from our readers. Most of these letters voice the moans of helpless grown-up children. All of them have one nightmare which clutches their hearts in its claws and causes a death chill. This terrifying vision is military service in the United States. These complaints are not coming from those who have already forgotten their native country and are American citizens. Our "complainants" are common Russian immigrants who always dreamed about their return to Russia; who came here in the hope of earning some money; whom the war kept here, and for whom the last decree of the Provisional government has entirely cut off the way of return to their native country. Others cannot even go on a visit, and their complaints are just. The trouble starts with intimidation, with orders to take the first papers, and ends with the physical action of over-zealous clerks of the conscription offices of the American

III A
III D

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Sept. 21, 1917.

WPA (111 1050) 3-1274

Army. The editorial office is receiving more petitions and requests from suburbs and towns in the states near Chicago. The editorial office is helpless; it is physically unable to help this army of sufferers. They suffer because they are ignorant, illiterate and unorganized. And the chief cause is the one mentioned last, namely, the absence in the Russian colony of America of those organizations which could protect our Russian brothers in case they suffer some indignity. What kind of organizations have we had until the present time? What authority had these organizations among the ignorant working people in America? Did the Russian immigrants have even one strong organization which could force American public opinion, society, press and mainly, the American government, to pay attention to the Russian colony? No! And now when misfortune from that lack of a suitable collective body has occurred with all its grave consequences, we must seriously undertake the creation of a powerful Russian organization; we must finally begin to get organized. The

III A
III D

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Sept. 21, 1917. WPA RU 1 P201 20275

facts which afflicted the discouraged Russian immigrants have shown all the incompetency and, in connection with the conscription, even the insignificance of our organizations which were just vegetating. Therefore it is our duty, the duty of everybody who is striving to participate in the public life of the colony, to analyze our existing organizations and to find out the causes which undermine their living active spirit.

Some time we are going to give a more detailed account of our organizations; and if our readers desire to express their views concerning this question, we shall be glad to put at their disposal the pages of our paper, irrespective of the fact whether we agree with the views of the author or not. In our opinion even a glance at the "history" of the Russian organizations shows, first of all, two causes of their unsatisfactory state: moral, spiritual imperfection in the leaders or, as it is generally said, in the more progressive elements of the colony, and the material insecurity of the Russian

III A
III D

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Sept. 21, 1917.

APP (11, 1917) 31276

immigrants, i. e., of the colony as a whole. And in our opinion these two main causes have resulted in tragedy, when the disunited Russian immigrants cannot defend each other; and being forced to shift for themselves, they bombard the editorial office with petitions. We call now on the Russian immigrants to think about all this profoundly and to begin to build the necessary organization.

Information supplied by Dr. Henry R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway,
Chicago, Ill.

WFO 401, 4001 30275

LOCALITIES IN CHICAGO INHABITED BY RUSSIANS UP TO 1910

The Russians in Chicago have lived chiefly on the West. Side. One of these areas is that bounded on the east by Jefferson Street, on the north by Taylor Street, on the south by Sixteenth Street, and on the west by Racine. Other areas are Milwaukee Avenue between Halsted and Robey, Robey between North and Grand, south Grand Avenue between Robey and Ashland, and North Avenue between Ashland and Robey.

III A
IV

RUSSIAN

Interview with Mr. A. J. Pikiel, Chairman of the Russian-American Citizens' Organization, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (L) 1001 31071

Mr. Pikiel is chairman of the Russian-American Citizens' Organization, of which Mr. George L. Percy (Pertsov) is chairman of the board of supervisors.

The aims of this organizations are: (1) To give information to Russian immigrants concerning the duties in connection with American citizenship, (2) To give free assistance in obtaining first and second citizenship papers, (3) To aid veterans in filling out forms, applications, etc.

Interview took place on October 29, 1936.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

1. Effect Upon U. S. Government and State Policies

III B 1

III H

I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 13, 1935.

DETAILS OF NEGOTIATIONS CONCERNING SOVIET DEBTS

The American press has begun to give out [some of the] details concerning the unsuccessful attempts to settle the question of debts with the Soviet government. "Behind the flat refusal of Cordell Hull to accept the latest compromise offer made by Mr. Troyanovsky, the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, is concealed a very interesting [piece of] diplomatic strategy," writes an American observer, Durno.

It is estimated that Soviet Russia owes the United States seven hundred million dollars. The offer was made to the Soviets that one hundred and fifty million dollars be paid in installments. As a lure, the offer included a promise to open up a credit account with the Export-Import Bank for one hundred million dollars, the bank being organized for the sole purpose of financing trade with Soviet Russia. This amount of credit was to be renewed every five years, provided the payments were met by the Soviets regularly. In this way, American

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

III B 1

III H

I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 13, 1935.

heavy industry could receive the large orders which it needs badly.

The Soviets, however, insisted on receiving cash for their consent to pay even a part of the old debt. With this money, they expected to purchase rails, locomotives, agricultural machinery, and other equipment at much cheaper prices in European countries. Uncle Sam is quite familiar with these tactics of the Bolsheviks. Of course, our industrialists, would gain nothing thereby, and the government in Washington rejected the proposal.

Advices to the effect that the American envoy in Moscow, William Bullitt, will be compelled to retire from his post following the failure of the negotiations, were denied on the ground that Mr. Bullitt was the one who had suggested the course followed by Mr. Hull.

Our only hope of gaining anything from dealing with Moscow lies in our firm

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 1

III H

I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 13, 1935.

refusal to advance cash, because that refusal will seriously impair the credit standing of the Soviets with European countries, where they make most of their purchases.

On October 15, Soviet Russia owed Germany about one hundred and twenty million dollars for its commercial transactions; it owed England approximately forty million, and close to thirty million dollars to other European countries. The Soviets owed about ten million dollars to the U. S. Their total indebtedness, therefore, amounted to about two hundred million dollars.

We can force the Soviet Union to accept our goods, and our credit advances on our terms, only in the event that European countries refuse to advance further credits to the Soviets. In this connection, however, it is important to remember that Soviet Russia produces nearly two hundred and fifty million dollars worth of gold annually. One of the American proposals suggested the use

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

III B 1

III H

I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 13, 1935.

of this gold in payment of the debt, but the Soviets rejected this proposal although this gold would make possible a huge increase of Soviet purchases in this country.

WPA (ILL.) PNUJ. 302/5

III B 1
III H
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 19, 1933.

PROTEST AGAINST THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIETS!

We, the Russians--we, the sons of our crucified country, Russia--should protest, should remonstrate, through the press and by writing letters and petitions to our representatives in Washington, against the proposed recognition of the Soviet regime by the United States Government. The whole world knows the villainous methods of the bandits of the Third Internationale. By their cut-throat methods they have brought Russia, the richest country in the world, to famine, cannibalism and slow death by starvation. The world has never seen a similar example--a nation being destroyed by its own government by the systematic use of premeditated methods and by artifices for creating national famine.

It is rather strange that Europe, which is well aware of this, still fusses over and dabbles with these butchers of the Russian nation, shaking their bloody hands as if they were the best of friends. But we, the Russian immigrants, believe that the noble American people and their Government will not follow

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

III B 1

III H

I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 19, 1933.

Europe's example, and will not recognize the anti-God, satanic government, which has thrown Russia and its people into the embrace of savagery and cannibalism.

Mr. President, and you, the representatives of a free nation one hundred and twenty million strong, the United States of America, to your heart and to your soul we appeal, we Americans of Russian origin. Do not give recognition to the Soviet government. You know about the conditions in Russia from letters and articles written by those American workers and engineers who were employed in the Soviet hell. Before your very eyes the Bolsheviks during these sixteen years have been systematically and ruthlessly destroying the people's religion, morality, and family life, the peasants' farms, and the peasants themselves, those peasants who in the past fed by the sweat of their brows not only Russia but all of Europe. Almost before your very eyes they have annihilated over fifteen million people in Russia in recent months. All of us have witnessed the brutal destruction of our ancient memorials, the gems of our architecture. All of you have heard of the thefts of priceless masterpieces of art, and of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 1

III H

I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 19, 1933.

their sale in foreign countries, in order to provide means for the Communist propaganda work against the democracies in Europe and in America.

You know well that America will not derive any material, financial gain from the recognition of the Bolshevik government. It will only strengthen the Communist propaganda against the Government of the United States. Do you, the representatives of a free American nation, really want to see yourselves and your people slaves of these hangmen and wild fanatics of the Third Internationale? Are you **tired** of peace and well being in your own country? Are you tired of being well fed, well clad, and free from the torture chambers of the Tcheka? [Translator's note: The all-Russian Extraordinary Commission for the Suppression of Counter-Revolution, Sabotage and Speculation.] Do you want your children, your noble Americans, to become servants of the Tcheka? Do you want to see them betray you, their parents, to this dreadful pack of wolves? Do you want your country, with an overabundance of everything, to become a country of horror and starvation, where not only dogs and cats, but also rats and mice will have been eaten and exhausted, due to the lack of food? And in the end, do you want to see

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 1

III H

I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 19, 1933.

your mothers devour their own children, and the famished children eat the flesh of their parents, and even the dead bodies, in order to satisfy their hunger?

No, I do not believe it nor do the Russian people, who found refuge in this free land of Washington, under the protection of the glorious banner of freedom, acquired by your heroic forefathers one hundred and fifty years ago. You are too noble and too honest for that. The principles left for your guidance by your heroes, the fighters for American independence, are too high and too noble for you to stoop to embrace the Red gospel now. No, you will not exchange your feast of freedom for the watery broth of Bolshevik promises.

We Russians protest against the recognition of the Bolshevik government by America, and we ask the American Government to help Russia get rid of its bloody Communist guardians. The Russian people--clergymen, intellectuals, workers, businessmen, farmers--unite in protesting against the recognition of the Soviets by the United States of America.

We have had enough of inactivity. Now it is time to act.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Dawn, (Rassviet), June 3, 1933.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50275

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THEIR GOVERNMENT.
(Copied from the English text.)

Strange as it would seem, yet we Russians are constrained to raise our voice against recognition of the government, of the country of our birth by the government of the United States. In doing so we have in mind the future well-being of the people concerned directly and welfare of the humanity at large.

No matter how interpreted and taken, recognition means support, promotion of the system we recognize. Seemingly inconsequential as a mere formal act it gives prestige and weight to those whom we recognize not only in the eyes of people outside of Russia, but, what is more important, of the people of Russia, depriving them of the impulse to fight and struggle against the system which has been foisted on them by a group of unpractical power-mad visionaries.

Unlike many sentimentalists in this country who know nothing about the government system they favor, we base our attitude on intimate knowledge of the general conditions in the country over which the bolsheviki rule for the last fifteen years. We know their aspirations, their methods and the results so far attained. We are not being deceived by any falsehood or unscrupulous propaganda spread far and thick to mislead millions of innocent and honest people abroad into thinking that there has been something accomplished in the land of soviets. As Russians we have only pity

100-1005

Let us, then, state our case and the conditions as we know and understand them. Ever since the question of recognition of the soviet government gained prominence in public press and discussion, the proponents of it dangled before the American people the commercial gains and advantages to be derived through diplomatic rapprochement between the two countries. Sordid appeal to commercial gain has been the decoy in the hands of those who themselves denounce and deny any personal aggrandizement at the expense of others. There is no sincerity in the appeal itself nor in its implications. Large market and big profits are held out to those who are near-sighted enough to sell their birthright for a pot of porridge. For all those who know Russia of the present day, the country represents an immense vacuum filled only with want, distress and desire. It is true, this vacuum can absorb and consume all that America may furnish in the way of agricultural produce and industrial goods, but it is also equally true that such an economically prostrate country can not give anything

The Dawn, (Rassviet), June 3, 1933.

in return and every commercial transaction will have to carry either an aspect of charity or be based ultimately on the promise to pay in the future. Even the advocates of the recognition do not conceal that a system of credits guaranteed by private or government financial agencies is essential to the development of Russian-American trade to any extent. Use of credits furnished by America will be the means of paying for what is bought. In other words, the American people will be arrogantly asked to believe in success of the soviet system in the future, to take a communist promise instead of cash for the goods sold, and, thus, to bolster up the system of governing people which proved to be complete failure in the eyes of those who are most intimately and immediately concerned. True enough, Germany, England, Italy and other countries through individual firms made fat profits on the soviet trade; on some contracts signed when the bolsheviki had the money, enormous profits were made on goods and services rendered, but all that has been accomplished at the unwarranted expense of pauperizing the whole country.

Ever since the revolution, the soviet government has been squandering lavishly accumulated resources of the country for non-productive, chimerical ideas, schemes and enterprises yielding nothing tangible to the Russian people. As a result the country now is totally prostrate and destitute, thousands of people are daily dying from hunger in a country that used to feed half of Europe in former days. From many regions we are daily in receipt of letters reporting numerous cases of cannibalism. All over the country prevail conditions unbelievable to the civilized people.

The Dawn, (Rassviet), June 3, 1933.

NA (ILL) 100.1075

In many places rage epidemics of typhoid fever and other diseases accompanying such distressful conditions. The backbone of Russia-the Russian peasant- has been ruined completely and on their ruin stark hunger rears its head over the immense land. The whole scheme of industrialization has crumbled for lack of raw materials, fuel, food and men able to work and endure. Instead of relieving the unbearable conditions of life, instead of giving the people proper tools, draft animals, food and clothing so that they might again work and produce, the soviet government was spending the proceeds of confiscatory taxes on military and industrial equipment useless or uneconomical under the conditions prevailing in the country. Enormous sums of money has been spent on building immense factories, mills, mines, dams and power stations.

From the standpoint of the country's economic life, all that vast wealth has been frozen after it was taken from the productive, natural, economic channels of Russian agriculture and small industry. As a consequence, the country is denuded of every vestige of usable goods. The country finds itself in the throes of unbelievable want and misery. Hundreds of letters received by our readers from Russia testify to that. Thousand of heart-rending pleas for help and succor from all over Russia profoundly speak in plain terms of the true state of conditions in our hapless country of birth. And yet many naive people in this country believe that trade with a country like Russia of today will relieve their own condition of unemployment, want and misery.

The Dawn, (Rassviet), June 3, 1933.

WPA 711

Our intimate knowledge of the conditions of Russia and causes creating them dictates to us one, and only one proper course for the United States to follow in relation to the soviet government.

Let the United States government send a group of competent men to study Russia without any bias or prejudice. Let them stay there for at least six months and see for themselves just what the conditions are, what are the causes, and whether America stands to gain or lose through recognition of a government that ruined one country and would ruin others if given a chance. No man of sound mind and integrity will ever be deceived by what he is shown or given chance to see and hear. The evidence to the contrary is overwhelming even to a casual observer, and deep study of socially minded American men will reveal before them a picture unprecedented in human history.

As far as we are concerned, we know that Russia during the last fifteen years has gone from bad to worse both spiritually and materially and now conditions prevail that would horrify the American people distressed as they are themselves. We know also that conditions in Russia will grow worse yet, if that is at all possible, unless the soviet government reverses entirely its economic policy toward people who work in general and toward the peasants in particular by releasing and giving free expression to the instinctive inborn desire of man to work freely, to gain, to possess.

III B 1

III H

The Dawn, (Rassviet), June 3, 1933.

While these natural incentives to labor remain trammelled and subdued by force and coercion, Russia is a liability, not an asset to any nation dealing with it commercially or otherwise.

By recognizing the soviet government we open our doors widely for all the foul play of political charlatans without gaining any single commercial advantage, even if that should be the only primary consideration in the minds of civilized men.

By recognizing the government we recognize the system that ruined Russia and will, ruin the rest of the civilized world if given sufficient prestige and weight by the rest of the countries.

Be on guard, humanity! Your future is in danger!

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 16, 1927.

WPA (III) FBI 30278

RUNNING AFTER TWO HARES

(Editorial concerning the efforts of the Soviet government to gain the recognition of the United States)

The editorial points out that the Soviet government in its relations to the foreign powers, tries to follow two opposite courses at the same time. On one hand the Soviet government tries to gain the friendship of capitalistic states, on the other hand it carries on a revolutionary communistic propaganda through its secret agents and its secret organizations in the same countries. When the Soviet government tries to gain the recognition of some foreign power, it buys the cooperation of important capitalists and politicians by promising them concessions and other advantages in Russia. Thus both revolutionary Communists, foes of capitalism, and industrial and financial magnates and prominent politicians are seen to work together for the

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 16, 1927.

WPA 411: PROJ. 30216

cause of a Communist government. This strange alliance is especially prominent in the United States, where secret or camouflaged Communist organizations, and men like Senator Borah and the millionaire Harriman are making propaganda for the recognition of the Soviet government. The capture of the United States is very important for the Russian Bolshevist government, as it has lost its popularity in England; and such countries as France, Italy, and even Germany can do very little for Soviet Russia when it comes to financial help. It is very nice for a Russian commissar to go to France for a vacation in order to "restore his health." He can drink there very good champagne, but he would hardly be able to arrange a loan for Soviet Russia. Under such circumstances the Soviet rulers keep their eyes turned in the direction of the United States, where there is still plenty of money to be had.

In spite of several declarations of the United States Government that

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 16, 1927.

WPA (LL) PRO-1076

it would under no circumstances grant recognition to a Bolshevik government, the Soviet rulers do not despair and continue their efforts to break the resistance of the Washington government. They often use as their tools American tourists, some of whom during the summer visit Russia. Influential Americans, politicians, businessmen, journalists, etc., get from the Soviet rulers gorgeous receptions, are shown only the best of what is to be seen in Soviet Russia, get all kinds of promises, and are told how profitable it would be for the Americans to establish regular commercial relations with Russia. This, of course, could be achieved only if the United States would grant recognition to the Soviet government. Many of these tourists are fooled thus and make propaganda for such recognition when they return to America.

The author of the editorial thought that these efforts of the Communist rulers of Russia who, while courting influential Americans,

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 16, 1927.

WPA (ILL) FR/4.30275

at the same time are carrying on revolutionary propaganda in the United States, would hardly lead to success, since, as a Russian proverb says, "one who runs after two hares at the same time will not catch either of them."

Rassviet (The Dawn), March 9, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A MEETING OF THE WHITE RUSSIANS

On Sunday, March the 6th, a large meeting of White Russians took place and answered to the call of the White Russian National Union of the state of Illinois to protest against the violence committed against the White Russians on the borders of Poland and the western part of the White Russian territory. At the meeting the following persons made speeches explaining the events in their native land: Mr. I. M. Romanovich, a member of the committee of the White Russian National Union; Mr. Anton Zmagar; the leader of the meeting, Mr. J. Voronko, and a representative of the Ukrainians, Dr. Smuck.

The audience listened to the orators with great attention and with expressions of consent. At the end of the meeting the following resolution of the White Russian National Union was accepted unanimously:

"The White Russian residents of Chicago and suburbs, who have attended

Rassviet (The Dawn), March 9, 1927.

WPA FILE PROJ. 30275

a meeting called by the White Russian National Union of the state of Illinois, and listened to the last events in the western part of White Russia, - the arrests of Rak-Michailovsky, Tarashkevich, Voloshin, Melty and Golovach, deputies of the Seim (diet); the destroying of the White Russian educational and economic organizations; the revolting acts of violence against the White Russian population, which were systematically committed by the Polish government, - decided to protest emphatically: (1) Against the evil infraction by the Polish government of their obligation, concerning the rights of the national minorities of Poland, which was signed in Versailles in the year of 1919; (2) Against the continual persecution of White Russians in Poland; (3) Against the undeserved arrests of White Russian deputies of the Polish Seim; (4) Against the arrests of hundreds of White Russian workers. The White Russians of the city of Chicago and suburbs appeal to the American democratic people, which was first to raise his voice for the restoration of the Polish republic. We

Rassviet, March 9, 1927.

WPA (ELL) PROJ 30275

mean the well known proclamation of the President W. Wilson. We make an ardent appeal to the people of the United States to use their influence and help to free the White Russian population from the Polish yoke. The committee of the White Russian National Union: I. Voronko, A. Zmagar, I. Rudionok, I. Romanovich, L. Anton, V. Trofimovich.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 11, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

AROUND THE COLONY. A DISCUSSION OF RUSSIA

The question of the recognition of Russia is being earnestly discussed at present in America.

Much attention is given to this question in the newspapers and the magazines. It is being discussed also at meetings of various organizations, and these meetings attract large crowds.

Some express the view that Russia should be recognized without any delay, and that friendly relations with our native country should be restored. Others oppose this view.

For us, Russian emigrants living in America, this question is particularly interesting.

With the exception of a small group of fanatical persons holding

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 11, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

ultra-conservative views, we all, both those who are violent enemies of the Communists, and those who are friends of the Soviet regime, desire that Russia should be recognized as soon as possible. The resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia will undoubtedly have a beneficent influence on its economic life and on the life of many Russian emigrants residing in America.

On Sunday, at the Olympic Theatre, the Chicago Forum arranges a discussion of the following theme: "Should Russia be recognized?"

The first speaker will be the well known American journalist, Captain Paxton Hibben. He will speak in favor of the recognition of Russia. The Chicago Forum is trying to find a worthy opponent for this speaker.

Captain Hibben is very well acquainted with Russia and the situation in that country.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 11, 1926.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

Under the tsarist regime Captain Hibben was a member of the diplomatic corps of the Embassy of the United States in Russia. From 1914 to 1917 he was a war correspondent of several newspapers and magazines. During the last five years of his stay in Russia, he was a representative of President Hoover's Relief Administration in Russia.

His report about Russia should be very interesting and instructive.

A. Zemetchensky.

III B 1

III H

I E

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 26, 1923. WPA JUL - PROJ 30275

RUSSIA AND AMERICA

According to latest information the recently expected agreement between Russia and the United States will not occur. Once more there have appeared difficulties in the restoration of the friendly terms between these two world's greatest republics. The Russian-American colony and our native country have learned this news with extreme regret. The many millions of people in Russia and the Russian citizens residing in America await with impatience the time of the restoration of friendly relations between these countries. At different times Russia has done much for America. America, in its turn, did the same for Russia. American aid during famine and epidemics will never be forgotten by our native country. The aid was grandiose and unexampled. America, during the famine and epidemics, saved 100,000 lives. The aid was given wide, impartially, and with American-like speed and ability. Steamships loaded with food

III B 1

III H

I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 26, 1923. WPA (RU) PROJ 30275

clothing, and medicines were sent to Russia with amazing speed. Thousands of American physicians, nurses, employees of different organizations, and officials, worked without ceasing for the aid of Russia. America gave help not only to the hungry and sick of Russia, but also to needy peasants and thousands of children. During the famine and other troubles, Russia was imbued with great sympathy towards America. One can say without exaggeration, that all of the Russian peasants, workers, intellectuals, and even children, were deeply grateful to America for its aid. Besides this there are two more reasons why Russia and the Russians in general look impatiently toward the restoration of friendly relations. The first of them is that Russia particularly needs the exchange of goods with America. This exchange is going on right now, but not on a large scale, which would be the case if America officially restored commercial relations with Russia. The second reason is as follows: hundreds of thousands of Russian citizens of different nationalities are residing in the United States. All of them keep in touch with Russia; and Russia keeps in touch

III B 1

III H

I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 26, 1923. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

with Russians in America. Both sides are deeply interested in the restoration of good relations between the two countries. We wrote many times about the causes that are still separating these countries. In the near future we will write again about this question.

But now we can certainly say that the news of their disagreement will be received by Russia very sadly. There are short telegrams about **it right now.**

The Russian colony received this news with extreme grief.

III B 1
I D 2 a (2)
I E

Free Russia (Svobodnaya Rossiya) 7/17/23.

Mr. Gompers and Russia.
(Editorial)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mr. S. Gompers, the aged leader of the American Federation of Labor, still opposes the recognition of the Soviet government by America and the resumption of commercial relations with Russia.

He struggles energetically, trying to put through his view of this matter in the American Federation of Labor, and defending these views also outside the Federation.

He has been struggling hard for a long time. Whenever there is an opportunity he comes forward with a bitter criticism of the activities of the Soviet government, and would especially denounce any leanings of the American government towards resuming commercial relations with Russia.

And Mr. Gompers does this in spite of the fact that members and prominent leaders of the American Federation of Labor have been demanding for a long time the recognition of Russia and the restoration of friendly

III B 1
I D 2 a (2)
I, E

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Free Russia (Svobodnaya Rossiya) 7/17/23.

relation with it. The same demands have been made by some senators and congressmen and by many heads of commercial firms.

The chief arguments used by Gompers are as follows: the absence in Russia of complete freedom of the press and of organizing unions, leagues, etc.

In a letter addressed to the senators, King and Ladd, who have left recently for Russia, Mr. Gompers declares that before demanding the recognition of the Soviet government, the senators should inquire about the following matters:
Is it true that freedom of the press does not exist in Russia? Are the workers allowed to join professional unions and to organize unions without interference on the part of the government?

Mr. Gompers asks further: are the members of the Soviet government also members of the Third Internationale, and is the government of Russia ready to acknowledge the debts of the old regime to foreign countries?

Let us admit that there is no complete freedom of the press nor a

III B 1
I D 2 a (2)
I E

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Free Russia, (Svobodnaya Rossiya) 7/17/23.

sufficient freedom of organizing unions.

But did these things exist in Russia under the autocratic regime? At that time Mr. Gompers did not demand these things to be granted to the Russians. The freedom of the press and of organizing labor unions is suppressed in Italy, in Poland, in Roumania, in Hungary.

America recognizes the governments of these countries, and Mr. Gompers does not demand that in these countries freedom of the press and of labor organizations should be instituted.

It is strange also that a leader of workers should demand from Russia the payment of debts incurred by the Tsar's government. What makes him so concerned about the interests of the French, English and other bankers?

The leader of the American Federation of Labor is not just towards Russia. In the case of Russia his justice becomes rather severe.

Meanwhile both in Russia and in America there are voiced continually demands for the restoration of friendly relations between these

III B 1
I D 2 a (2)
I E

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Free Russia, (Svobodnaya Rossiya) 7/17/23.

two countries . Existing conditions have been demanding this already
for a long time.

III B 1
I E

RUSSIAN

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), June 7, 1923.

APA (U) 1 PRO. 30271

THEY LEAVE RUSSIA

According to the latest reports, the Committee of the American Relief Administration and some other organizations which were helping Russia, have decided to stop their work there in the near future. The reasons for doing this are said to be as follows: The data that have been gathered show that the crop in August will be such that Russia will not need any more help from outside. The representatives of the above mentioned relief organizations stated that Russia will be able to provide herself with food. On the other hand, the newspapers are continuing to publish telegrams and letters reporting poor crops and even famine in some parts of Russia. The Soviet papers are squarely stating that there are almost five million hungry people in the Soviet Republics of Russia. The foreign papers maintain that the number of the hungry is still larger. The reports of some papers are to the effect that the number of people needing relief is from eight to ten million persons. The Mansen Relief Organization and the Quakers have figured the

III D 1
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), June 7, 1923.

WPA (HLS 1911 17)

same way and have decided to continue their work in Russia. As with everything concerning Russia, so also in the case of the question as to the number of those suffering from famine in that country, it is very hard to get any clear results. But it is obvious that the famine is still raging there. And that is why one cannot understand what were the reasons which prompted the Committee of the American Relief Administration to abandon its work in Soviet Russia. This organization has done a lot in the field of aid to Russia. It is to be regretted that it abandons Russia now.

S.I. Novakovskii, Nuzhdy Russkoi Shkoly i Nashi Zadachi
(Needs of the Russian Schools and Our Problems),
Chicago: Russ. Peoples Univ., 1918. P.4.ff.

Efforts to interest U.S.A. in problem of Education in Russia.

It has been reported that the Government of the U.S.A.
is about to send an expedition to aid distressed Russia.
The Russian Peoples University, interested in the education
of Russian citizens asks that this problem be included by
U.S. Gov't.

(Then follow an account of schools in Russia and a comparison with other countries, etc.)

Progress. Literaturno-Politicheskoye Obozrenie
(Progress. A Literary-Political Review), June 28, 1893.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TREATY.

The magazine denounces the treaty entered into by the United States and Russia which provided for the extradition of criminals. It was feared that it would be used against Russian revolutionaries. "This convention, at the present time and in such a form, is nothing more than an official declaration of the sympathy of the American Government for the Russian Tsar. But back of the American Government there is still the American People."

"Everywhere Russian immigrants have had the opportunity to arouse public discussion of the treaty the masses have shown themselves to be against it. We cannot call a halt. The treaty must and shall be annulled. Republicans and democrats alike are responsible; the negotiations began under Cleveland, the treaty was ratified by a republican senate with the aid of democratic votes (without which the two-thirds majority could not have been reached). The exchange of ratifications was carried out by Cleveland and Gresham, who insolently laughed at the protests of public opinion. The Russian citizens of America are bound to settle accounts with the venal tsarist satellites at the approaching elections. Russian Jews who vote for

Progress. A Literary-Political Review, June 28, 1893

the republicans will vote for the Russian Tsar, for a system of political, religious and national intolerance, for the persecution of five millions of the Jewish masses. Such a Jewish republican or Jewish democrat every honest man will brand with the shameful name of Judas."

Progress. Literaturno-Politicheskoye Obozrenie
(Progress. A Literary-Political Review), June 28, 1893

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TREATY.

"For us Russians the most important event of the past two weeks has been the publication of the Russian-American Treaty." The writer then gives in a few words the history of attempts to negotiate such a treaty from 1873 to 1886. "Using the panic of the bourgeoisie which followed the events in Chicago in 1886, Russian officials renewed their underground machinations. Until taken up by the Russians the business remained in embryo. The treaty failed in the Senate. Its further history is already known to our readers. At the present time there is in progress active preparation for a new campaign against the treaty. In New York there has been formed an American "Society for Suppression of the Treaty", in Chicago likewise agitation has arisen. . . . The Russian-American League here opens its activity with a public Russian meeting on Saturday in the hall of the Progressive Club, Santer's Hall, corner Johnson and 14th Sts." (The text of the treaty is appended).

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

2. Activities of Nationalistic
Societies

III B 2

II D 1

II D 10

RUSSIAN

SOME INFORMATION ABOUT THE RUSSIAN EX-OFFICERS OF CHICAGO

When asked what he knew about the Russian "officers Union of Chicago," its origin, activities and present state, the General gave the following information: this union was organized in Chicago in 1925 on a non-political basis (having nothing to do either with Russian or American political parties) exclusively with the aim of mutual aid and the keeping up of the old Russian military traditions.

As the majority of the Russian ex-officers had settled in New York, and those who had come from the Far East in California, only a few Russian officers had come to Chicago. So the Union had comparatively few members--never more than 22. In spite of that some good work has been done by the Officer's Union while it was in existence. Over \$3,000.00 were sent to Europe to give relief to Russian invalids and about \$1,500.00 for the relief of the children and orphans of Russian emigrants in Europe, chiefly in Poland, Yugoslavia and France.

III B 2

II D 1

II D 10

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Area (ILL) 2001 32275

SOME INFORMATION ABOUT THE RUSSIAN EX-OFFICERS UNION OF CHICAGO

The Union had no regular headquarters. Gen Cheslavsky was its president for eight years. At present the Russian "Officers Union" has been captured by the Chicago group of "Mladorossy" ("Young Russians,") a monarchistic organization with fascistic tendencies. Since this happened the Union has been more or less dormant. Its temporary president is Captain Roman Homko. No elections of a regular president have yet taken place.

III B 2

III D

III G

I C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 6, 1936.

APPEAL OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS'
ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Dear compatriots, Russian people! The reconstruction that is now taking place in the social and economic life of the country compels us to be active and attentive to all that happens around us in our everyday life. To be passive and to lead an individual, secluded life, as many of us have done in the past, is no longer possible. This would be to remain out of touch with rapidly changing conditions, and it would constitute a threat to our survival among others more adaptable to the new environment. It would mean that we should be deprived of all the rights enjoyed by the citizens of this country. Formerly it was permissible for any one to retain his foreign citizenship, for nowhere except at the polls would any one ask you to show your citizenship papers. If you had strong muscles and knew your trade, you could get a job just as easily as a citizen. In all other ways you enjoyed almost the same rights as citizens.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

III D

III G

I C

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 6, 1936.

At present it is quite different, however. Now, because of the strict immigration laws that have recently been passed, aliens are severely restricted in many ways. If you are a foreigner, you may not, for instance, conduct certain kinds of business in your own name. Aliens are altogether barred from service jobs. A foreigner cannot get a good job even with a private firm. An alien is not entitled to receive the old-age pension or the other subsidies which are paid by the Government to citizens. In other words, your rights are limited in every way.

Our return to our native land in the near future is impossible, and if some of us get a chance to go back, American citizenship will not interfere with our going; on the contrary, it may help in many ways. For that reason we recommend that every Russian shall take out citizenship papers before it is too late.

But this is not all. In order to enjoy equal rights with the rest of the citizens, it is necessary to be well organized and to take active part in

WPA (LLC) PROJ 100-15

III B 2

III D

III G

I C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 6, 1936.

the social and political life of the country on an equal footing with other nationalities. The Russian-American Citizens' organization has already made a good start in organized and systematic work. The foundation has already been laid, and the work is proceeding successfully. Now we need only the support of the entire Russian colony, both men and women. Women of other nationalities take just as active part as men in the social and political affairs of the city.

So let us all put our shoulders to the wheel. We have lost much time, and now we must make up for it. We are lagging far behind others, and we should catch up with them. We must mobilize all our forces for work on the social and political front. There can be only one purpose in this work--the defense of our citizenship rights; therefore there should be no differences among us. We should all, as one man, unite in one mighty family and put up a single front for the defense of our rights and to obtain recognition, so that we may occupy our proper place among other nationalities. The sooner we get organized, the more members we shall,

III B 2

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

III D

III G

I C

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 6, 1936.

have, and the more energetically we work, the quicker will our victory be, and the sooner shall we reach our goal.

According to the latest statistical data there are 177,000 Russians in Cook County **alone**. For a long time we have been entitled, on the basis of numbers, to have our representatives in the city and the State administrations. Then let us work hand in hand in order to obtain this representation.

The administration of the Russian-American Citizens' Organization calls upon every Russian residing in this State to join the ranks of our society. There is practically no expense involved in joining us, for our membership fee for a whole year is only one dollar, with no initiation fee at all, and yet the advantages may be great both for the individual and for the entire Russian colony. Do not postpone it till to-morrow; come and join us to-day at our headquarters, 1902 West Division Street. Our office is open from seven o'clock in the evening

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

III D

III G

I C

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 6, 1936.

till midnight. There you will receive all the necessary information pertaining to our organization and may pay your dues. If you want to become an American citizen, our office will fill out the application forms for you for both first and second papers. There you may bring your forms to be filled out to apply for the soldiers' bonus if you are a veteran of the World War. There you may obtain all other information. All services are rendered gratis.

Administration

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

I F 1

I F 3

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 11, 1936.

AN APPEAL TO ALL RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS
IN CHICAGO

The Russian-American Civic League advises all citizens of Russian extraction in Chicago to register on March 17 in their precinct polling places so that they be permitted to cast their ballots on election day. We all know that on April 14 all over the city elections will be held for ward committeemen, and in autumn we shall elect a president and the governor of our State. For that reason all Russians who have received their first and second papers should register prior to the election; otherwise they will lose their right to vote. In the election we American citizens of Russian descent should present a solid mass of organized voters, and every one of us should take part in the election. Russians should take active part in the political life of our city and our country, and there are many reasons for this.

First, more privileges are enjoyed by citizens of those nationalities who vote in elections as organized blocs and not as individual voters. Second

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

I F 1

I F 3

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 11, 1936.

the city administration hitherto has been under the impression that we Russians do not take part in any city elections, and moreover, some of the officials have told our representatives that in the city of Chicago there are no citizens of Russian descent. For this reason Russians have been disregarded in the political life of the community. Third, when Russian people are forced by circumstances to ask for help, the city officials very often ignore their requests, and the Russians fail to obtain any assistance or even any advice. The officials have always reminded us that we Russians are poorly organized, and that therefore we can be treated with indifference when we are in need of help or good advice.

And yet there are many thousands of us, Russian citizens, in Chicago. According to statistics there were 179,000 Russians in the city in the year 1930. By this time the great majority of us have acquired American citizenship, and despite this our Russian colony plays the least important role in the political life of the city among [the foreign]

III B 2

I F 1

I F 3

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 11, 1936.

nationalities. How is this to be explained? By our inertia --by our ignorance of how to appraise our strength and measure it against that of other nationalities which are no stronger than we are and yet are more active, perspicacious, and farsighted. We should always bear in mind that in life victories are won by those nationalities which are better organized and more active than others. We cannot remain forever merely mute taxpayers voting as individuals as we have heretofore done, while the fruits of our efforts have gone to everybody and anybody but the Russians. The times themselves insistently demand of us Russians that we gain for ourselves such rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the citizens of other nationalities in the political life of the community.

We appeal to all Russian citizens in Chicago to join the Russian-American citizens' organization and by concerted efforts to gain the recognition in the political field that we well deserve, a recognition which will benefit the entire Russian colony and help us to protect and advance our own interests.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

III B 2

I F 1

I F 3

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 11, 1936.

Remember the day of registration--March 17.

Executive Committee of the Russian-American
Civic League

Orlovsky, chairman
N. Korecky, secretary.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 3, 1936.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CLUB OF
THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD

On Thursday, March 5, at 7:30 P. M., in the clubrooms at 1902 West Division Street, will be held the annual meeting of the Russian-American Club of the Twenty-sixth Ward. In the order of the day are the annual financial statement, the election of the new Club management for the following year, and other important matters. Attendance of all members is obligatory.

To this meeting all Russians are invited who hold American citizenship papers and reside within the limits of the Twenty-sixth Ward.

III B 2

III E

IV

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 29, 1936.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF R. I. M. A. S.

On Tuesday, January 25, under the chairmanship of I. Piatnitsa, with all the board members present, a regular meeting of the board of directors of R. I. M. A. S. was held. The meeting made decisions on several important matters which were presented to it.

The financial statement for the entire year of 1934-1935 was presented to the members and read into the record. The figures in the statement tell more eloquently than anything else of the rapid growth of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society and the financial stability which it has acquired in the last few years. From the financial statement it may be seen that for the year under consideration the cash resources of the Society have increased fifteen per-cent. A list of new members who have joined the Society within the year was read into the record and approved without any objections.

III B 2

III E

IV

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 29, 1936.

W. Sabinsky, who has made a trip to Westmont, Illinois, declared that in that community it is possible to organize a new branch of R. I. M. A. S. The question of arranging a series of lectures and other problems connected with cultural and educational work the board decided to turn over to the special educational committee, to which are entrusted the decisions on such matters.

I. [F.] Erin, who was delegated to attend the ceremony of opening the new branch in Kenosha, Wisconsin, reported to the board that there are already twenty-four members in that Branch, and that all these members conduct their activities in close collaboration with the local social workers and city officials. Mr. Erin told the board what impression he had received of the new Branch and its membership.

P. Yushko called the board's attention to the possibility of organizing in connection with the new Branch a youth club, which could enroll about seventy

WPA (ILL.) FILE 302-3

III B 2

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

III E

IV

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 29, 1936.

members. The sisterhood in Kenosha counts in its ranks over two hundred members, and this organization with an intelligent approach to the problem could carry on active cultural and educational work.

The secretary of Branch Number Two of R. I. M. A. S., Mr. D. Bregin, reported to the board that his organization is arranging an evening of entertainment for May 10. The board decided to help in every way toward the success of this undertaking and requested all other branches not to schedule their own entertainments for this date.

In mutual help, in brotherly unity, in friendly co-operation are our strength, our future security, and the security of our children in America.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

III B 2

I C

I E

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Miscellaneous Material owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow; 4601 N. Broadway,
Chicago, Ill. Young Russia, Xmas Number, Dec. 31, 1935.

THE YOUNG RUSSIA MOVEMENT IN CHICAGO

By P. P. Novitsky

The Foundation of the 'Young Russia' organization was laid by the president of the leading center, J. N. Korchak-Novitsky, who, on June 6, 1932, after a report in a private home, established a "nucleus" in Chicago, having appointed the writer as its leader.

In the nucleus was included R. J. Homko, and later S. U. Busch, who, as a pioneer of the Young Russia movement and its active contributor, had found the time to be opportune to meet the official requirements.

Thus this insignificant "nucleus" began the complicated problem of

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

WPA (ILL) 4116 30274

the organization and development of the Young Russia movement in Chicago.

That this problem is complicated and requires an outstanding type of perseverance and energy, of course, every young Russian understands. But the unconquerable armor of the young Russians, the living idea which finds a response in the soul of every Russian person, gives them the courage to overcome these difficulties.

In Chicago we were hindered not only by difference of opinion and opposition, but also by the fact that the Russian immigrants do not form a compact, segregated community, and that there is only a very insignificant number of Russians qualified for active political work.

Prior to the existence of Young Russia, Chicago lacked not only a political but also a simple national, patriotic organization. Various

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material

WPA III 7 40 1 3027

attempts were made in this direction in the old colony, but they were not crowned with success.

In the new colony reigned not only an entirely anti-political feeling but also an inexpressible fear of any organization, even on customary or professional grounds.

In the face of this we were to build our political organization, our cell. There were two methods of doing it. The first was to make a lot of noise and to recruit as many members as possible, regardless of their quality.

This method, as the easiest and most effective, is used by the majority of pseudo-political immigrant organizations, which soon burst like bubbles; and should they survive, then they lead a very miserable existence, and that, mostly on various subsidies. The second method

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

WPA (LL) 60271

was to create a dependable, disciplined, and efficient organization, by way of careful selection of persons with political training, before undertaking any wider activities.

We selected this method since this corresponded with the aims of the center first, and above all with the creation of that sort of organization.

We began our work by meeting in private homes. At these meetings we had reports on political subjects. The public heard the reports calmly, but they brought no results, for they were not discussed even by those present. This continued for one and a half years, and in the nucleus there were still only those persons. It was clear that by this method nothing would be accomplished. Then it was decided to arrange the meetings in such a manner that all present would participate actively. Lecturers were invited. Lectures were given on various subjects: philosophy, history, information about Russia, etc. All this had only an indirect

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

WPA 100-20278

bearing upon the teaching of Young Russia, but the lectures were interesting.

The second part of the meeting was purely young Russian, and here we, having left the defensive, have begun the attack. We have provided a planned education for the members of Young Russia. This was not done formally by way of teaching in but five minutes.

At the meeting questions were asked about a definite subject. Those who were questioned gave their answers at the meeting.

It then became clear that our work was not in vain, and that our guests had held the same opinion a long time ago.

The best answers were worked out by the political section and printed.

The final publication of these answers was necessary to make them known

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

WPA (ILL. 1934. 11/2/4)

to all. Thus, gradually a good textbook of Young Russian instructions was created and was at everyone's disposal. A similar textbook was published for Americans in English.

The work was now on the upgrade; new members flocked into the nucleus. Within a few months it was possible to have an audit. The nucleus grew to such an extent that it was necessary to expand.

At the head of it were our lecturers; not all, but a great majority. Moreover, the members of the nucleus were well trained. Our public has learned to take an interest in our teaching and it became futile to entertain the public with things which, although useful, yet inclined to detract us from the immediate objective.

Thus, September 1934 completed the first period of our activity,

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

WPA (ILL) 1951. 2/5

which period might be called academic. The result of it deviated entirely from our desired objective. The organization was like a fireside circle. To be specific, it was an academic circle of persons interested in philosophy, history, sociology, and economics, in line with young Russian principles.

The order of the day, however, was an orderly fighting unit, composed of vigilant, disciplined, loyal, persevering, sharp-toothed people able to speak to any audience in any tone, who would be men of action first, and scholars second. However, we have learned a lot during this period. We have created a squadron of political workers and acquired many friends.

After the second visit of J. N. Korchak-Novitsky, the representative of the leading center, at the end of 1934, began the next step of our

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

activity. This consisted not only in political and orderly training, but in broad propaganda of our ideas within the colony.

At that time we already had a form. We have had open reports and various kinds of enterprises.

But a great misfortune befell our beloved nurtured embryo. It came about that the majority of our members had departed for other cities. But the work was already done. A fully trained group of persons were on hand. The nucleus was soon filled and has increased to such an extent that on June 20, 1935 we celebrated the grand opening of the 76th section of Young Russia.

For the holiday party, July 28, 1935, the cell was so well developed and advanced that three packed cars went to Detroit, and some people on buses. Our cell was saturated with an orderly spirit. The character of our vacations has also changed. The "five minute lectures" have been

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

WPA (III) PROJ. 30275

converted into a text-book, which was used by "back numbers" to take exams. Instead, a class of public speaking has begun to function, where in practice and by way of example our views as well as those of our opponents were studied.

Desiring to supplement their theoretical education, the members participated in a political school and lectures conducted by the center. Outside activity has also increased, as well as the attendance of our open meetings which were steadily attracting larger audiences.

The income at our meetings as well as the distribution of our literature have also increased.

Here it is well to give some figures. The income of our organization has increased by several percent. Not long ago the sale of our Russian

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

WPA (LL) 885 20276

publications have expanded month by month. For the month of November, 1935, there were sold and fully paid for 675 issues of Young Russia newspapers and magazines. Our popularity has also grown and we gained the sympathy of various circles in the Russian colony as well as among Americans.

Why is our popularity growing? Does it mean that all our sympathizers have become young Russians? Indeed, not. It means that the animosity between us and other Russian people in Chicago has broken down, that they believe in our sincerity and our love for Russia and understand that we are concerned with her welfare.

Americans respect us for our pure Nationalism, and for our defense of it, which is understood by them, and also because we are grateful and loyal to America for having adopted us.

What then does the 76th section of Young Russia represent?

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

WPA (U.S.) 100-275

The number of members bearing the name "Young Russian" is very insignificant. Of these there are only six persons, but each one of these is a responsible worker, a leader who has much more responsibility than president and secretaries of other immigrant organizations. Then follow the candidates of the first and second ranks, and a much greater number of co-workers and members of both sexes.

Many of these, although they are not under any discipline, voluntarily do more than the most active members of various immigrant committees.

I cannot be silent about our women. Although in political activity they are not on a par with the men, in their loyalty to the party and the good natured execution of duties entrusted to them and their usefulness in other activity, they are not back numbers.

Then we have a group of friends who officially are not in the party,

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

WPA (ILL) 100-10734

but they help us materially and morally. The public which reads our newspapers come to our meetings and enterprises, sympathizes with us or is interested in us, so that even if the size of our organization is not large, the Young Russian movement in Chicago is so great that it penetrates all corners of the Russian colony.

Should some skeptical person, reading these lines, say that we are only a handful, and what we are doing is merely a drop in the bucket, I will reply, "no, it is not true." There is a mass of "Young Russia" nuclei, with the same objective as ours in Chicago. Everywhere there are being molded and trained Young Russia organizations for future work in Russia. Everywhere among the immigrants, nationalism and love to Russia is growing. Everywhere, under the influence of Young Russia, immigrants display a spirit of nationalism, independent and victorious. The process, which is healthy for the immigrants and at the same time healthy for Russia, is under our leadership.

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

WPA (ILL) 4841 21275

When the expected victories are won, Young Russians will go to Russia in solid columns, for work and construction, for honest cooperation with nationalistic elements, who are inside Russia, in establishing a powerful government. They will be accompanied by thousands upon thousands of Russian immigrants, who under our influence, frequently unnoticed by them, have become true Russian patriots, instead of antagonists and destructionists; they have learned to love Russia, not as they would wish her to be, but as she will be in reality.

Head of Section # 76 of Young Russia

P. P. Novitsky.

III B 2
II D 1
I C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 5, 1935.

THE FALL BUSINESS REVIVAL

(Editorial)

With the beginning of September, the entire life of the country springs to a new lively tempo after a long summer lull. The activities of the local Russian colony also take on new life in the autumn. The Russian organizations, which had spent the quiet summer months in preparing new plans, are now busy in putting their plans into action. The most immediate and direct aims of most Russian organizations may be summarized as follows: The increasing of membership, the organizing of Russian youth, the establishing of good Russian schools for children, and the expanding of cultural activities by giving more frequent lectures, concerts, and literary discussions. The making of plans is one thing, however, and the realization of them quite another. Our great difficulty lies in our inability to materialize even the least pretensions, but at the same time the most essential, of our plans. The leaders of the more outstanding Russian organizations in this country for the past several years have been planning to unite their societies into one strong organization,

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

III B 2

II D 1

I C

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 5, 1935.

and, heretofore, nothing has actually been accomplished in this matter. But even though our organizations cannot agree upon a common action in the field of business--benefit insurance--they can and they should act as a unit in the cultural and educational activities among the Russian people in America. To make such cultural and educational activities more efficient and effective, all Russian societies and clubs in a given city or town should form one central committee. Such a committee could more easily handle all the educational activities and, besides, could act as a representative body for the entire Russian colony of the town before the American public.

In our opinion, all Russian-American organizations would be much more successful in their work if they were more closely tied with American organizations and with some American social institutions. All former attempts at closer cooperation with American institutions have failed, because the society that tried it did not represent the entire Russian colony, in Chicago or elsewhere. The central committee representing all the Russian organizations in a town could also establish contact with the American press, in order to inform American newspapers about the life of the colony, as well as to facilitate, as need

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

II D 1

I C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 5, 1935.

arises, the clarifying of any news items, articles, or editorials about the Russian people or about Russia which may appear in these newspapers and which may not be true (like the recent statement in one of the local American newspapers that the majority of the Russian people in America are communists). When the central committee will have been organized, the Russian colony will gain prestige among the Americans and among the several foreign language groups in our city. It often happens that some American political organization or private individual wishes to establish contact with the Russian colony and is ready to support its high aspirations, but is usually at a loss where to turn and to whom to offer support, when there are a number of Russian societies and clubs, not only lacking any central co-ordinating body, but usually fighting each other.

Considering all the foregoing facts, it appears very important for the Russian colonies (at least in all big cities) in America to form such central co-ordinating committees. If the Russian organizations continue to act separately and to ignore one another, they will never be able to achieve any worthwhile

MPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

II D 1

I C

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept, 5, 1935.

success, and will never be able to turn to good account the influence and control they exert separately over the Russian people.

The leaders of the Russian organizations would do well to get together, before fall business gets into full swing, to discuss the chances and possibilities of a closer union between the Russian organizations in Chicago and those in other American cities.

44-38861-30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 26, 1935.

THE INTELLIGENTSIA VERSUS THE RUSSIAN CONSOLIDATED
MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

(Editorial)

The Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society, whose plan of activities ostensibly embraces all Russians living in America, irrespective of their social backgrounds or their educational qualifications, has actually succeeded in drawing into its fold only a very insignificant number of Russian people in America who belong to the educated class, the so-called intelligentsia.

The Russian intelligentsia in this country lives its own separate life, has its own interests, and holds itself aloof from the common Russian people, as though afraid of the closer contact with their less educated fellow countrymen.

One of the activities of the Russian benefit organizations in America is the

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 26, 1935.

cultural and educational work among our people. This type of work is most suitable for our educated men and women who are well acquainted with various branches of science, art, literature, history, etc. Russian literature, especially, has always exerted a profound influence upon the peasants of prerevolutionary Russia. Russian authors and other intellectuals, many of whom were of peasant stock, were very much interested, at that time, in the work of uplifting the common people. They were the true intelligentsia.

The word "intelligentsia" does not imply, as many think, class distinction or political affiliation. The name "intelligentsia" we usually give to the educated, mentally developed part of society or a nation.

Here in America our intelligentsia has isolated itself from the common people. After the terrible years of persecution and annihilation suffered at the hands of the Bolshevik revolution, the Russian intelligentsia became more cautious,

100-30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 26, 1935.

more suspicious, and more removed from the common people than it was before the revolution, the revolution which had been long in preparation by the same intelligentsia, and which later became the property of the Bolsheviks and was used as a tool for their own aggrandizement and for the destruction of the intelligentsia. All these misfortunes made the Russian intelligentsia what it is now. But such a state of affairs is not normal and should not be tolerated any longer. The entire attitude of the Russian intelligentsia in the United States to the Russian common people in this country should be changed.

The Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society is a monpolitical organization. Anyone may become a member of this organization who complies with its rules and regulations and refrains from any political or religious activity within the organization. For these reasons it would seem natural to suppose that the intelligentsia would willingly and gladly join such an organization, and work together hand-in-hand with former peasants and workers. Actually, however, we

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 26, 1935.

see that only a very small number of Russian intelligentsia have joined the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society or any other organization composed of former Russian peasants.

At least one of the important reasons why our intelligentsia habitually shun our people's organizations is the fact that some of the leaders of these organizations are incorrigible demagogues who indulge, whenever and wherever possible, in their anti-intelligentsia propaganda. These pseudo-intellectuals, without formal training, but having acquired a spattering of oratory, are trying to denounce and bespatter the intelligentsia by calling them the intellectual self-seekers who should keep away from the peasants' organizations. Such an attitude on the part of some of our leaders is not only cruel and unjust to our intelligentsia, but it is harmful to the Russian cause in America.

The question of the Russian intelligentsia in this country versus the Russian organizations should be answered once and for all by drawing the intelligentsia

III B 2
I C

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 26, 1935.

into our ranks. The whole Russian group in America would derive great benefits from this union of the intelligentsia and the common people, with both groups the sons and daughters of one country--Russia.

This problem should be included among the matters to be discussed and decided at the forthcoming convention of the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society, and should also be discussed at the conventions of other Russian organizations in America.

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 3111

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 2, 1935.

THE PUSHKIN COMMITTEE IS BEING ORGANIZED

The second conference of persons undertaking the organization of the Pushkin Committee took place last Friday. The following were present at the conference: Bishop Leontie, D. Stranden, N. Novin, E. Moravsky, P. Lagunov, A. Lutnitzky, I. Erin, Dr. Nedzelnitzky, Reverend Lobanov, Reverend Antziferov, Reverend Dzeltonoga, A. Bernov, V. Tcheslavsky, Dr. Tchadovitch, and A. Dobrokhotoy.

Bishop Leontie made a full report of the preparatory work which has already been accomplished in connection with the proposed new organization. It was decided to call a meeting of the representatives of all Russian organizations, clubs, churches, and other groups. These representatives of the entire Russian colony in Chicago will form the proposed Pushkin Committee. The conference decided to divide the Pushkin Committee into the following sections: the lecture section, the school section, the publicity section, the publishing section, the art and drama section, the financial section, and the administration section.

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 2, 1955.

The conference expressed the desire that all Russian organizations in Chicago and vicinity send their representatives to the meeting scheduled to take place July 26. The conference was of the opinion that the proposed Pushkin Committee will be successful in its work only if it represents the entire Russian colony in Chicago, and not some small section of it. The members of the conference agreed that the Pushkin Committee should be conceived as broadly and as democratically as was the committee on The Day of Russian Culture celebration, held in Chicago some time ago.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 4, 1935.

THE APPROACHING DEBATE

by

L. K--ov

Who from among the Russians in Chicago does not remember numerous challenges issued by the Chicago Communists to various organizations or even to individuals? When such challenges were not accepted the Communists boasted that everybody was afraid to debate the issues with them, for they alone knew the truth.

Some courageous people, however, picked up their challenge, and thus Branch 18 of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society will debate the burning problems with representatives of the Russian National Mutual Aid Society, Branch 35 of which is dominated by Bolsheviks. The committees appointed by both sides to make the necessary arrangements had their first meeting on March 10. The meeting took place in the Bolshevik hall on Division Street.

The question of how to divide the proceeds, if there is any money left after

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 4, 1935.

the expenses had been covered, proved to be the most difficult one to adjust. The representatives of the Branch 18 proposed that the money thus left over be equally divided between the debating sides. The Bolshevik side did not agree to this proposal. Their representatives insisted that the excess money should be donated to the committee which was organized for the purpose of helping victims of the German Nazis, or be sent to the Committee for Mooney's Defense in California. Representatives of Branch 18 rejected these proposals on the ground that both of these organizations are Bolshevik-controlled, and that the committees use the money collected by them not for helping people but for Bolshevik propaganda purposes. Branch 18 of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society says that its members do not need the money, and if the proceeds are divided they will turn over their share to the schools for Russian children which are maintained by their society. Their members declare that the debate is being arranged not with the aim of making money but for the purpose of enlightening the Russian people in Chicago on the conditions under which the people live in Russia. For this reason the controversy as to who shall get the rabbit which has not even been killed seems quite absurd.

MPA (U) 1770-13070

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 4, 1935.

Two whole hours were taken up in the discussion and finally, after all attempts at agreement had failed, committee members from both sides decided to close the meeting and renew the deliberations next Sunday, March 17, at 10 o'clock in the morning. At this point, a motion was made to send all the money left above expenses to Tom Mooney direct and not through the Defense Committee. To every spectator's surprise the motion was seconded and approved by the committee on arrangements.

WPA (111) 11001 30211

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 3, 1935.

MEETING OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.

In the absence of the chairman of the Russian-American Democratic League, Mr. V. Kishun, the annual meeting on March 12, 1935, was called to order by I. F. Erin, the vice-chairman. Mr. Erin immediately explained the reasons for Mr. Kishun's absence. In his explanation he said that Mr. Kishun, despite repeated requests by the executive committee to issue a call for the annual meeting for electing new officers, flatly rejected such proposals.

After such refusals Mr. Kishun was forewarned by the same committee that if he, in his capacity as a chairman, did not issue a call for the meeting, the committee itself would call the meeting on its own initiative. To this warning Mr. Kishun gave no heed.

But when the executive committee scheduled the annual meeting for March 12, of which action Mr. Kishun was advised by a registered letter and through publication of a notice in the newspaper, Mr. Kishun began to intimidate members over the telephone, and also to threaten members of the executive

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 3, 1935.

committee with dire consequences if they dared to attend the scheduled meeting. Mr. Erin was told by Kishun that he (Kishun) had already hired bums to beat up the vice-chairman. He (Kishun) also threatened the newspaper Rassviet because the paper dared to print the notice without his consent.

After Erin's report, Mr. Olesiuk was elected chairman of the meeting. Mr. Olesiuk immediately threw the floor open for discussion.

Speakers were Messrs. Kometsky, Erin, Koper, Nik, Olesiuk, Stankovich, and others. All men spoke favorably of the League's past activity and the usefulness of its continuance. Some speakers suggested extension of the League's activity and enlargement of its Scope.

The speakers condemned Mr. Kishun's conduct toward members of the League.

The discussion over, the members selected a new chairman of the League and

III 5 2
IV

- - -

I I II

Rescript (The ...), ... 1913.

new members for the executive committee. It elected William ... the chair-
man. Mr. ... received 24 votes; ... 4 votes; ... 1 vote.
B. ... and ... were elected vice chairman. ... was elected
secretary and Mr. ... assistant secretary.

During the meeting it was decided to ... Mr. ... from ... in
the league. Thirty-eight members of various ward organizations attended the
meeting.

The new administration of the league declared that it would divert itself of
all responsibility for the conduct of the former ... of the league, Mr.
V. ...

V. ... of ... of the meeting
H. ... secretary

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 30, 1935.

EXPULSION OF A SABOTEUR

The central board of management of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, at its regular business meeting held on March 25, decided that Vasily Ribak no longer deserved to be a member of the society, and in conformity with clause 86 of the bylaws of this organization they expelled him from the membership rolls for acts harmful to the society.

This decision is not subject to appeal or reconsideration.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

RUSSIAN

III B 2

II D 1

II D 5

III C

III E

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 30, 1935.

IMBECILES

by

I. Goroschenia

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." The last two issues of Novy Mir, the Communist daily newspaper in New York, devoted a great deal of space to the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. The articles were mostly about the supposed call issued by V. Ribak, the newly-acquired slave of Mr. Deviatkin [Translator's note: Deviatkin is a leader of the Russian Communists in Chicago].

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society seemingly keeps Deviatkin awake at night. This well-organized society obviously is particularly hateful to such people as Deviatkin.

According to statistics there are seventy-four thousand Russians in Chicago. These Russian people have no attraction for Mr. Deviatkin and his clique. He pays no attention to them, but he is greatly disturbed by the existence

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II D 1

II D 5

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 30, 1935.

III C

III E of the three thousand well-organized Russians who belong to the Russian Independent Society. Instead of doing something in the way of organizing new societies for those who so far have not joined any Social group, Deviatkin and his assistants are trying to destroy or disrupt the organization created by the efforts of other people. Why are they trying to do this? It is because Deviatkin's aim is to destroy every organization having nationalist leanings. This is the goal of all irresponsible freelancers of Deviatkin's type. Deviatkin needs the Russians, but he can exploit them only when they are unorganized and helpless. They have already destroyed the Russian People's Mutual Aid Society of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They seized control of this organization and stealthily joined it to the International Workers' Order [a mutual aid organization with very strong Communist leanings]. This mutual aid society was a strong Russian organization but, thanks to Deviatkin's efforts, it lost its Russian identity and surrendered its treasury to the manipulations of these international brigands, who are now in full control.

Now the same clique is attempting to get control of the treasury of the Russian

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2II D 1

II D 5

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 30, 1935.

III C

III E Independent Mutual Aid Society. They are not interested in the well-being of seventy-four thousands Russians; indeed, they are very little concerned with what happens to the Society's members. They want only the Society's money, and are enraged because the officers of the organization stand guard over the treasury and refuse to let Deviatkin and his associates come near it. Others of the same calling as Deviatkin, Ribak and Nevsky, in their appeal to the members of the Society pretend that they want to explain the aims of the organization, but in doing so they deliberately distort the facts and spread misinformation.

For the information of Mr. Ribak and his boss, we mention that the organization to which they refer in their appeal originally was called the "Russian Orthodox Society of St. George the Warrior," and its aims were: to propagate the Russian Orthodox religion in America; to build a Russian church; and to help those Russians who were in need by giving them financial aid.

Our present society follows in the footsteps of the original organization, always acting hand in hand with the Russian people and adjusting itself to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

II D 1

II D 5

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 30, 1935.

III C

III E the times. In 1925 we found it necessary to modify somewhat the aims of the organization. We revised our bylaws, and the purposes of the society were changed to conform to the wishes of the membership. In 1930 we introduced further changes and modifications, again in accordance with the desire of a majority of the members.

It was only 27 years after he had joined our Society that Ribak, with the help of some "well-wishers" from Division Street, found it necessary to "elucidate" the aims of our organization to its members, but he very soon discovered that he had missed his own aim. It would be more proper for Mr. Deviatkin to join a Jewish society and not an Orthodox society which devotes its energies to propagation of the Russian religion.

It may seem strange that a man, after being a member of the organization for twenty-three years, finally, after a lapse of so many years, all of a sudden discovers that the aims of our society still remain obscure to most of the members, and that this is not the organization he wishes to belong to. The entire Deviatkin camp consists of just such "progressive and conscientious

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

II D 1

II D 5

Rassviet (The Dawn); Mar. 30, 1935.

III C

III E men". Only among the little-cultured and ill-informed can totally ignorant and irresponsible men like Deviatkin exist and prosper.

Ribak seemingly felt ill at ease among our members; so he decided to try his luck with the members of the International Workers' Order.

Well, the way out is clear and smooth. Let him feather another nest for Mr. Deviatkin. As far as we members of the rank and file of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society are concerned, we are happy and fortunate to belong to our own organization, which we control and which does not have to obey orders from Mr. Deviatkin's headquarters. The aims and tendencies of our society are subject to constant change; we progress and advance with the changing times. First it was the propagation of religion; now it is mutual brotherly aid in an organized way in accordance with the bylaws and not by voluntary donations. When a husband who is a member of our Society dies, the wife and children are now assured that they will receive substantial financial help, and in case of sickness of any member of the Society the society will pay the doctor bills. The new forms of insurance introduced this year, have put our society on a firm foundation, on a level with the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

II D 1

II D 5

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 30, 1935.

III C

III E large American insurance companies. Later on, we contemplate acquiring a farm home for our aged members, and creating a strong organization of children of our members so that the young people will be able to lift the banner of our society still higher and enhance the prestige of the Russian name still more.

All of these things, of course, are not needed by Deviatkin, for "those who were born to crawl cannot fly". All such aims and tendencies in our society are hateful to Deviatkin and his kind, for they despise all that is Russian. But Deviatkin knows what he is doing, whereas Mr. Ribak and those Russians who are with him do not know. Enlightenment and more enlightenment is needed by the Russian people.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III. B. 2

II. B. 1. a

I. B. 1. a

UL. I. 11

Review (Review), Apr. 10, 1915.

THE REVIEW, APRIL 10, 1915. I. . . .

In the Russian children's schools maintained by R. I. . . . (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) preparations are being made for the concert and entertainment scheduled for Saturday, April 10, at 917 North 10th Street. The school committee requests the Russian people in this city to mark the date on the calendar and attend the concert arranged for the benefit of the schools.

Invitations have been sent for school children to attend.

All friendly Russian organizations are requested to schedule some of their own entertainments for this date.

Tickets should be bought in advance.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 30, 1935.

R. I. M. A. S. ON THE RADIO

To-morrow, Mar. 31, representatives of R. I. M. A. S. (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) will speak over the radio for the first time. The first speaker will be G. Volos, president of the society, who will speak on "Ideals of the Russian immigrant in America." Tune your sets to station WEDC, 1210 kilocycles, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30775

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 16, 1935.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN
DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE

Mr. Erin, the vice-president, in the absence of the president, called the meeting of the Russian-American Democratic League to order at exactly 8:30 P.M. In a brief but sensible speech Mr. Erin explained the reason for the president's absence, and read the report about the activity of the League during the past year. He says:

"From the beginning our activity rapidly developed and the organization grew. We were joyful and we worked, full of energy, disregarding all obstacles. We hoped that we could form a powerful organization. However, it only seemed that way; soon dissensions and friction appeared in our well-adjusted family. The president conducted himself badly. As you know, he appeared at meetings while intoxicated, and treated the members disrespectfully and refused to issue calls for business meetings. When a committee notified members through the press and fixed the date for this meeting without his consent, he began to intimidate the members, so that they would not attend the meeting, 'as the whole bunch,' as he

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 16, 1935.

put it, 'will be arrested.' He told me personally over the telephone that he had hired a number of hoodlums who would square accounts with me. I have never opposed him; but I resented his conduct very much. The editor of Rassviet told me that he threatened him, also, for giving space to the notice advising members to come to the meeting. In the future the newspaper will have nothing to do with our organization so long as our house is not in good order. But we cannot exist without support from the paper. I have worked faithfully thus far and will continue to work the same way for the benefit of the Russian colony, if we can only succeed in bringing order out of chaos at this meeting. I am not afraid of his threats, and therefore, I make a motion that we elect a chairman for this meeting."

The motion was seconded and adopted unanimously. Those nominated for chairman were Bernoff, Olesiuk, Staber, Erin and N. Grib. Nominations were accepted by Olesiuk and Bernoff, while the others declined; however, Bernoff then declined the nomination in favor of Olesiuk. Mr. Olesiuk, thus took the chair and called the meeting to order.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 16, 1935.

At once the members opened a discussion about the president. Erin again took the floor and, in detail, described the president's conduct. Novin spoke about the aims pursued by the organization, and in very strong words condemned the president's conduct, which would have been unsuitable for the head of any organization. "His conduct is bad, indeed," concluded the speaker. Novin's words were approved by a thunderous applause.

Kopernik, one of the founders of the League, related what tricky conduct the president had used toward him. "I worked for the benefit of the Russian colony without stint or restraint. I spent my own money, disregarding the needs of my own family. All this I did because I trusted our president. I propose that at this meeting we elect some other man in his place."

A great deal was said later about the conduct of the president of the League, and then the members unanimously agreed to put another man in his place.

Novin and Bernoff accepted nominations for the presidency, which were voted upon. As a result of secret balloting, Novin received twenty-four votes, Bernoff ten

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 16, 1935.

votes, and Kishun (the incumbent president) one vote. Seven members refrained from voting. Novin thanked the members for the confidence put in him.

Bernoff and Harpin were elected vice-presidents. Mr. V. Beriuk, a young fellow with a thorough knowledge of both the English and Russian languages was elected recording secretary. This is a very commendable selection for the members of our colony. Mr. Sambora, Jr. also a young man, who just graduated from high school, was elected as assistant secretary; the post of financial secretary was voted to I. Stankevich; Mr. Tureyko was elected treasurer, and Mr. Kopernik, organizer. The control committee will be composed of Sambora, Sr., Olesiuk and Erin. Cheslavsky and O. Lobanoff were elected to the publicity committee.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

After the election debates were opened about the expulsion of the former president from the organization. The whole question was finally put to a vote, and by a vote of twelve to eleven Mr. Kishun was expelled from the League.

This concluded the business for which the meeting was called. The chairman adjourned the meeting after a statement made by the Carpatho-Russian Branch through

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 16, 1935.

its delegates. In this statement Kalinin and Rodjilsky declared that members of the Russian Branch for the sake of the entire organization and its growth, should cease quarreling among themselves and work harmoniously in the future, since a new president had been elected.

"But, so long as there are squabbles and dissensions among you," declared the delegates, "we Carpatho-Russians shall refrain from co-operating with you in our common work."

III B 2

II B 2 a

I A 1 a

III A

III H

I F 1

I C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 2, 1935.

THE HOUSE OF RUSSIAN CULTURE

For a long time the most active members of the Society RNzOV have advocated and preached the necessity of having a more or less commodious place for meetings and entertainments. Our men with wide horizons even spoke of erecting a large building with an assured income from rentals, which would include several commodious halls adapted for various needs of the Russian colony in Chicago, office rooms for Russian businessmen, and a number of apartments. Let us hope that some day the Russian colony in Chicago will build its own People's Home, which will become the home of Russian culture.

The Independents [Translator's note: Independents are the members of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society known under the initials RNzOV] from Wood Street have laid the foundation for creating a Russian cultural nook in the city of Chicago. In the newly created building several entertainments have been held already. The desire of the Russian people to unite

WPA (ILL) FC01.3075

III B 2

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 a

I A 1 a

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 2, 1935.

III A

III H is great, and the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society must do
I F 1 everything in its power to unite the Russian colony. This unification
I C can be accomplished only on the basis of a single national culture
and of a common language. It is necessary that Wood Street should
become the cultural center for the Russian people in Chicago; however, we must
do a great deal to accomplish this.

The task of first order is to open up a library with a collection of Russian books. The beginnings to this endeavor might be laid by one of our branches. A sum of money appropriated for this purpose will lay a firm foundation for the continued effort in the necessary direction. Later on it is inevitable that we shall receive support in the form of contributions, both in money and books, from private persons, and we are certain that in a year or two Wood Street would take pride in possessing a Russian library. This library would be added to gradually, and enriched by new gifts and new contributions.

MPA (LL) 1935.30275

III B 2

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 a

I A 1 a

Russviet (The Dawn), Mar. 2, 1935.

III A

III H in money. Thus, the creation of a library on Wood Street is indis-
I F 1 pensable for many reasons. A great many young people of Russian
I C parentage are longing to acquaint themselves at least with the culture
of their ancestors, and this acquaintance can be gleaned only from
the storehouse of Russian books. The youth will come in groups to read our
books and periodicals. Many of them will like to take home a book they want,
or to seek out some information. The Russian youth would acquire a habit of
visiting our cultural center, and spending his leisure hours in the Russian
Home. He would seek answers to the burning problems of life in the great
works of Russian writers and philosophers; he would quench his thirst from
the springs of native Russian culture, and once he is imbibed with the Rus-
sian culture he will never leave us.

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, by adding young blood to its
ranks and by adding young, educated members, will enhance its influence to
such an extent that it will have its sway among other Slavonic peoples,

MPA (ILL) P. 11. 10. 35

III B 2

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 a

I A 1 a

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 2, 1935.

III A

III H and will command attention from American officialdom. The mayor will
I F 1 come to us not only for laying cornerstones for our churches, but
I C also for our Christmas and Easter festivities. He will come to our
annual convention. The Society's interests, therefore, will be well
looked after in the city hall; we shall have our own men in high places.
Only by having proper representation in the governing bodies shall we attain
the full stature of American citizenship, of citizens who know the country
wherein they live, and who know the laws.

Whenever a group of Russian youth gathers on Wood Street and starts a discussion
on political, national or social problems, whenever it raises questions of
Russian art or science, a Russian book should be handy to give some answers
or yield information. For the dramatic club we shall acquire additional Rus-
sian pieces, dramatic works, and comedies. For the library we shall assign
separate quarters not connected with other rooms in our building. We have
to create for our youth a proper environment and atmosphere, so that boys

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 3375

III B 2

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 a

I A 1 a

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 2, 1935.

III A

III H and girls may enrich their school knowledge and develop themselves.

I F 1

I C

WPA (ILL) PICJ. 607/5

III B 2
II B 2 f
I B 3 b
III A
IV

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 11, 1934.

THE SCHOOL PICNIC

The school picnic of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society was held on Sunday, August 5. The day of the picnic had been chosen rather unfortunately, because on that day there was held a large meeting of Branch No. 1 of the Independent Society (R.I.M.A.S.), and also a large wedding ceremony took place in the family of one of the members of the Society. Notwithstanding, the picnic was a great success; many people were present. Net profits from the picnic will be turned over to the school fund of our organization.

Several speeches were made at the picnic. The first speaker, Mr. A. Bernov, **chairman** of the school council of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, thanked the public for coming to the picnic, and appealed for closer and more effective co-operation in the work of providing Russian elementary education for Russian children.

Mrs. P. V. Svatikova spoke of the necessity of forming one strong organization which would embrace all Russians living in America, and would unite all

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 f

I B 3 b

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 11, 1924.

III A

IV Russian societies and organizations into one big family. She criticized our disunion, our quarrels and small envies.

She mentioned the following two examples: In Pullman, Illinois, where there are no more than a score of Russian families, among which there are fewer than a dozen enlightened, nationally conscious individuals, the members of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society arranged a picnic. On the same day and almost on the same spot another small Russian group held a picnic. Today again we see the same thing happening here: Two groups of Russian people, and two picnics, only two hundred yards from each other. One, a picnic of Russian school children of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society; and the other, a Russian youth picnic.

"Is it not a shame for our grown-up, sensible people to proceed in this way?" asked Mrs. Svatikova? "And we will say it is a shame," she continued.

"Instead of going together to one picnic on one Sunday, and to another picnic on another Sunday, thus giving our support to some worthy cause, and having fun together, we split, meet separately, and then spy on each other to find

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

II B 2 f

I B 3 b

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 11, 1934.

III A

IV out which picnic has fewer people, and which party is going to go 'broke' first. And we don't seem to notice that we all lose, and that we all may go 'broke'. As a result of such conduct, we should not be surprised if our children lose their respect for us and leave our group.

"We are all children of one country. We speak one language, and observe the same national customs. And yet we do not stick together. If our people desire to free themselves from need and ignorance, and if they wish to make something of their children, they have only one road to follow--unification of all Russian forces and their direction into one channel of mutual trust and closest co-operation in all our undertakings. There should be no federated Russian schools and the schools of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. There should be only one school organization--the Russian school."

Miss Helen Kalatzkaya, graduate of the Krylov Russian Elementary School, appealed to parents to organize a Russian High School. Mr. V. Sabinsky

III B 2

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 f

I B 3 b

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 11, 1934.

III A

IV spoke of the meaning of Russian schools to Russian groups in America, and urged people to strive for better education for themselves and for their children.

The last speaker was Mr. H. Novin, secretary-manager of Rassviet. In his long and interesting speech he stressed the important contributions of many great Russians to common human civilization and culture.

The picnic's financial success, in exact figures, is not yet known, but its moral success was unquestionably great, thanks to the vision and whole-hearted efforts of persons connected with the school work of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 17, 1934.

THE REPORTERS

(Editorial)

During the last several years Rassviet has published a number of articles and letters from its readers concerning the faults and virtues of our Russian immigrant group. Throughout these articles and letters one thought has been emphasized--that our group has more faults than virtues, more defects than merits, more weak points than good qualities, and that our group is far behind other national groups in this country in every respect. According to these articles and letters, the chief shortcomings of our group are the following: lack of organization, ignorance, insufficient knowledge of the art of reading and writing, absence of a constructive attitude, a tendency to empty talk and futile arguments, and terrible political and religious intolerance.

Whether these critics have been right or wrong let readers judge for themselves. Here we want only to stress one of the chief reasons for our lack of organization, as this particular reason is usually overlooked or passed by in silence.

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 17, 1934.

Our internal enemies and saboteurs, who are to be found in every Russian community, are the chief cause of our lack of harmony, internal struggles and poor organization. Every Russian organization has its quota of these liars, scandal-mongers, small time adventurers and selfish opportunists. No real fight is being waged against them by any of our organizations, which merely ignore them and try to brush off their wretched intrusions. But at the same time these saboteurs are inflicting more harm and injury upon our organizations than our open enemies. For instance, many think that our greatest enemies are the Bolsheviks, grouped around the Communist paper Novi Mir, who are attempting to bring to ruin all Russian organizations. But this is not so. The Bolsheviks conduct an open war upon the organized Russian groups in America, and, therefore, are not dangerous. Every assault on their part directed against our group is promptly and adequately repulsed by our counter-action. But our internal enemies, who work insidiously, under cover, cannot be dealt with in similar fashion. They are more formidable and pose of a threat to our unity and to our organized life.

MOA (LLJ) PROJ. 20275

Massvict (The Mass, July 27, 1934).

We cite as an example the case of the Russian Writers' Mutual Aid Society. As this Society was continuously but openly attacked by Russian Communists it was in no danger, but when its own saboteurs and internal wreckers set to work the very existence of the organization became endangered. It is hard to say what would have become of this Society if, during one of its conventions, their treacherous activities had not been nipped in the bud by their expulsion from the organization. At this time the Society entered upon a new phase of its existence, strengthened its foundations, and did much useful work, such as organizing a Youth Department and acquiring a farm.

The internal wreckers are very dangerous, because they instigate quarrels, discord and dissension, frequently resorting to the lowest and most degrading methods to achieve their ends. Lies, slanders and provocations are the tools they favor in their efforts to set friend against friend, brother against brother, and member against member, turning them into bitter enemies. If their aim is to destroy not one but two or more organizations united by common ties, then they usually add to their tongue-wagging the use of the pen, writing:

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 17, 1934.

articles and reports in which they set one organization against another, and one group of people against another group of people. And one of their important stratagems is that they never appear openly, and never act under their own names, but always hide behind somebody else's back. In order to retain their good standing in the organization and remain unsuspected as long as possible, these saboteurs often pretend to be the most loyal, honest and honorable members of the organization. By doing so they put to sleep all possible suspicion, and at the same time attract to their side naive and credulous members of the organization. When the groundwork for their treacherous plans has been thus completed the rest is easy. The naive, the credulous and the ignorant members of the Society begin to dig under their own organization, not even suspecting that they are but tools in the hands of the treacherous schemers, and not knowing that they are destroying what they themselves have helped to build through many years of hard work.

Different aims and incentives guide the hands of these saboteurs and wreckers. Some of them work under the direction of some other organization; others, for

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 17, 1934.

immediate or more remote financial gains; still others, the ambitious type, to reach the top, the highest post within the organization, in order to be able to rule with dictatorial power and direct people and programs.

Because such saboteurs and wreckers are in every Russian organization, are, as a matter of fact, in every organization, it is important that every Russian organization in which there is discord and misunderstanding should seek to discover whether or not there are saboteurs and wreckers within its ranks.

III B 2

I C

II D 7

III A

IV

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 14, 1934.

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE

The Russian-American Democratic League was organized six months ago by Mr. V. Kishun. Its aim is to unite, on political, social and cultural grounds, all Russians in Chicago who are American citizens and who believe in American democratic principles. The league is primarily interested in securing due political recognition in the State of Illinois, so as to be on an equal footing with other national groups in Chicago. The league maintains close co-operation with the Polish, Czechoslovak, Yugoslav and Ukrainian groups in Chicago through the Russian branch of the All-Slavonic Union of America.

The recognition of the Russian-American Democratic League by American political circles will play an important part in the future development of our group and in its unification, as by it we will receive the right to nominate Russian candidates for various public offices. This fact alone will open a new field of opportunities for those of our young people who are interested in politics. As a result of this, our younger generation will become directly interested in supporting and developing Russian organizations. It will be to their own inter-

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 3000

III B 2

-2-

RUSSIAN

I C

II D 7

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 14, 1934.

III A

IV est to work for the union of all Russians, to build and support the Russian schools, and to uphold Russian culture and Russian consciousness among the younger Russian-American generation. The future political career of any of our young aspirants to public office will depend entirely upon how well our group is organized and how strong it is--in other words, in how big an army of voters we are able to put in the field, following the example of those experienced politicians, the Irish-Americans, and other national groups.

Besides its political activities, the Russian-American Democratic League is striving with all its means to bring free aid and service to the Russian people of Chicago in such matters as citizenship and legal aid, and in interceding on their behalf in public institutions. How successful this work has been can be seen from the following summary: from January 1 to July 1 of this year 700 persons called at the office of the league on different matters; 271 people asked for help in finding employment; 111 in connection with property taxes; 39 who overpaid personal property taxes; 87 for legal aid in the courts; 4 for illegal arrest; 14 for first citizenship papers; 36 for second citizen-

III B 2

-5-

RUSSIAN

I C

II D 7

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 14, 1954.

III A

IV ship papers; 9 for information on immigration questions; 12 for driving ordinance violations; 94 on real-estate mortgage loans. More than sixty per cent of these cases were successfully settled.

During its six-months' existence the league has opened fourteen new branches in fourteen different wards in Chicago, also branches in Cicero and Argo, Illinois. These branches have a total of 685 members. The most successful branch is in Ward 25 in Douglas Park. It has 175 adult members, men and women, and a youth circle consisting of 60 young boys and girls.

Each branch is an autonomous organization, and is governed by a committee of seven members, who are elected at the annual meeting by a secret vote of all members of the branch. The committees of all the branches, as a body, compose the council of directors of the central organization, and act as its governing board. This governing board elects an executive committee from among its members, so that each branch has one of its members in this central executive committee. The present central executive committee is composed of the following persons: V. Mishun, F. Paliniak, I. Ervin, A. Kopernik, H. Vishnievsky, D. Slezniak, J. Sikovsky, W. Olesiuk, I. Sambor, P. Rozdielsky, R. Homko, S. Marlin,

WFO (HLC) PRO-100-3000

III B 2

-4-

RUSSIAN

I C

II D 7

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 14, 1934.

III A

IV T. Tureyko, M. Novin, A. Shukula, B. Zhuk, J. Chopko, V. Cheslavsky,
K. Tanashchuk and C. Artemenko.

The Russian-American Democratic League appeals to all Russian-Americans who have second or first citizenship papers to join this organization, and thus contribute their support to the new, sound undertaking of our group. Those members of the league who have only their first citizenship papers are entitled to vote only on the advisory committee. The membership dues are twenty-five cents a month or one dollar a year.

On all matters concerning the league, and for information on all other questions, apply during the day to Mr. V. Kishun, 155 N. Clark Street, room 1420, and in the evenings to the Russian-American Democratic Club, 1902 West Division Street. On the South Side, apply to either Peter Maliniak or P. Rozdielsky of the Carpatho-Ruthenian Citizens' Club, 2744 West 51st Street.

The Central Committee

Russian-American Democratic League

III B 2

I D 2 c

III H

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 14, 1934.

LET US INCREASE OUR RANKS

It would be a very good thing to increase the number of members of our organization of workers and laboring men. The larger the membership of our organization, the smaller the financial burdens each member of the organization must carry on his shoulders.

Through long years the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society has been carrying on its pioneering work among Russian immigrants, in Chicago and vicinity but it has not succeeded as yet in organizing all Russians in this territory into one family, into one fraternal order. There are still a great many Russians all around us who remain outside of our organization. The new board of directors of the R. I. M. A. S., elected at the 23rd convention, considers this an inadmissible condition, especially now when our people are so deeply affected by the unemployment situation and the economic depression. Our new directors think that now is the time for our organization to grow and expand, in members, in power and in financial

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

I D 2 c

III H

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 14, 1934.

resources.

Life itself has taught us how to value our organization, and how to guard it against the enemies who desire to bring about dissatisfaction and dissension among our members, in order to fulfill their own insidious plans. Now as never before it is necessary for all Russian immigrants to unite under the leadership of one strong organization, the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. The dream of returning to Russia has ceased to trouble most of us. The Russian Revolution, which promised so much, has not fulfilled its promises. In Russia, as before, under an unrelenting oppression of rude despotism the masses of working people are suffering. The prisons are filled with innocent people who are being held there for years without any legal procedure or court action. Since such cruel conditions of life now reign in Russia, our people here no more think or talk of returning to their mother country. And this is the main reason why the Russian group in this country should, in all sincerity, admit the necessity of organizing into one strong organization, like the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

V A 2

III E

I K

IV

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 12, 1934.

DOUGLAS PARK CLUB GROWS IN POWER

The Russian-American Club of the 25th Ward held its regular meeting on July 6 at 1345 South Washtenaw Avenue on the West Side. About fifty persons, both men and women, were present at the meeting. The Russian-American Democratic League was represented by Mr. V. A. Kishun.

Mr. Chopko, the chairman, presented a short report on the life and activities of the club. He said that the club had more than two hundred members, and that it had organized its youth circle, consisting of some sixty young men and women. The adult members of the club hold their meetings once a month, while the young members meet weekly.

After reading the reports and concluding other routine matters, Mr. Chopko introduced Mr. V. A. Kishun, chairman of the executive committee of the Russian-American Democratic League. Mr. Kishun made a lengthy speech in which he explained in detail the aims of the Russian-American Democratic League, its meaning and its usefulness to the Russian group in general and

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30715

III B 2

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

V A 2

III E

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 12, 1934.

I K

IV to Russian-American youth in particular.

Then Mr. N. Novin and Mr. I. F. Erin, both also representing the League, gave further explanations of that organization's future aims, and of its great moral importance to the sons and daughters of the Russian-American people and its influence on their future. They also congratulated the Russian-American Club of the 25th Ward on its good work and on the fine results it has already achieved. Several members of the club also spoke. They praised the good work of the Russian-American Democratic League and urged their co-members to increase still further their efforts toward co-operating with the League and to continue the expansion of their club.

One fact must be noted with particular satisfaction, and that is the number of women members of the Club who participated in the meeting. We are informed that the women members of the club are especially active in many of the club's activities.

The young people's department is well developed and is gaining strength every

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

V A 2

III E

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 12, 1934.

I K

IV day. Besides giving healthful recreation to our sons and daughters, it also gives them a good training for their future duties as useful citizens of this great country of our adoption, our second fatherland. The youth department of the club is especially useful in preventing many of our Russian boys and girls from being absorbed by the "street" with all its baneful influences upon their character and their future life.

Before adjourning the meeting, the members took up the question of organizing a picnic. They decided unanimously to hold a large picnic before the end of July, and elected a special committee of ten persons to arrange all the details and to set the date of the outing.

It may be noted here that the Russian-American Club of the 25th Ward consists of former peasants and workers exclusively. Not a single member of the so-called intelligentsia is to be found in this organization. These simple men, however, are able to conduct the affairs of the club very smoothly and efficiently, and to advance the aims of the club rapidly.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

V A 2

III E

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 12, 1934.

I K

IV All praise and honor to you, members of the Russian-American Club of the 25th Ward, for your excellent work! You serve as a good example for all Russian organizations in Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 14, 1934.

WE SHALL SEE TOMORROW

A few months ago the board of directors of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society succeeded in effecting a big deal. As a result of persistent efforts by the directors, the St. Vladimir Fraternity joined the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society as Branch No. 22.

We regard this event as a great accomplishment and a long step forward in our work, because this may be the beginning of a new era for our Russian organizations, when smaller fraternities and groups begin to see the advantage of membership in the larger Russian organizations. We received many greetings and congratulations from our members and from nonmembers upon this occasion. Almost all were happy over this union. There was a small group who were not satisfied, because they thrive on disunion and stir up quarrels among our members here in Chicago. Also displeased was that portion of the St. Vladimir Fraternity which had decided to join an out-of-town Russian organization, located far away from Chicago.

MPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 14, 1934.

The new Branch No. 22 of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society will serve as a seed for the growth of sentiment for the future complete unification of all Russian fraternities, clubs and smaller societies into one strong organization. But we must give the new branch time to become stronger and more independent financially. Branch No. 22 may expect aid and assistance, above all, from the old members of the Independent Society. The new branch still needs substantial support. It cannot live on praises and expressions of welcome alone.

Tomorrow Branch No. 22, our new group, is holding its first social reception and entertainment in the Russian-American Club, located at 1902 West Division Street. All members of the R. I. M. A. S., especially those of Branches No. 4 and No. 30, should be present at this party. By their presence they will contribute to the support so indispensable to this, the youngest branch of our organization. When the new members see us all there they will be very much pleased, and more determined to work hard for the good of our common national organization, the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. They are expecting us at their reception. Shall we disappoint them, or shall we be there to give assistance to our younger

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 14, 1934.

brothers? We shall see tomorrow.....

It is desirable that not only the members of the R. I. M. A. S. be present at this meeting, but also all those Russians who heartily approve of the St. Vladimir Fraternity's joining the stronger Russian organization. Let us all be there, and let us spend an evening together in a friendly chat, and in consolidating our good beginning in the work of uniting the scattered divisions of our organization.

Let us by facts convince our enemies in all camps, including the Pittsburgh camp and our local Bolshevik camp, that we have achieved unity, co-operation and brotherly understanding, so that they may become ashamed of their vile work intended to bring ruin and destruction to our national life in America.

III B 2
III C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 7, 1934.

INDEPENDENTS--READ THIS!

The Russian-American Orthodox Mutual Aid Society, known as the St. Vladimir's Society, because of its erroneous insurance methods, after ten years of existence, has been forced to cease its activities as an independent organization, and to join a stronger organization. During the process of the selection of a stronger organization to join, much pressure was exerted from every side, as frequently happens in our public life, with the result that the St. Vladimir Society split into three separate groups. One group, headed by Archbishop Tikhon, joined the Union of the Russian Orthodox Fraternities of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Another group joined the Brotherly Love Society of Mayfield, Pennsylvania. The third group, not wishing to join an organization located in another state, when there was an old-established, strong, and well-managed Russian organization in Chicago, joined the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. The group adopted a new name: The Ascension Fraternity, Branch No. 22 of the R. I. M. A. S.

Those who joined the Pittsburgh organization from upon the new Independents.

WPA (U.S.) PROJECT

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 7, 1934.

No one gives them the support they so much need during their financial crisis. They cannot even get a hall for their meetings at the parish-house of the parish to which most of them belong. But those who joined the Pittsburgh organization are allowed free use of the parish hall in this same parish. This is the situation in which the new branch of the Independent Society now finds itself.

It should be the policy of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society to extend its aid to every newly-organized branch, and especially now to Branch No. 22. In and around Chicago there are a number of small independent Russian Mutual Aid Societies, which sooner or later will be compelled to join some larger Russian organization for the same reason that the St. Vladimir Society had to do so. In order to keep these small societies from joining larger Russian organizations located hundreds or thousands of miles away, the members of our R. I. M. A. S. should do all in their power to convince these smaller societies that it would be to their benefit to join a strong local Russian organization. This is one reason why the old branches of the R. I. M. A. S. should give a hand to their youngest fellow-member, Branch No. 22,

III B 2
III C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 7, 1934.

which is finding it difficult to become established.

Branch No. 22 has arranged a special social gathering to be held Sunday, April 15, at 1902 West Division Street. Let us show these younger brothers of ours that we are with them. Let us all come to this gathering. Let us demonstrate to this group comprising our youngest branch that the great family of the Independents is closely knit together, and is always willing and ready to help its younger brethren. All future progress and success of Branch No. 22 now depends upon our loyal support and co-operation.

MPA (ILL.) 1001.00

III B 2

III C

I C

IV

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 12, 1934.

ON A VISIT TO THE CARPATHO-RUTHENIANS

The Carpatho-Ruthenian Russian-American Citizens' Club held its meeting on Sunday, March 4, in the hall of the Carpatho-Ruthenian Orthodox Church at Western Avenue and West 53rd Street. Mr. Peter Kaliniak was chairman, and Mr. Peter Rozdilsky, secretary of the meeting. Over three hundred persons were present at the meeting--members of the Club and members of the parish. Besides members of the Club and the parishioners there were also present the representatives of the central committee of the Russian-American Democratic League, the ward representatives from various parts of the city, and representatives of the city government. The Russian group was represented by thirty persons. Mr. S. Miroslawski, assistant district attorney, was at the head of the city and county representatives.

This meeting was of an historic character, for it was the first such get-together of the Russians and their brother Carpatho-Ruthenians in the city of Chicago. At the beginning of the meeting the Russians and the Carpatho-

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

III C

I C

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 12, 1934.

IV

Ruthenians, being strangers to each other, felt perplexed and somewhat bashful, looking askance at each other, although in their hearts they felt mutually the fellowship and sincerity possible only among those bound by blood and spirit.

After the chairman opened the meeting he asked the Russian representatives to take their seats on the stage. Then Reverend Semko, the pastor of the parish, in a short but very warm speech greeted the Russians, praising highly the joining into one family of the two Slavonic peoples for their common good in achieving and extending all benefits arising from the rights and privileges of our citizenship. He described the meeting as a great historic event in the lives of the Russians and the Carpatho-Ruthenians in Chicago. The Russian speakers and the speakers from the central committee of the Russian-American Democratic League were the following: I. F. Erin, P. Lagunov, E. Kopernik, I. Stankowitch, M. Novoy and I. Sambor. The speakers from Cicero, Illinois were V. Shunkov and Magus. From Argo and from Summit, Illinois, R. Homko.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

III C

I C

IV

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 12, 1934.

The Carpatho-Ruthenian speakers were P. Semko, P. Kaliniak, P. Rozdilsky and P. Bodynchak. The speeches were made in the Russian, Carpatho-Ruthenian, Ukrainian and English languages. The last speaker was Mr. S. Miroslawski [a Pole], assistant district attorney. In his extensive speech, made in English, he explained clearly and in detail the meaning of an organized work in all community affairs and in public life in America, and the benefits accruing therefrom to an organized society or its groups. He appealed to all Slavs in America to unite into a powerful alliance. He said: "When we Slavs are organized politically and economically into one strong union, then we will be able to participate in a full measure in the government not only of our city and of our county, but also of our state and of our country. In the city of Chicago and Cook County alone, proportionately, we are the largest and the strongest group, and should occupy the first place in our public life and not the last place that we occupy now."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

During the speeches, which lasted for over two and a half hours, there

III B 2

III C

I C

IV

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 12, 1934.

prevailed an absolute silence and excellent order in the hall. The people listened to the speakers with eager attention. During the intervals between speeches the Carpatho-Ruthenian mixed choir under the leadership of Ignatius Biegun sang Carpatho-Ruthenian songs. The meeting must be regarded as one of the most successful. It would be well if our Russian organizations would follow the noble example of our Carpatho-Ruthenian brothers in their efficient way of conducting meetings.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

I B I

III

I B

RUSSIAN

Russvint (The Dawn), No. 4, 1944.

W. L. W. L. L.

(Editorial)

In the pages of Russvint there appear from time to time letters from our readers, dealing with the situation now existing in the Russian National Mutual Aid Society, which, by the will of the Bolsheviks, came under the control of a certain Communist organization. The writers of these letters appeal to the members of the R. N. M. A. S. to come to their senses, to change their minds and free themselves from the Bolshevik yoke, and rejoin their own Russian family.

All these appeals remain unanswered and bring no results. The members of the R. N. M. A. S. evidently now understand that they were caught in a snare from which they will never be able to disentangle themselves. They have already become reconciled to their sad fate, and now they have only a sweet memory of those happy days when they were free people, when they and no one else managed

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30

III B 3

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

I E I

III H

I E

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 9, 1934.

their affairs, and when they paid no taxes or contributions to the Bolshevik party.

Members of the R. N. . . A. S. are now prisoners of the Bolsheviks because of their own stupidity, and they are paying dearly. They are in a much worse position than the Russian nation was during the Tartar domination. The Tartars exacted tribute from the Russian people, but never interfered in their internal affairs, and never attempted to turn them into common slaves.

Members of the R. N. . . A. S. are now slaves in the full meaning of the word. They not only pay their assessments and their contributions to their Tartars, but they have also lost their former independence. They cannot utter a word of complaint against their oppressors. If there are any insurgents among them, a painful retribution will be exacted not only from them, but also from their relatives in Soviet Russia. Once they find themselves prisoners in a hostile camp the members of the Russian National Mutual Aid Society must keep silent and do whatever they are told to do by their oppressors. Therefore, there is

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

III B 2

I P I

III H

I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 9, 1934.

nothing surprising in the fact that there are no replies to the fervent appeals of our readers that they should break away from this bondage. We are not astonished either by the fact that these people, regarded by the Bolsheviks as a "conscious proletariat," have lately given themselves to drink and card playing. This is frequently mentioned even in their own publication Novye Mir.

According to an old Russian adage, "some people drink from joy, some drink from grief." Members of the R. N. M. A. S., naturally, drink from grief, from despair, for they know well that they are lost people, that they are doomed to remain the Bolsheviks' prisoners for the rest of their lives. For this reason, all these true Russians who write letters in the hope of arousing the members of the R. N. M. A. S. to seek salvation by breaking away from their Bolshevik overlords are wasting their efforts. The R. N. M. A. S. members should be regarded as lost to the Russian cause. No one can save them, since they themselves are making no attempt in this direction, and since they have become reconciled to their lot. These people should be left alone. There are other things waiting to be done. There is a large field of activity among the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3021

III 2

- 4 -

III

I I

III

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 1934.

I

unorganized part of our group, especially among our Russian youth. There are two large truly Russian organizations, the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society and the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society. All efforts should be directed to bringing to these two Societies all unorganized members of our Russian group, wherever they are. This will be a more useful and more fruitful work than trying to save the members of the R. R. A. from Bolshevik bondage.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

III B 4

II D 1

II D 4

II D 5

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 3, 1934.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE RUSSIAN
INDEPENDENT MUTUAL AID SOCIETY MEETS

The Supreme Council of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society held a special meeting on Thursday, February 15. After the routine business, such as the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, reading the mail, checking the sick and death benefit reports, and going over the reports of the executive committee, the Supreme Council debated the question of calling the twenty-third convention of the councils of all the branches of the Society. It was decided to call the convention on May 19 and 20, 1934, in Chicago. It was also decided to call the meeting of the executive committee on Thursday, February 22, in order to discuss some important matters in connection with the twenty-third convention.

One of the topics of discussion of the Supreme Council was the question of acquiring a community farm, which would serve as a place of refuge for aged members of the Society, and as a shelter for the orphans of deceased members. It was agreed that the farm should be near Chicago, and should be so appointed

III B 2

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

III B 4

II D 1

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 3, 1934.

II D 4

II D 5 as to serve conveniently as a summer rest resort for members of the organization. The question of the farm will be brought before the twenty-third convention and will receive full recommendation of the Supreme Council.

As to the question of the consolidation of this Society with the Russian United Mutual Aid Society, the Supreme Council announced itself in full accord with the idea, in view of the fact that it does not pay for the Russian mutual aid organizations to carry on their work separately, when better results can be obtained by the united action of the various mutual aid organizations. The Supreme Council confirmed the old declaration on the merger, prepared by the organization committee of the Society, and approved by the executive committee of the organization. The declaration reads as follows:

"The union of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society and the Russian United Mutual Aid Society has not taken place before now because the R.I.M.A.S. did not want to lose the present seat of its home office or its present name.

III B 2

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

III B 4

II D 1

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 3, 1934.

II D 4

II D 5 To achieve the union it was necessary for the R.I.M.A.S. to make an important concession. The other Society was ready to accept Chicago as the seat of the home office of the organization after the merger, as desired by the R.I.M.A.S., but it insisted that the R.I.M.A.S. accept the name of the Russian United Mutual Aid Society as the name for the merged organization. As an alternative, that Society was willing to accept the name of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society as the name for the new organization, but demanded that its home office be not in Chicago but in New York."

Such was the proposition of the Russian United Mutual Aid Society presented last year to the R.I.M.A.S. regarding the merger. This year the organization committee of the R.I.M.A.S., together with the executive committee, has decided to make some concessions. In the main, the R.I.M.A.S. agrees to the condition that the Russian United Mutual Aid Society transfer its name to the new organization, and the seat of the consolidated organization be Chicago. The reason for retaining Chicago as the headquarters of the new organization is the fact that Chicago is a geographical center of this country

III B 2

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

III B 4

II D 1

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 3, 1934.

II D 4

II D 5 and, therefore, more convenient as a central point for our activities, which cover the entire United States. This decision, according to the statement of the executive committee of the R.I.M.A.S., was sent to the home office of the R.U.M.A.S., but up to the present there has been no reply. One can hope, however, that the merger of the two largest Russian organization of mutual aid is near. The coming twenty-third convention of the councils of all the branches of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society will, no doubt, approve this important decision of the Supreme Council of the R.I.M.A.S.

III B 2

III B 4

II D 1

III A

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 3, 1934.

THE MERGER IS NEAR

In today's issue of Rassviet there appears an important decision of the board of directors of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society concerning the merger of this Society with the Russian United Mutual Aid Society. The talk about the consolidation of these two Russian organizations of mutual aid began a long time ago, and both sides agreed as to the necessity of the union, but neither side undertook any concrete measures to that end. The question was originally settled in the positive sense during the latest conventions of the two Societies. However, a year passed after the two conventions and no union took place. Even this newspaper stopped discussing this important question on its pages.

The Russian people, impatiently waiting for the moment of the merger of the forces of the two organizations, finally began to think the whole question had been relegated to unimportance in the minds of the heads of both organizations, and that the talk of merger would remain but empty phrases. It is not so,

WPA (ILL.) F703.062-0

III B 2

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

III B 4

II D 1

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 3, 1934.

III A

however, The merger had not been brought to a successful conclusion only because the Independent Society was not ready to make the concessions demanded by the other Society.

At the last convention of the Russian United Mutual Aid Society it was decided that if the new consolidated organization would retain the name of that Society, i.e., the Russian United Mutual Aid Society, the headquarters should be located in Chicago, while, if the Independent Society, i.e., the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society should insist on giving its own name to the new organization, the headquarters would have to be located in New York. The Independents wanted to give their name to the new organization and at the same time to retain their headquarters in Chicago. The members of the other Society, whose headquarters are in New York, did not feel inclined to grant these two important concessions to the Independents, and even began to suspect them of insincerity and of lack of real interest in the proposed merger.

Now, however, according to the declaration of the board of directors of the

III B 2

III B 4

II D 1

III A

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 3, 1934.

Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, published in today's issue of Rassviet, this organization offers a concession to the R. U. M. A. S. and agrees that the consolidated society be called the Russian United Mutual Aid Society, but demands that the headquarters be in Chicago, as Chicago is nearer the geographical center of the United States.

We can suppose that there will be no more obstacles in the way of the merger of the two organizations. The next thing now for both organizations is to work out all details of the merger and conclude the fusion as soon as possible. If this question is not settled in the near future, the rank and file members of both organizations will demand some explanations as to who is blocking and holding up the proper solution to this burning question.

The union of these two Russian organizations is unusually important, not only for the members of these organizations but for the entire Russian group in America. It will serve as an impulse for consolidation of our ranks and of our aims as a racial group in this country. The sooner it happens the sooner

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

III B 4

II D 1

III A

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 3, 1934.

we will be able to get rid of many strangers and adventurers, like the Bolsheviks, who lead us to disaster; and the sooner we will be able to rehabilitate our name and repair and raise high our fallen prestige as a national group.

The international unity of which we hear and read frequently is a good thing, and in many cases a necessary thing. But before uniting with other nationalities the Russian group should unite internally; should consolidate its own ranks. Only then will it be able to defend successfully its own rights and interests, and to create its own cultural and economic values. Only then will our group be able to command the respect of other national groups and international combinations.

U.S. (MLJ) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 16, 1934.

THE ORGANIZATION WORK OF THE POLES AND THE RUSSIANS

(Editorial)

In the latest issue of the Polish weekly Zgoda there was printed an official report of the expansion of the Polish National Alliance. According to this report, a thirty-day new-membership campaign had brought to the Polish National Alliance 3,695 new members--1,846 adults and 1,894 children [sic].

These figures cause us to think, whether we like it or not. If the men heading our Russian organizations were to be told that one Polish mutual-aid organization had gained 3,695 new members in one month, they would probably think such a statement did not conform to the truth. But in this case we have no doubt as to the truth of the report of the Polish publication. We must stop and think, when we realize that one Polish organization was able to gain more new members in one month than any one of the Russian organizations during its entire existence.

WPA (ILU) 160.0000

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 16, 1934.

When a Russian organization opens a new membership campaign, and devotes to it two or three months of effort and constant attention, it usually succeeds in gaining not more than one hundred new members, at best. But when a Polish organization opens a similar campaign, it increases its ranks by several thousand new members in a month's time.

From the foregoing example it can be seen where we stand with respect to organization work in comparison with other national groups. Some of our leaders may say that the Polish National Alliance is able to attract a large number of members because there are a great many more Poles than Russians in America. But this is not exactly true. According to the latest federal census, there are in the United States 1,268,583 persons who were born in Poland, and 1,153,634 persons who were born in Russia. In the Russian group there are included not only Russians but also other nationalities which came from Russia. However, the number of Russians in this country is large. According to the same census, there are 2,073,615 American-born Poles, and 1,516,315 persons of Russian extraction, or of parents born in Russia.

100-6117) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 16, 1934.

These statistics show that our lagging behind in the matters of organization cannot be explained by our numerical insignificance in this country. Even if we exclude from the total number of the Russian-born persons in America all non-Russians, our numerical strength is still quite imposing and should have its reflection in the strength of our organizations. Yet our organizations cannot stand comparison with the strong and very efficient Polish organizations in America. The proportion of Russians belonging to various organizations is very insignificant when compared with the well-organized Poles.

There may be some who will contend that the Poles are better situated financially than the Russians and, therefore, can better afford to belong to different organizations. We disagree also with this view. It is true that in the Polish group there are more businessmen and professional people than in the Russian group but, at the same time, the overwhelming majority of the Poles live under the same economic conditions as the Russians. The Poles may even be in a somewhat less advantageous economic position than the Russians

WFO (ALL) F701.39275

III B 2
I C

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 16, 1934.

because of the fact that their families seem to be larger than those of the Russians, according to the census statistics.

Obviously, the good organizing system among the Poles must be explained by other reasons. Therefore, it is necessary for the Russian leaders to give this question deep thought, and to discover the reasons which hinder the raising of the Russian organization system and organization work to the level of that of other national groups in America.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 30, 1934.

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE IN CHICAGO

A few weeks ago the Russian-American Democratic League was organized in Chicago. Three nationalities compose the League's membership: Russian, Ukrainian, and Carpatho-Ruthenian. The League is formed of the representatives of these national groups in different wards in Chicago and surrounding towns. The chairman of the League is V. A. Kishun; the secretary, P. Rozdilsky. All members of the ward committees belonging to these three national groups become directors of the new organization. The League has already organized ward clubs in ten Chicago wards and in three surrounding towns.

The Russian-American Democratic League has for its purpose the formation of a political and cultural unit of the Russians, Ukrainians and Carpatho-Ruthenians living in Chicago and vicinity. The League becomes a part of the All-Slavonic League, at the head of which are: Mr. Kerner (Czech), the district attorney; Professor Szyrnezak (Pole), and other prominent Slavic leaders.

The third regular meeting of the League, held on January 23, was attended by

I C

IV

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 30, 1934.

about fifty representatives from various city wards and from neighboring towns. At this meeting there was also present Mr. Miroslavski (Pole), assistant to the state district attorney, and chairman of the All-Slavonic League. Mr. Miroslavski made a speech of welcome, in which he expressed the readiness of the All-Slavonic League to co-operate with the Russian-American Democratic League. The meeting was of a rather stormy character, but much was accomplished, nevertheless, and the meeting was generally regarded as very successful. It was decided to apply for a charter, to find permanent headquarters, to strengthen and enlarge the membership by campaigning in the wards, and to form a youth section within the organization. Also a resolution was passed giving a vote of confidence to Mr. Kishun, as chairman of the League, and approving his work for the organization. The meeting elected a delegation of five persons to negotiate with the publishers of Rassviet for the printing of the reports and other material pertaining to the activities of the Russian-American Democratic League in Chicago.

III B 2
III B 3 b
III A
III E
V A 2

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 27, 1934.

IN THE SHELTER OF THE RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT
MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

The power of any organization is measured not so much by the number of members it may have on its roster as by the potential strength inherent in the quality of its members and in their readiness to respond to the call of their organization.

Even if we agree with our opponents that our society is not so successful in its work--if, in the words of our opponents, it "has been driven into a blind alley" by the Russian International Mutual Aid Society [Translators note: this is a Communist organization]; then how is it that during our recent Christmas tree celebration there were about two thousand persons present, all members of our organization?

Everybody knows that a large part of our membership lives outside the city of Chicago, that many members live in other states; despite all this, and despite

WPA (111) PROJ. 20075

III B 2

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

III B 3 b

III A

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 27, 1934.

III E

V A 2 the economic depression and unemployment Union Hall was filled to the walls with the members of the R.I.M.A.S. (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) and their families. All of this means that the inner strength of the Independents not only has not "been driven into a blind alley", but has actually increased during these latter years of our struggle for the expansion of our activities. Our organization has become greater and stronger, and shows no signs of growing smaller and weaker.

The exceedingly important fact is that, among the large crowd present at the Christmas celebration, the younger generation was magnificently represented by a large number of our Russian boys and girls. The gray-haired patriarchs of our colony were also present in goodly numbers.

There is no doubt that our organization is strong, not only in the quantity but also in the quality of its membership and in the influence it exerts upon the Russian group in Chicago and in other cities.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

III B 3 b

III A

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 27, 1934.

III E

V A 2 Some may say that the Bolsheviks in Chicago draw large crowds to their various doings. Maybe--sometimes. But their affairs are attended not by Russians alone. All groups and individuals, irrespective of nationality who have an "international streak" in them, usually come to all the Bolshevik gatherings; all races, all nationalities, all tongues are there. They are all united in one great idea of remaking the world.....And here in our quarters on Wood street gather the people of one mother, of one race and one tongue, united in one great little idea--not of rebuilding the world but of building and keeping their own little corner of it. The Bolsheviks receive support from all nationalities, and we frequently receive a slap on the face even from our own nationality. In spite of all this, we are able to draw an impressive number of Russian people to our organization. In short, the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, with all its branches, is the foundation of all Russian community life in Chicago and vicinity. All the better elements of the Russian colony in Chicago, representing almost exclusively the old Russian peasant immigration to America, is grouped around our organization. And all the elements that still float, without sail or

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 300

III B 2

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

III B 3 b

III A

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 27, 1934.

III E

V A 2 rudder, in the sea of the Russian colony, should find their haven in the ranks of our organization.

The life itself earnestly demands that every Russian in America should enter this haven, over which there is a sign: "The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. All those who still do not belong to any organization, and all forward-thinking persons, should hurry into the shelter of our society.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 10035

III B 2
II D 1

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 20, 1934.

HURRY!

The period of free admission into the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is coming to an end. Only eleven days remain during which new members will be exempt from paying the regular admission fee.

The great majority of our branches have already held their annual elections, and have chosen their directors for the year 1934. The new directors have taken into their hands the destinies of the branches of the R. I. M. A. S. (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) for the present year. Now their first duty is to start the work of strengthening the branches and increasing the membership of the organization. And the first step of each should be to increase the number of members in his own branch.

These eleven days of grace that remain should be fully utilized in bringing new members into the branches, giving the newcomers the benefit of the exemption from the initial admission fee, which soon will be charged again.

WPA (ILU)

III B 2
II D 1

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 20, 1934.

During these remaining eleven days the new directors of the branches should do their part to fill the quota of one thousand new members before the twenty-third convention of the R. I. M. A. S.

The greater part of the campaigning for new members has already been done by the old directors of the branches, and, since the start of the campaign, the home office has received from the branches a large number of applications for membership in the R. I. M. A. S. The new directors must finish the campaign.

According to all probability, the year 1934 will be more favorable economically for expansion of the Society than was last year. Many of our people then were simply thrown overboard from normal life by the economic crisis and by unemployment. How could they think of joining any organization at a time when they could scarcely eke out their daily subsistence? Even those who had smaller or larger insurance policies in private insurance companies had to lose them, as they could not keep up the payments.

WPA (LL) PROJ

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 20, 1934.

At the present time, however, an improvement can be noticed. Many people are beginning to get back on their feet. This revival can also be observed in the affairs of our organization. Many of our members have owed us dues for many months; now they are paying up their arrears. So there is hope for a better future; and the new directors of our branches will have a large field of action and many opportunities during the year 1934, if they work a little and make a few sacrifices for the common good of our people. There are still thousands of Russians who are unorganized and have no insurance policies against sickness or death.

There are many wives and children among our members who have not yet joined the organization of their husbands and fathers. They should join now. A good example in this respect has been shown by the youngest branch of our organization, Branch No. 13, known as the Krylov branch. This branch has passed the resolution that every married member of the branch be obliged to bring into the organization, as members, his wife and his children. A similar measure should be adopted by other branches especially by Branch No. 1,

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 20, 1934.

which has about six hundred members, and has at its command a great number eligible for membership.

Thus the only way, the true way, has been shown to our national organization by one devoted branch. Remember the stronger our organization is economically, the wider and more effective will be its work in the field of its cultural and educational activities.

It is possible that the frequent repetition of the slogans of the R. I. M. A. S.--"Enroll new members," "Join the ranks of the R. I. M. A. S.," and the frequently repeated call for union of the Russian people in America around the R. I. M. A. S., may tire the readers of our R. I. M. A. S. page, but we cannot write about anything else, at least, at the present, when we are nearing the end of our membership campaign.

There are over one million Russians in America. But only fifteen to twenty thousand of these are organized into mutual aid societies. The rest go loose,

III B 2
II D 1

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 20, 1934.

unattached, and, like grains of sand in the desert, are blown about with the wind. This is what we are calling to the attention of the Russian group in America. This is what causes our anxiety. And, however tiresome it may be to keep repeating our warning, we shall continue to do so. We shall strike straight into the hearts of the unorganized Russians with the words: "Unite in the mutual aid societies." We shall continue to urge all Russian public workers and all members of the R. I. M. A. S. to spread everywhere the idea of mutual aid and fraternal unity, and to be active promoters of our organization.

And so, dear members of the R. I. M. A. S. do not forget that there are only eleven days left for you to bring in new members exempt from the admission fee. Visit your friends, your acquaintances, and ask them to join our organization. Bring in your wives and your children, if they are not yet members of your branch.

And you, Russian people who have not yet joined the ranks of the R. I. M. A. S.,

III B 2
II D 1

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 20, 1934.

answer our call, come into our ranks, and save your admission fee. The free admission period expires January 31; so hurry, bring in your wives and children. Organized as members of the R. I. M. A. S. we shall stand together, shoulder to shoulder, in defending our common interests in America.

Insure the future of your family now! Only eleven days are left! Hurry!

III B 2

II D 1

III E

I K

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 2, 1933.

TO THE CHAIRMEN AND THE SECRETARIES OF THE BRANCHES
OF THE RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

On December 1, 1933 the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society opened a new membership campaign. During this campaign all admission fees are suspended. Normally, the admission fee is four dollars. Many of you participated in a special meeting of the board of directors of our society and the representatives of all our branches which was held September 24 of this year. You took an active part in the discussion of the question of new members for the R.I.M.A.S. You remember what decisions were taken. We resolved to bring in- to our society one thousand new members before the next convention, which will be held in the spring of 1934.

But five or six months separate us from the convention. The time is short. Let us begin now, lest we be unable to fulfill our proposed task in the designated time. I hope we all well understood the pledge we gave at that meeting--that we would spare no effort to increase our membership by one

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

II D 1

III E

I K

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 2, 1933.

thousand before the day of our twenty-third convention.

One thousand Russian immigrants, now outside their fatherland should be brought into the ranks of the R.I.M.A.S. The question now before us is to determine with what seriousness we approved and passed the resolution at the September conference, requiring the enrollment of one thousand new members. Personally, I think we were serious in our decision. It could not have been otherwise, as we are grown-up persons, and the leaders of our people. And it is not becoming for leaders to engage in empty talk. Such a course would impel our rank-and-file members to consider us unworthy and incapable of directing the destiny of our organization. It would be a deadly blow to us.

What then should the chairmen and the secretaries of our branches do to fulfill this little task--to bring one thousand new members into the R.I.M.A.S., as a present for it at the time of its twenty-third convention?

In the first place, it is necessary to remember that the well-being of our

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

II D 1

III E

I K

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 2, 1933.

society requires it. In the second place, it is necessary to feel assured that it can be done. The task is not so difficult.

These one thousand new members need not necessarily all be men. Adults, women and especially children will be welcome as new members of our organization. We already have children and youth groups in our organization. There are many members of this society whose younger and older children are not yet in the organization. These should be brought in first.

And how many members there are whose wives and sisters are not yet members of our society! And how many of your friends and acquaintances might become members of this Russian organization! They are probably waiting for us to come and explain to them the benefits accruing to the members of this society. It is a known fact that Russians are upon their own initiative, not apt to join their organizations, and it is necessary to use strong, persuasion to overcome their lethargy. Such is our nature. Far too few Russians understand and realize what it means to us, strangers in a foreign land, to have our own

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

II D 1

III E

I K

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 2, 1933.

organization of mutual aid. This thing has to be explained to them.

The chairmen and the secretaries of the branches of the R.I.M.A.S. should mobilize in their respective branches all active, willing, and capable members into compact groups, which could be called "new membership committees". These committees would be responsible for increasing the membership of their respective branches. During July and August of this year, the last two free admission months, we enrolled two hundred new members, despite the fact that we used our old inefficient method, not our new organizing system, in our membership campaign. Now, when we have before us a definite number of prospective new members, whom we must enroll by all means, and when the campaign is to be conducted in an efficient, business-like manner, it should not be difficult for us to enroll one thousand new members before the next convention.

It is true that some of our members will say: "This is nonsense; it will not be possible to enroll one thousand new members in such difficult times as we have now." Naturally, if all of us are so skeptical about it we shall not

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

II D 1

III E

I K

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 2, 1933.

be able to enroll the thousand, or even ten new members. We recognize the fact that we are in the midst of economic depression, but we should not slow down our work on that account; we should do just the opposite. Never before have we had a better chance to increase our membership than we have now. The following are the reasons why: People more often now think of the rainy day; many people who had insurance policies in private insurance companies have lost them, because of their inability to keep up payments, which are much higher in such companies than in ours. In the private insurance company it is impossible to buy a smaller policy than one for five hundred dollars, while even a two-hundred dollar policy is issued by our society. Even an unemployed man can afford to carry such a policy. The membership dues on a two-hundred dollar policy are very small. For instance, a person thirty years of age pays only twenty-five cents a month; a person thirty-five years old pays thirty cents a month; a forty-year-old person pays thirty-five cents a month.

In a word, the time is ripe. We should enroll one thousand new members at any price. The possibilities are with us.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 13, 1933.

II D 1

I F 5

WE CANNOT KEEP SILENT

I F 6

I E The last convention of the delegates of the R. N. M. A. S. /Russian National Mutual Aid Society/, held in Chicago, has shown definitely that the bosses of this Society are working, without being urged, for the destruction of the R. U. M. A. S. /Russian United Mutual Aid Society/. After all, what worth has the resolution, adopted by the convention, for the unification of these two societies without proper consideration and discussion of this subject? And, generally, what is the value of all the decisions reached by the convention?

The tenth convention of the R. N. M. A. S. appealed to the common members of the R. U. M. A. S. and the R. I. M. A. S. /Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society/ to fight for a union of all these societies based on the principle that Bolshevism is the only true class organization, and this fact the convention did not even try to conceal. "Expose and fight to the finish the upper layer, the top of the R. U. M. A. S. and the R. I. M. A. S. and supporters

WPA (ILL) 1901.3075

III B 2II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 13, 1933.

II D 1

I F 5 of the Roosevelt program," cried the Communist delegates at the

I F 6 convention.

I E

The acceptance of this Bolshevik program, however, would lead to the inevitable and complete ruin of both the R. U. M. A. S. and the R. I. M. A. S. These societies by their very structure cannot and may not embrace any political program. Yet, the R. N. M. A. S. [Communist organization] is striving openly for the destruction of all other Russian societies and is, therefore, the worst enemy of these societies, especially of the R. U. M. A. S. where evil forces have been operating secretly for some time. The R. U. M. A. S., instead of halfhearted and naive attempts to establish harmony, should undertake all measures to defend itself against the attack of this dishonest foe, the R. N. M. A. S.

The tenth convention also asks the branches of the R. N. M. A. S. to establish contact with the rank and file members of the R. U. M. A. S. and the R. I. M. A. S., urging them to take up the fight for the union with the R. N. M. A. S.

III B 2

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 13, 1933.

II D 1

I F 5

But both the Russian United and the Russian Independent mutual aid

I F 6

societies have their legally elected boards of directors, which are

I E

responsible for the affairs of their organizations during the period of time between conventions; and questions pertaining to the union

or anything else should be directed to these boards. Therefore, the appeal to the rank and file members of the R. U. M. A. S. to fight for the union with the Communists, without regard for the board, appears to be plain impudence and an attempt to arouse the common members against those whom they themselves elected as officers of their organization. By this means the agitators are endeavoring to bring unrest and dissension into the ranks of the R. U. M. A. S.

The printed report of the tenth convention plainly reveals the complete lack of any productive work, with regard to the mutual aid business, during the entire session. Instead, a number of violent resolutions, demanding that the high officials of the R. U. M. A. S. and the R. I. M. A. S. be exposed and conquered, were passed. The resolutions contained solemn vows to defend the U. S. S. R. [United Soviet Socialist Republics] and the International Defense

III B 2

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 13, 1933.

II D 1

I F 5 Society, to work for the solidarity of the working classes, complete
I F 6 agreement with the Negro Youth Movement, and Union with the Jewish,
I E Hungarian, Italian and other foreign-language organizations, except
the Russian ones. What, then, are the real results of the tenth
convention, and, in this connection, what is the future of the R. N. M. A. S.?
All this should be known to the members of the R. U. M. A. S.; they should
understand what the union of their Society with the Communist-held R. N. M. A. S.
holds for them, and what the Communist political platform, under the leadership
of the local dictator of the Third Internationale, the Red "crown prince" and
politician, Shklar, means to them.

From the many documentary articles that appeared in the Jewish, Hungarian and
English newspapers, articles not refuted by the Bolshevik press, it appears
that the largest Jewish organization, the Arbeiter Ring, which has tens of
thousands of members, threw out from its ranks all Communist thieves and bur-
glars for their dirty and harmful work, which was intended to ruin the organi-
zation. These expelled members of the Jewish organization have been joined

III B 2

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 13, 1933.

II D 1

I F 5

by a similar Hungarian group, excluded from the Hungarian society

I F 6

for their harmful work. Likewise, they have received into their

I E

fold the Italian Communists who were also expelled from the Italian organization for the same reasons. Later other Red national groups

joined them and they formed a united Bolshevik organization under the name of the International Order of Workers [International Workers' Order].

The dictator of the R. N. M. A. S., Shklar, having decided that the members of the R. U. M. A. S. were sufficiently dulled by the Bolshevik propaganda work, began to act. Without asking the membership's approval, Mr. Shklar presented to the tenth convention of the R. N. M. A. S. in Chicago a resolution calling for the unification of the Society with the International Workers' Order. What an important and intricate step in the life of the organization! A detailed consideration of all the facts involved in this union should have been required not only by the convention, but by all branches of the organization. But Mr. Shklar, like all dictators, did not allow the resolution to be discussed or objections expressed, so the tenth convention

III B 2

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 13, 1933.

II D 1

I F 5

of the R. N. M. A. S. "unanimously" accepted the resolution for the

I F 6

union of the Society with the I. W. O. Strictly speaking, it is not

I E

even a union, but rather an annexation, as any fusion of two organi-

zations requires the formation of a special committee to work out

the conditions, concessions, compromises and other details. Here the annexa-

tion, "enslavement" is the more exact word, was accomplished under the guise

of union.

By the way, according to the reports of the Bolshevik press, it appears that the largest group in the notorious I. W. O. is the Jewish section which is many times larger than the R. N. M. A. S., which is itself, according to its membership, even smaller than the Hungarian and the Slovak sections. It is evident then that members of the R. N. M. A. S. will be but a small minority in this International Workers' Order, and will be deprived of all privileges.

In many local unions of the American Federation of Labor, where the majority is Italian, all important questions are discussed in the Italian language.

III B 2

- 7 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 13, 1933.

II D 1

I F 5

I F 6

I E

In those locals where the majority is Jewish, the meetings are conducted in Jewish. Similarly, we can expect that the International Workers' Order will conduct its meetings either in bookish English, little understood by the majority of the Russian members, or in Jewish, which is completely strange to the Russians. Thus, the R. N. M. A. S. members will have no choice other than to agree to all decisions made by the bosses of the I. W. O. The Order will confine its demands on its R. N. M. A. S. members to signatures on all kinds of resolutions, to all kinds of dues and taxes, to subscriptions for various publications, and to "voluntary contributions." The funds of the I. W. O. are shamelessly squandered by such bosses as our Shklar. That this is true is easily seen from the printed report of the Order for the year 1932, in which the comrades boastfully speak of their great "charitable work" in that year. "During that year", crow the bosses, "the I. W. O. gave ten thousand dollars to striking miners; twenty thousand dollars to the International Defense Society; and tens of thousands of dollars (they are even afraid to say how many thousands) were spent to promote the labor movement. Besides, from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars

III B 2

- 8 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 13, 1933.

II D 1

I F 5 are spent every month for our own different publications." So boasts
I F 6 and brags the I. W. O. of its "charitable activities," conducted at
I E the expense of the starving workers, who are made still more miser-
able by both capitalist and Communist taxes.

It was gathered from newspapers, even the Communist newspapers, that there were many thieves and robbers within the International Defense organization and in other Communist organizations, commissions and committees. Yet the I. W. O. is still giving, without any authority, tens of thousands of dollars "to promote the labor movement." And where is the financial report of the expenditure of this money?

Into such an organization Mr. Shklar has driven the Russian National Mutual Aid Society. Now he would also like to pull the Russian United and the Russian Independent mutual aid societies in the same direction, where he could get control of them. Then he would expand his "good work" at the expense of Russian workers who must toil hard for their pennies.

III B 2

- 9 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 13, 1933.

II D 1

I F 5 Instead of concentrating all his effort in uniting the R. N. M. A. S.
I F 6 with other Russian organizations, whereby they might work for the
I E common good, and conduct their affairs in one language, Mr. Shklar
 promptly fused the Society with the I. W. O., which was strange in
spirit and strange in language, and which was composed of intolerant elements
thrown out of other organizations. However, Mr. Shklar is not interested in
thr vital affairs of the Russian workers. He is interested only in money, in
the large funds, from which he can draw without any accounting or supervision,
"to promote the labor movement." This, of course, is only a screen to cover
personal gains of the would-be Communist leaders of the ignorant masses. It
is plain now that the R. N. M. A. S. treasury will begin to crack. However,
if the R. N. M. A. S., by its lack of backbone and firmness, allows itself to
be overrun by the Communists, this should serve as a lesson to the R. U. M. A. S.
and the R. I. M. A. S. It should show them how important it is to know how
to defend their own interests and to drive out from their midsts all dictators
like Shklar and others of his ilk.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 100-100000

III B 2

- 10 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 13, 1933.

II D 1

I F 5 Citizen members of the R. U. M. A. S.! As a result of the reso-
I F 6 lution of the tenth convention of the R. N. M. A. S., your homes
I E will be visited by members of this organization, who will try to
persuade you to join the I. W. O. Do not drive them away, for
they, through no fault of their own, do not know what they are doing. Instead,
explain to them where Mr. Shklar leads them. Inspire them with the courage
to demand a report of every dollar spent by Shklar and his henchmen. Point
out to them that the expenditure of thousands of dollars, without even a hint
of the exact figures, supposedly "to promote the labor movement" but actually
to enrich their own pockets, arouses great suspicion and doubt as to the
honesty and decency of the bosses from Novyi Mir [Russian Communist newspaper].

In any case, we do not doubt that members of the R. U. M. A. S. will be able
to defend by energetic measures the interests of our glorious Society. The
harmonious and well-teamed work of all members of the R. U. M. A. S. during
recent years; the faultless and sincere respect it enjoys among the Russian
colony; the complete absence of wreckers and provocateurs in our ranks--all

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30.73

III B 2

- 11 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 13, 1933.

II D 1

I F 5

I F 6

I E

this indicates that the R. U. M. A. S. stands in the right road to a bright future. Let us demonstrate our unity in action, let us double our ranks, and then all honest, independent and brave elements of the Russian colony will follow us.

The Organizing Educational and Culture Committee:

V. Kul, chairman

I. Matusévitch, secretary

A. Alexiu, publicity director

WPA (ILL) PROJ.

III B 2

II D 1

I C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 28, 1933.

EVERYTHING QUIET IN
CHICAGO

Editorial of the R.N.Z.O.V. Russkoe Nezavisimoe Obshchestvo
Vzaimopomoshchi (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society)

Leavitt Street, Wood Street, and Division Street are the names given to the main Russian groups in Chicago.

During the last twenty years these three groups have been fighting each other. At the beginning the fight was between the Leavitt and Division Streets groups, which in 1912 were not called by these names, even though they existed at the time. Since then the quarrels between the Leavitt and the Wood Streets groups have continued up to the present time.

Although a serious battle has never occurred between the Leavitt and the Division Streets groups, the "Levitsi" (Leavitt Street) group spends much energy in an attempt to smash the "Vudskuiu" (Wood Street) organization.

III B 2

II D 1

I C

- 2 -

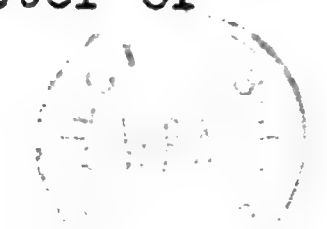
RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 28, 1933.

Now that times have changed and the people are tired of this continual strife, the groups are growing and expanding to adjust themselves to present conditions.

Geographically as well as in importance, the Wood Street group is the "Zolotaia Seredina" (Golden center), and on this account it has had more success than the left or right groups. The Wood Street group is the founder of the largest Russian mutual aid organization in the Central States, comprising approximately fifteen hundred members. The Leavitt Street group has only three hundred members, and the Division Street group even less--only sixty members.

The people, like water rushing into the sea, are drawn towards their center--the national center at Wood Street. The Division Street group, alarmed by the scarcity of new members, adopted during the last eighteen months all types of measures to crush the Wood Street organization, but the latter, being well organized, has been successful in parrying all attacks. The result of all this was that many members of the Division Street group--after frequent disappointments, errors, and experiments,--decided that the Wood Street group was the better of the two and joined it.



III B 2

II D 1

I C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 28, 1933.

And then, suddenly, the battle abated in the east. The Division Street group began to think and figure out the reason behind it all. They thought: We are all Russian peasants, and the majority of us are from the same state of White Russia. Why should we oppose our own brothers? Why should we throw dirt at our own native Russians? Does it bring any gain to any one of us? No, no. Then why not live together as brothers? Let any person have his own opinion, provided he does not interfere with the opinion of others. And why should our common cause suffer?

We are Russians, all of us equally dear to our own native land, to our own brothers and sisters who live there. All of us have a rich, great, wonderful, and free Russian language. Before us lies a great deal of important and urgent work that requires the united efforts of the three groups--Leavitt, Wood, and Division.

At present antagonism seems to have subsided, probably because the Division Street group and the one from Leavitt Street are setting their houses in

III B 2
II D 1
I C

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 28, 1933.

order. After this truce the action will begin anew. What this action will be is just the question, and a very important one at that. Will it be more mud-slinging and slander? Will it be again brothers fighting brothers, or will it be that our Chicagoan colony at last has taken into consideration the constructive work of unification that lies ahead of us--the work of erecting our own public buildings, of uniting the schools under one body of competent and capable persons devoted to this task, of organizing the farms and the consumer co-operatives and hundreds of other necessities felt among Russian-Americans?

We hope the fight between the Division and Leavitt Street groups--a fight between the Russian people and their stupid egoistic leaders--will end in victory for the group with the most common sense, that is, the one that will work not for itself and its own selfish affairs, but for the benefit of all, for the happiness of our own nation, and for the interest of the working class.

Every broad-minded person considering himself in the above-mentioned group, everyone holding highly his native land, the name of Russia, and the destiny of the Russian colony in Chicago, must participate in this fight and endeavor

III B 2
II D 1
I C

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 28, 1933.

to conquer the enemy of the Russian colony and to throw him out of his organization.

Then, brothers, you will know where is evil and where is good. If you perform properly your duty towards the destroyers of the Russian colony, then we will be rewarded with peace and brotherly love.

By working together we will accomplish in Chicago many great tasks and will leave after us a memory not only to our children but also to Americans.

The Editorial Colleague.

III B 2

RUSSIAN

III B 3 b

II B 1 a

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 17, 1932.

II B 2 f

I B 3 b

[A TRADITIONAL OBSERVANCE]

II D 1

III E

V B

I C

Every year "Narodniki-Nezavisimtsi" (The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society), arranges a Christmas tree for the children of their school. The Christmas tree of this Society is a traditional one. If they failed to organize such an event, the holiday of the Nativity of our Lord would appear somehow imperfect, because in this celebration, the children's gaiety would be absent.

We, the adults, for any pretext are apt to arrange an entertainment at any time. But what do we do for the sake of our children? To the children the Christmas tree is their holiday, it is their pleasure and joy. Also the adults recall their own childhood, their native land, Christmas Eve, and the Christmas tree at home, and the long ago joy, and thus relive the event with their children. Do you think that some of us will go back to our native land? Do you hope to celebrate this particularly solemn holiday of the Nativity of our Lord over there again?



III B 2

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

III B 3 b

II B 1 a

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 17, 1932.

II B 2 f

I B 3 b

Maybe it would be possible to visit our homes in Russia; perhaps it would be possible to arrange a Christmas tree over there. But could we be children again? No, never! That is impossible.

II D 1

III H

V B

I C

This being the case, let us hurry and accept the invitation of the Society to attend their Christmas tree celebration. And there, seeing the joy of the children we can recollect our own past childhood, and thus enjoy this party just as well.

There will be a very good program of entertainment. Those who will participate will be the clown C. Arrigoni, acrobats from downtown, the violin soloist, N. Arrigoni, the choir of the Independent Church under the direction of V. Shumkoff, a gipsy group, recitations by the pupils of the Independent School, the balalaika orchestra of the Douglas Park School under the direction of A. D. Dobrohotoff, gipsy romances, sung by L. A. Slavina, and a speech of welcome by the very Rev. I. Zeltonoga, the Prior of St.

III B 2

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

III B 3 b

II B 1 a

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 17, 1932.

II B 2 f

I B 3 b

George's Church.

II D 1

III H

There will be appetizing refreshments for all. Dance until

V B

late at night with a first-class orchestra which will play

I C

Russian, Polish and American dances.

The Christmas tree celebration will be held at the Polish Hall, 984-86 Milwaukee Avenue at Augusta Boulevard, beginning at 4 o'clock. The entire proceeds [of the affair] will go for the improvement of the school. .



III B 2
II A 3 b
II D 1
I C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 17, 1932.

CONCERT AND BALL

By

A. Berniakowich

The Humboldt Park school of Rnzov Russkoye Nezavisimoye Obshchestvo Vzaimoposachi (The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) will hold its first concert and ball on Sunday, January 1, 1933.

There will be a very interesting concert program. Those entertaining will be Wasiliy Lisitskiy who has appeared several times on a radio station with his instruments. On a heretofore unknown instrument, the Flaksoton he will play several Russian folk songs accompanied at the piano by Valerian Shepelewich. The Christmas tree, beautifully trimmed with colorful lights, will decorate the occasion. It will be a joyous event for the children, and we can recollect our own childhood, although many of us in our childhood did not know what a Christmas tree was. There will be good music for dancing. We are sure that everybody will have an enjoyable time.

A. Berniakowich.



III B 2
II A 3 b
III A

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 6, 1932.

SABBATARIANS OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS CLUB

/Sabbatarian--one who prefers Saturday as a day of enjoyment rather than Sunday/.

The program given by the "Subbotniki" (The Sabbatarians) of the Russian-American Citizens Club on Saturday, November 26 was highly successful. The performance of the artists led by Caesar Arrigoni was gay and exciting. All performances of the artists on the program received generous and hearty applause.

After the concert, guests and members of the club danced until late to fine music.

An excellent buffet with choice foods and real Russian tea, served from the samovar, were served by the beloved Mamasha, A. A. Michaylowskaia.

III B 2
II A 3 b
III A

- 2 -

RUSSIAN



Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 6, 1932.

In general, this affair was much different from our regular run of entertainment. Gaiety, comfort and hospitality prevailed.

The guests, as they departed, extended their heartfelt thanks for the fine program to the sponsor and C. Arrigoni, and voiced the hope that it would be continued regularly.

It was a pity that comparatively few attended the affair. The reason was that four other Russian affairs were held on the same evening, and there were other unforeseen complications.

Because the hall of the R.A.C.C. has been rented to other organizations, it is a pity that our "Sabbatarian's Eve" will not be held again until Saturday, December 17, instead of each Saturday, as had been planned.

Caesar Arrigoni, with his troupe, is preparing another program, which promises to be very interesting.

III B 2
II A 3 b
III A

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 6, 1932.

We beg you to remember that at each Sabbatarian affair you attend, you will see an entirely different program.

Again we remind our friends in the Russian colony that our next "Sabbatarian Eve" will be held on Saturday, December 17.

The Russian-American Citizens Club and Caesar Arrigoni with his troupe extend a cordial invitation to you to attend the above-mentioned affair.

With sincere welcome,
R.A.C.C. and C. Arrigoni.



III B 2
II B 2 d
III C
IV

RUSSIAN



Rassviet, Apr. 30, 1931.

THE JOINT MEETING OF TWO CLUBS IN CHICAGO.

Last Friday, April 24th, at 1902 W. Division Street, with the hall packed, a joint meeting of the Russian-American and Russian American citizens clubs took place. Since there were many serious questions to be tackled in regard to the amalgamation of the two clubs, this meeting aroused a great interest among the Russian colony of Chicago. Many members and friends were present from among the "Independents"; members of the club "Znanie," and parishoners of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Leavitt Street and of the Church of the Transfiguration and other organizations; representatives of the press, and well known artists from the Russian colony, and a few communists.

The meeting was opened by Mr. J. Erin, chairman of the Russian-American Club, who moved to elect the presiding officers of the meeting. Of the nominated candidates the following were elected: Dr. L. Pertson, chairman, and G. Wallace, secretary. Then they proceeded to elect the new executive committee. Mr. Antsiferon motioned not to elect a new one, but to unify the administration board, of both clubs. Mr. Erin recommended to elect immediately a new executive committee. Mr. Erin's motion was carried, and it was decided to elect a committee of nine members.



Rassviet, Apr. 30, 1931.

Many candidates were nominated to the office of chairman, Mr. V. A. Kishun was elected by a majority of votes by closed ballot. Mr. V. J. Sabinsky (President of the Board of Directors of the "Independent" Society), and Mr. Velikiy (former member of the Board of Directors of the Russian-American Club) were both unanimously elected, by open ballot, vice-presidents; Mr. Volos was unanimously elected secretary; Mrs. Mary J. Moravsky, assistant secretary; Mrs. N. Dolgun, treasurer; Mr. Kusmitch, financial secretary; J. F. Erin and V. N. Olesuik, members of the administrative board. Mrs. Michailovsky, Mrs. Vorob and Mrs. Antsiferov, were elected to the auditing committee.

The membership of the new club is about 250; the address is 1902 W. Division.

G. N. Volos,
Secretary.

III B 2

I F 2

II B 2 f

RUSSIAN

Korob, "Two Clubs," Moskva (Monthly), WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275
October, 1930.

There exist in Chicago, two Russian Clubs; the Russian-American (Cultural-Educational) Club, and the Russian-American Citizen Club. The former, "Russak" has opened evening classes in general-educational and technical study. Its headquarters, offices and hall are located at 1902 W. Division St. Evening classes are held at 1838 W. Division St. The Club has arranged an extensive program of cultural and educational work for the entire winter season. The first lecture will be delivered by Prof. S. Garner, who recently arrived from Russia.

On the opening day Russak celebrated the event by giving a concert and ball, which broke all attendance records.

The Krat, (Russian-American Citizens' Club) somewhat deviates towards political interests. November, and the time for general elections being near, the Club intends to intensify its campaign for.....

Both Mrs. Mac Cormick and the former senator Lewis aspire for a seat in the

III B 2

I F 2

II B 2 f

-2-

RUSSIAN

Moskva (Monthly), April 1930.

WFO-111 PAF-30275

Senate and if the Krat Club will not help, they are likely as not to be unsuccessful.

The Krat Club will announce its further activities after November 4th. In the meantime it celebrated its opening day on October 18. Present, were representatives from political parties, who had come to realize, that without the assistance of the Russians, they will fail to elect their candidates.

Despite the fact, that Krat recruits its members from Wood Street organization, the most democratic in the Russian colony, and equally as good as J. F. Erin and his "Znanie" the most important role was assumed by the cream of the Officers Union.

In the Russak Club (Russian-American) the democratic element predominates with its compact mass of progressive intelligentsia as its vanguard.

There is a persistent rumor that the two organizations will amalgamate after the 4th of November; that is "Krat" (Russian American Citizens' Club) will end its historical mission and will realize that it can travel together with the "Russak". God-speed.

Korob.

III B 2

II B 1 d

II D 1

RUSSIAN

Russkoye Obozrenie, Feb. 1, 1930.

NOV 11 1930

THE RUSSIAN CENTER IN CHICAGO

Some time ago there was organized in the city a club under the name "The Russian Center of Chicago." To what extent this organization represents a real Russian center is difficult to determine because it is rarely that the Russian colony hear about it. Besides, there is in Chicago a genuine and active Russian center which unites members of all Russian groups without asking who they are or where they came from. This center is the Znanie Society, and organization the purpose of which is culture and mutual aid among Chicago Russians.

Last Saturday the Society held a private gathering, and to observe the large crowd that attended to it was enough for one to understand why the Znanie Society claims to be what it is, a center in which all Russians are welcome, regardless of who they are, politically or otherwise. So far as the society is concerned, they are neither "Reds" nor "Whites,"

Orthodox nor Jews, but only Russians who leave their political and religious 'galoshes' behind the door and enter the hall as true Russians, children of a common Mother, Russia.

III B 2

II B 1 d

II D 1

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Russkoye Obozrenie, Feb. 1, 1930.

At this gathering, rubbing elbows together, were such figures as General Uzefovich and S. R. Chernov, both sincere about doctrines that make them enemies in theory, yet here brothers sharing in common their love for Russia. Here we see Prince Obolensky and a peasant, Karpuk, brothers in their love for Mother Russia, engaged in conversation; also engineers and laborers, "Leavitts" and "Indepentents," even the Pierces; children all of one land, who want to be together.

In other words, the gatherings of the Center could be likened to a bit of Russia transplanted to Chicago. In these gatherings the word "Russian" stands above Red or White, Monarchist or Democrat.



III B 2

II B 2 g

II B 2 f

II B 1 c (3)

IV

"Schedule of Concerts, Shows & Lectures,"

Moskwa (Monthly), Dec. 1929

December 15, Lecture by A. V. Meyerson at the headquarters of Znanie So-
1929 ciety. Subject "Aviation."

December 22, Discourse conducted by the staff of Moskwa magazine on the sub-
1929 ject: "Are We Going to Return Home," with: N. S. Gribov,
Moravsky, Dr. L. G. Pertsof and others participating.

December 28, Masquarade ball for children. Christmas Tree party by the
1929 Women's Circle at 1902 W. Division St.

December 29, Christmas tree party by the A. S. Pushkin Memorial School.
1929

December 31, Masquarade ball by the Douglas-Park School at 2441-43 Divi-
1929 sion St.

January 12, Christmas tree party by the Russian Peoples' School for Child-
1930

Moskwa (Monthly), Dec. 1929.

ren at Amalgamated Central Hall.

January 19, Concert Ball by the Federation of Russian Schools for children,
1930 in the Ukranian Peoples Home, Chicago Ave. at Kembel St.

January 19, Concert and dance by the A. S. Pushkin Memorial School and by
1930 the Lithuanian Art Group at Strumillo Hall.

February 23, Concert Ball sponsored by Rassviet.
1930

III B 2
II B 1 c (3)
II D 10
III H
I E

RUSSIAN



Rassviet, Dec. 3, 1929.

THE MASKED FRIENDS

(Article by Rasskatov)

Not long ago, I listened to the complaints of two bolsheviki, in regard to an incident in which the Friends of Soviet Russia, were accused of swindling the Russian people in America, in connection with the event celebrating the arrival of the Russian flyers. How these Masked Friends had obtained hundreds of thousands of dollars from the hard working laborers of the Russian people. these simple bolsheviki, sincerely believing in the noble purpose of their chiefs, had also donated twenty dollars each for the flyers.

The reader remembers, how the Novy Mir (The New World), during the 2 months, prior to the arrival of the flyers, had made blatant appeals to the Russian people for donations.

The bolsheviki chiefs occupied themselves repeatedly with extorting money from their bolshevik groups. Thousands of dollars were obtained from these groups

Rassviet, Dec. 3, 1929.

in this manner.

Even, "the comrades" from Division Street "threw-away" about two thousand dollars, which also disappeared into the pockets of the swindlers - The Masked Friends.

Russians of Chicago who attended the assembly at the Armory, organized in honor of the flyers, remembered how those organizers occupied themselves for the period of four hours, collecting 'donations' from the fifteen thousand odd people in the auditorium.

Fifty cents was charged for admission; photographs and souvenir buttons were sold and collection boxes passed around. Trusting people who were brought to the stage, offered large sums of money, donated in cash and checks. Everyone gave and bought. No one refused; yet the records submitted by The Masked Friends showed a net profit of only \$2,800.

Is this not a gross fraud and is it not insolent raillery on the Russian people?



Rassviet, Dec. 3, 1929.

Many of us observed that much of the contributions were collected by means of a subscription list. This way no one refused. It was done in every city of the United States and Canada. Approximately a million dollars was collected, and the two bolsheviki informed me that only fifteen tractors were bought with this money, costing \$7,000.

This information was turned over to me under rigid secrecy and I was begged not to reveal the names, or they would be submitted to cruel punishment by the chekists. The "Big-shots" of the party are severe. Members were ordered not to discuss this matter of the Masked Friends' abjectness. So, this is the type of fighters for justice they were! At this behaviour of the bolshevik chiefs, I was not at all surprised, because their conscience is blackened by similar acts of despicable behavior. However I was astonished and deeply hurt to know that the Russian people have not as yet learned to reason, and still remain in a state of ignorance; that past experiences have not benefited them any, and that they are still an easy prey for such swindlers. Let us remember how the Russian emigrants returning to Russia in the years of 1919-1920, were deprived of their hard earned money by the commissars upon their arrival, when

Rassviet, Dec. 3, 1929.

at that time money in Russia was in full circulation. How many emigrants suffered at the hands of the commissars! Let us remember the medical aid, let us remember the collections for the relief of the famine in 1921 in Russia. Have not these insolent frauds of masquerading friends taught us anything? Are we not capable of reasoning?

III B 2

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

II B 2 f

II B 2 g

IV

RUSSIAN

Russkoye Obozrenie, Oct. 12, 1929.

THE ZNANIE SOCIETY.

With the coming winter season the Znanie (Knowledge) Society is preparing to fulfill the program of cultural enlightenment was prepared in advance. The season was opened by an intimate social gathering held on September 29th of this year on its premises. This friendly evening gathering was a great financial success.

In addition to members of "Znanie," there were many other guests among whom were several prominent social workers. The event proved to be gay and enjoyable with the informality of a small family gathering, united by the same interest, aims, and thoughts.

During the intermission the guests held a business discussion. They talked of holding a series of lectures on popular science, on organizing classes, a string orchestra, etc. Znanie already has organized a choir of good voices under the direction of the well known conductor, V. V. Shumkov. Rehearsals are held every Thursday. The next entertainment by Znanie will be given on the 27th of October at Walsh's Hall. On that day Znanie has decided to present to the colony a special feature.

Russkoye Obozrenie, Oct. 12, 1929.

A group of artists who have successfully appeared on the stage of Moscow, Kiev, Kharkov, and other cities of Russia have been invited. A comic opera, "The Groom and the Parrot," will be produced in addition to the excellent program of instrumental music singing, dances, poetry, and humorous short stories. Znanie earnestly asks the public to come not later than 5 o'clock in the evening, because the performance will begin punctually at 5 o'clock, and begs all to remain quiet during the performance in order to hear it well and cause no disturbance to others.

The names of the artists will appear in the newspapers and on the posters, which will be distributed in advance.

In the near future Znanie will present popular science lectures; already the best lecturers have been invited. Registration for evening courses for adults has begun. The subjects to be taught will be selected by pupils; that is, if there are enough pupils wishing to study a certain subject, it will be included in the curriculum.

A life insurance policy can also be obtained on very easy terms through the

Russkoye Obozrenie, Oct. 12, 1929.

Znanie Society which is a branch office of the Roova (Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society in America) which is one of the largest Russian-American insurance organizations, having 54 branches all over the United States and Canada, with a capital of \$110,000 (insurance fund). Remember that it is not a private organization aiming for profit, but a Russian benevolent institution for mutual aid. That is the reason why a very good policy can be obtained from it by the hard working Russian people.

Znanie invites all the Russian people to join its organization in order to work together in the field of social welfare.

J. E. Erin.

Rassviet (The Dawn), August 6, 1929.

APR 30 1929

WHAT CAN EXCURSIONS GIVE US?

On July 21, 1929, the Society "Knowledge" arranged an excursion to a model farm. The excursionists spent at the farm five hours. During that time a special guide given by the farm showed them the machines, the whole household, and the agricultural implements. The work of the machines was demonstrated to the excursionists.

They were also shown the kitchen, the dining room, the laundry and some other rooms where some girls demonstrated to them some machinery and gave them detailed explanations and also willingly answered all their questions.

The excursionists were also shown model poultry coops and pens and buildings for cattle.

Rassviet, August 6, 1929.

APR (11) PREJ 1929

All these buildings are erected according to the newest patterns, and improved methods are used for raising and feeding of the cattle and poultry. The work of the electrical motors was also demonstrated: how they unload the hay from the wagon racks into the lofts, and how the stalks of corn are cut into small pieces and then pressed, giving a very good feed for the cattle. On this farm one can see the best patterns of agricultural machines and implements given to us by the technique of the 20th century. The next excursion will be to the Natural Science Museum, and will be managed by Mrs. N. A. Birsky. Thus the Russians of Chicago will have a good opportunity to become well acquainted with this museum. The excursion committee has resolved to ask Mrs. N. A. Birsky to give a lecture on the subject, on August 22, 1929, at 1902 W. Division Street.

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 26, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PRC 30276

EXCURSIONS OF THE SOCIETY ZNANIE (KNOWLEDGE)

The society 'Knowledge' planned for the summer season to arrange a series of scientific excursions to all the noteworthy places in Chicago and suburbs. For this purpose a special committee was elected which is to work out a program for these excursions, invite experienced persons to manage them, and should also communicate beforehand with all the institutions which are to be visited.

The excursions will be arranged on holidays, so that all interested persons can participate in them. The committee will try to organize these excursions so that they would be useful in two respects.

First, these excursions will be pleasure trips. Second, the excursionists will become acquainted with the noteworthy places of Chicago and suburbs under the guidance of experienced persons.

The committee has already prepared the program of the excursions and

Rassviet, June 26, 1929.

APR 24 1930 75775

has also invited some experienced guides. Outsiders are to be admitted to all these excursions. All those interested in these excursions are welcome to get more information at the headquarters of the society "Knowledge," 1920 W. Division Street, daily from 7:30 P. M. to 9:30 P. M.

Byelorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune), Oct. 20, 1928.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 302

PERTAINING TO THE HISTORY OF THE WHITE RUSSIAN MOVEMENT

In the previous issue of the Byelorusskaya Tribuna, in the article "How Did this Begin?" T. Korablinov recalls how in 1921 an idea developed of organizing the White Russians in the United States. The office of the Byelorusskaya Tribuna is in possession of the constitution of White Russians and Little Russians' Alliance in Grand Rapids, Mich. (Ustav Tovarithchestva Byelorussov i Malorussov v Grand Rapids, Mich.), published in the Russian language and in the form of a pamphlet, in the printing shop of the New York newspaper Sviet, in 1914. The constitution, however, was adopted by the organization on the 20th of April, 1913. At that time the committee of the organization consisted of P. Adamski, A. Lenski, and O. Kotovski. Thus the White Russian movement in the United States has been in existence for over fifteen years.

III B 2
II B 2 a

RUSSIAN

Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune),
Oct. 20, 1928.

WHITE RUSSIAN NATIONAL UNION

(Advertisement)

White Russian immigrants from the regions of Grodno, Vilna, Minsk, Vitebsk, Mohilev, and Smolensk! Join the White Russian National Union in America! The aims of the Union are:

1. To disseminate among White Russians of the New World the ideal of a White Russian people regenerated racially and politically.
2. To defend and represent abroad the interests of the White Russian people (in conformity with the previous point).
3. To work on a cultural-educational basis by organizing schools and arranging lectures, exhibits, libraries, etc.
4. To help the homeland in all branches of political, social, and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2
II B 2 a

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune),
Oct. 20, 1928.

economic activities.

The White Russian National Union (B. N. U.) has a library, an educational committee, and a printing bureau. Applications to join the White Russian National Union should be sent to the following address: White Russian National Association, Post Office Box 1241, Chicago, Illinois.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

RUSSIAN

Miscellaneous Material Belonging to Dr. Percy, 2559 W. Division Street.

June 12, 1928. WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30274

Chicago Union of Russian Officers
1621 W. Division Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

The Chicago Union of Russian Officers has the honor to invite you and your friends to attend a solemn session in memory of the Commander in Chief of the Russian Army, Lieutenant-General Baron Piotr Nikolayevich Wrangel, which will take place on Saturday, June 16, at the quarters of the library of the YMCA, 1621 W. Division street.

P R O G R A M:

PART I.

1. The calling to order of the session and the reading of the report (the biography of General Wrangel) - General A. M. Yusefovich.

Miscellaneous material belonging

QPL 411, 789, 1070

2. The Crimean period of the struggle of the Whites -- Dr. I. G. Tertsov-Kaluzhin.

3. Gallipoli --- Captain R. I. Khomko.

PART II.

4. Commemorative speech about Dr. B. S. Telesnitska (sic), by Dr. A. G. Gabrilants.

5. Commemorative speech about the lieutenant of the Navy N. L. Barsov, by V. I. Antsyferov.

6. Report of the representative of the Chicago Committee of Relief for Invalids residing abroad, by Col. V. V. Iushkin.

PART III.

7-9. Russian songs ----- Mme S. I. Shukhvostov.

III B 2

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Miscellaneous Material Belonging WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

10-12. Balalaika quartet ---- Messrs. A. Vaninskikh (sic), D.
Gribanovsky, E. Tupikov and I. Antsyferov.

Beginning at 8 P. M. sharp. Admission free of charge.

President of the Union,

Major-General A. I. Yusefovich.

III B 2
III B 1

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 10, 1927.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ 30275

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

A Russian colonist who is dreaming about his return to the native country, in talking to one of the local Bolsheviki, reproached the Soviet government for closing the borders of Soviet Russia and forcing him to roam aimlessly in foreign countries. In replying to him, the Bolsheviki remarked that the Soviet government would welcome the return of the Russians, but cannot help them because there is no representative of that government in the United States. If the colonists desire to return to Russia, they must try to get such a representative. Such reasoning is not right, says the editor.

The political break between Russia and America has nothing to do with the return of Russians to their native country. In the years of 1920 and 1921 there also were no representatives in America, still many colonists, both single persons and whole groups, went to Russia without hindrance. Thus, the assertions of the local Bolsheviks do not stand criticism. The Russian people cannot return to Russia, to their relatives

III B 2
III B 1

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

NFA (111) PROJ 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 10, 1927.

and friends, only through the fault of the Soviet government, because it closed the borders.

The Soviet government must open them again for the Russian workers, irrespective of the fact that they have or have not their representative in this or some other country.

III B 2
I F 2

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), January 18, 1927.

WFO (11-17-27) 10276

AGAINST THE FOREIGNERS' REGISTRATION

We live in a time and in a country, the author says, where we don't need to worry about passports. This is a great advantage of the United States as compared with the other countries. While in the other countries a person can't make a move without a passport, here in America we, till now, don't need any. That was the will of the fighters for the independence of the United States. That will was observed for a long time. Since the United States became a dominating country the covenants of the ancestors of independence began to vanish and were screened by all kinds of additions to the constitution. Some of the legislators introduced a bill on foreign registration. Fortunately the majority of the legislators were against that bill. But the influence of those antagonistic to foreigners in Congress got stronger and stronger. Because of that, there was organized a committee for the protection of aliens, and a branch of it was also established in

III B 2
I F 2

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, January 18, 1927.

WPP (111) 100 107A

Chicago. Soon the committee called a conference where more than 100 representatives of different trade unions and cultural organizations were present. At that conference it was decided to begin an energetic campaign against the bill of registration for foreigners. The American Federation of Labor participated in that campaign. Among the persons who took part in that campaign was the famous lawyer Clarence Darrow.

III B 2
II B 2 g

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 5, 1926.

LECTURES

The Chicago Branch of the union Unity of Russia (Yedinstvo Rusi), 3019 W. Belmont avenue, arranges every Saturday lectures on history, literature, music and technics.

On Saturday, February 6, at 8 P. M., A. P. Braghin is going to give a lecture. The theme will be: "Who created Russia?"

Admission free of charge.

M. Papooga, Secretary.

Free Russia (Svobodnaya Rossiya) Nov. 26, 1923.

"TOO MANY ORGANIZATIONS." (EDITORIAL)

In the section of our paper called "The Free Tribune" we publish a letter from Mr. Pavlov in which he complains about the excessively large number of Russian organizations which have cropped up in Chicago. He finds that many of these organizations are entirely unnecessary, "useless," and proposed that the readers of his article would express their opinion about this matter.

Mr. Pavlov is not the only one who raises this question. He is not alone to voice his discontent with the fact that "entirely too many organizations" have been formed in our midst. Our editorial staff gets many letters from our readers containing the same complaints.

Like Mr. Pavlov the writers of these letters commit the mistakes of thinking that this large number of organizations is harmful for the common cultural

Free Russia (Svobodnaya Rossiya) Nov. 26, 1923.

and educational work carried on in the colony, and that there exists many useless organizations.

The great number of organizations does not interfere at all with this common work.

Many persons wrongly believe that clubs which have the purpose of arranging evening entertainments, or opening classes of singing and music are useless. Such clubs are also necessary, and it is not right to call them "useless institutions."

The trouble is not that there are so many organizations; it lies in this, that many of our organizations do not want to cooperate with each other. The trouble is that there is no consciousness of unity among the various organizations; they do not want to come closer to each other.

Sometimes similar organizations, pursuing the same purpose, act quite

Free Russia (Svobodnaya Rossiya) Nov. 26, 1923.

V.P. 177 5 1923

independently of each other, without taking each other into consideration at all, relying only on one's own forces, while it would have been much more efficient and expedient to combine the forces of several organizations.

Very often also two organizations pursuing similar purposes are inimical to each other. Still more often it happens that there arises a very strange competition between two organizations: one of them tries to outdo the other in some kind of activity.

In all such cases the force represented by such similar organizations is split; if they would work together they could achieve much better results; working separately they achieve very little.

We could illustrate our statement by many examples. For example, why should not several organizations--especially if they are of a similar character--join hands in collecting money for those suffering from famine or for other

Free Russia (Svobodnaya Rossiya) Nov. 26, 1923.

similar purposes? Why should not such societies arrange lectures or entertainment together? What could prevent them from uniting in order to organize by their concerted efforts a large library which could be used by the whole Russian colony? Why should they not combine in order to found some kind of common refuge--a place where members of all the Russian organizations could meet and where these organizations could arrange by their concerted efforts various entertainments?

It is not the great number of organizations that does harm to the common work of Russian people; nor is it harmful that side by side with other organizations we have also organizations which are wrongly considered to be useless. What harms us is the fact that there is no feeling of unity among the various organizations, it is their enmity towards each other, the scattering of their efforts.

We should welcome the arising of new organizations. But at the same time we should appeal to the colony for greater unification and cooperation. Only under such conditions will our work for the common cause be done successfully.

III B 2
I E

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

M.Vilchur, Russkie v Amerike, (Russians in America),
N.Y., 1918. P. 121.

TYPES OF RUSSIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN AMERICA.

"Already in 1905 there could be noticed three types of Russian organizations in America, between which there existed a distinct boundary. These were organizations of a clearly party character (social-democrats, anarchists, socialist-revolutionaries), church organizations, and, finally, non-party progressive organizations. This division of Russian organizations in America has been preserved up to now."

III B 2

III H

I E

RUSSIAN

Russkaya Pochta, Nov. 9, 1917.

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS OF RUSSIAN
IMMIGRANTS IN CHICAGO AND ITS SUBURBS

The Russian colonies of the United States will gather at a convention for the consideration of a whole series of questions which have arisen in connection with the latest events in Russia and the United States. To consider the unification of the Russian colony of Chicago and its suburbs, a conference was called in Chicago of the representatives of the Russian organization. This conference elected a provisional committee for the convocation of the proposed conference of representatives of all organizations of Russian immigrants. It was decided to invite one delegate from each organization which has twenty-five members or less and two delegates from each organization which has more than twenty-five members. The provisional committee has called this conference to meet on November 13 at 8 P.M. in the building of the Russian branch of the American Socialist Party, 1149 North Campbell Avenue. We beg all those organizations which have not yet elected delegates to the conference to elect them and

III B 2
III H
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Russkaya Pochta, Nov. 9, 1917.

send them to the next meeting. If in some organizations there are not to be any meetings before the date set, then, we beg their secretaries to be present at the conference.

The Provisional Committee.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

III B 2

II D 1

II D 10

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) FRD) 30275

Interview with Gen. Basil V. Cheslavski, Editor of Russkoye
Obozrenie (Russian Review), 2117 W. Grand Ave., Chicago

By Dimitri Stranden

Some Information about the Russian Ex-Officers' Union of Chicago.

When asked what he knew about the Russian Officers' Union of Chicago, its origin, activities, and present state, the general gave the following information: this union was organized in Chicago in 1925, on a non-political basis (having nothing to do either with Russian or American political parties), exclusively with the aim of mutual aid and the keeping up of the old Russian military traditions.

As the majority of the Russian ex-officers had settled in New York, and those who had come from the Far East, in California, only a few Russian officers had come to Chicago. So the union had comparatively

III B 2

II D 1

II D 10

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Interview with Gen. Cheslavski,

APR 21 1950 40275

few members - never more than twenty-two. In spite of that some good work has been done by the officers' union while it was in existence. Over \$3,000 were sent to Europe to give relief to Russian invalids and about \$1,500 for the relief of the children and orphans of Russian emigrants in Europe, chiefly in Poland, Yugoslavia, and France.

The union had no regular headquarters. General Cheslavsky was its president for eight years. At present the Russian Officers' Union has been captured by the Chicago group of Mladorossy (Young Russians), a monarchistic organization with Fascist tendencies. Since this happened, the Union has been more or less dormant. Its temporary president is Captain Roman Homko. No elections of a regular president have yet taken place.

Miscellaneous Material Owned by: Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

The White Russian National Committee of the State of Illinois, (Belaruski Natsiyanalny Kamitet)

PURPOSES OF W.-R. N. C.

1. With the development of the White-Russian people in the New World goes the national and economic rebirth of the White-Russian Nation.
2. The protection of the interests of the White-Russian Nation according to the first paragraph.
3. The cultural-educational work, establishment of schools, lectures, exhibitions, libraries, etc.
4. Help for the fatherland in all branches of political, commercial and social life.

.The Committee of W-R. N. C.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic
Societies and Influences

3. Commemoration of Holidays

a. National

III B 3 a

II B 1 e

III H

IV

RUSSIAN

Miscellaneous Material in possession of Dr. H. R.
Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL) PRO. 3027

ON BEHALF OF THE PUSHKIN COMMITTEE OF CHICAGO

J. F. Erin, president
J. J. Voronko, vice-president
N. S. Grib, secretary

Chicago, Ill.
October 20, 1936.

The Russian Club "Casis".

Respected Citizens:

On February 11, 1937, one hundred years will elapse since the lamented death of our poet-genius, Aleksandr Sergeyevich Pushkin. All Russians, scattered over the entire globe, who love their language and culture, are preparing to celebrate the centenary of the death of our genius, the creator of artistic language, and the unsurpassed poet. In large cities and small towns, all over the world, Russians are uniting in one family to celebrate in a deserving fashion, this significant day.

It would be quite desirable if all Russians in Chicago as in other centers would

Miscellaneous Material of Dr. H. R. Krasnow

WPA FILE # 100-10270

forsake their animosity, and in the name of Aleksandr Sergyeevich Pushkin, would unite in one brotherly family, and through united effort of organizations, parishes, brotherhoods, all cultural forces such as professors, artists, painters, literary people, representatives of the Russian press, all intellectuals, and all laymen would unite and celebrate this significant and historic day.

The Pushkin Committee of Chicago, desiring the full cooperation of the entire Russian colony of Chicago and suburbs in this matter, is calling a conference of all Russian organizations of the Chicago district on October 22, 1936, at 8 P. M., at the Russian-American Club, 1902 W. Division Street.

At this conference the program of the celebration of the centenary of Pushkin's death and other questions in connection with this, will be discussed. The Pushkin Committee of Chicago is requesting you to elect your delegates to this conference.

With kind greetings,
J. Erin, president
N. S. Grib, secretary

Miscellaneous Material of Dr. M. S. Krasnow. VPA (ILL) PROJ. 30

In view of the fact that the Pushkin anniversary is on a week day, the celebration of this anniversary is scheduled for the nearest Sunday, February 14, 1937.

In case your club has not elected delegates, it may be represented by the president and secretary of the club.

III B 3 a
II B 1 e

RUSSIAN

Rassvyet, September 23, 1936.

WPA 111-1702-1000

APPEAL OF THE "PUSHKIN" COMMITTEE TO ALL THE RUSSIAN ORGANIZATIONS OF CHICAGO

This appeal, issued by the Pushkin Committee of the City of Chicago, reminds the Russian residents of Chicago of the celebration of the centenary of the death of the Russian poet, A. S. Pushkin (died on February 11, 1837) in February, 1937.

The authors of the appeal emphasize the necessity for all political and other groups of Russian Chicagoans to forget their party-religions and other differences and to collaborate harmoniously in order to organize a celebration that would be worthy of the greatest Russian poet.

All Russian organizations are invited to attend a meeting for the working out of a program for the celebration.

III B 3 a
II B 1 e

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), September 23, 1936.

WFA 100-100000

APPEAL OF THE 'PUSHKIN COMMITTEE' TO ALL THE RUSSIAN
ORGANIZATIONS OF CHICAGO

This appeal, issued by the Pushkin Committee of the city of Chicago, reminds the Russian residents of Chicago of the celebration of the centennary of the death of the Russian poet, A. S. Pushkin (who died on February 11, 1837), in February, 1937.

The authors of the appeal emphasize the necessity for all political and other groups of Russian Chicagoans to forget their party, religious, and other differences and to collaborate harmoniously in order to organize a celebration that would be worthy of the greatest Russian poet.

All Russian organizations are invited to attend a meeting for the working out of a program for the celebration.

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 13, 1936.

BOLSHEVIKS REMIND THEMSELVES OF PUSHKIN

It is rumored that the Russian Bolsheviks in Chicago have suddenly reminded themselves of Pushkin and are already busy preparing to honor the memory of this great Russian poet. This, of course, may be true, for even the Soviet government has decided to honor the memory of the greatest Russian man of letters of all times. Formerly the Soviet rulers were violently insane and did not recognize greatness in anybody but Karl Marx, but now they have become saner, and the Russian-American communists are following their superiors' sensible example, except, as always, some few individuals.

If they wish to honor the memory of the great Russian genius, I should like to ask them why they are not willing to celebrate together with the rest of the Russian colony in Chicago. There is all the more reason for their

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 13, 1936.

doing so because they have not [among them] anybody capable of presenting Pushkin properly to the workers of the Russian colony through his works. In this case they should really think of forming that "united front" of which they dream on other occasions less appropriate and less opportune.

In Chicago we already see functioning the so-called Pushkin Memorial Committee, which represents all the cultured people of the Russian colony. The activity of this committee should be supported by all the Russian people, since the committee is nonpartisan in every way and will gladly accept help from any group of Russians, irrespective of their political convictions.

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 5, 1936.

PUSHKIN EVENING

The Pushkin evening given last Saturday attracted comparatively few guests. For some reason or other our Chicagoans accord poor attendance to Saturday evening functions. There is no doubt, however, as to the moral success of the memorial party.

Mr. and Mrs. Rykov acted excellently their roles in the "Proposal" by A. Chekhov. The appearances of the choir and orchestra of the Y.M.C.A college were warmly appreciated. P. Gribova was rewarded with thunderous applause for her brilliant execution of several Russian folk and classical dances. She was called upon several times to repeat the Spanish dance which she so well performs. The baritone voice of A. Grishaev was in good condition, and the audience enjoyed the violin solo by the youthful S. Dubinka.

In the recitation of Pushkin's works G. Nedzel was unusually good; he read one of the poet's most amusing pieces, accompanied on the piano by his brother

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 5, 1936.

The guests were thrilled by the acrobatic dances of pupils of Mr. Andreev's studio. Miss Helen Kalatskaya was elected queen of the evening. Words of greeting were spoken by Dr. Nedzelnitsky, Mrs. M. Moravskaya, and I. Voronko.

III B 3 a

III B 2

IV

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 28, 1936.

PUSHKIN COMMITTEE CALLS JOINT MEETING

For the information of all Russians in Chicago the announcement is hereby made that in all countries where Russians reside, and where their organizations exist, committees have been appointed to take charge of all arrangements for honoring the memory of A. S. Pushkin, the great Russian poet, on the occasion of the one-hundredth anniversary of his death. In Chicago also such a committee has been organized. At the head of it are Professor P. Nedzelnitsky, chairman, the Right Reverend Bishop Leonty of the Diocese of Chicago and Minneapolis, honorary chairman, and Mr. E. Moravsky, editor of Rassviet, secretary. The committee will hold a joint meeting of delegates of all Russian organizations taking part in the commemoration on Wednesday, April 29, at the Russian-American Club, 1902 West Division Street, at 2 P.M.

WPA (ILL.)

The committee appeals to all Russian parishes, brotherhoods, and other civic organizations to send their representatives to this meeting with proper

III B 3 a

III B 2

IV

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 28, 1936.

credentials. The purpose of the meeting is to work out detailed plans for commemorating the event.

WPA (ILL) PKCJ.302.2

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr.25, 1936.

JOINT MEETING OF RUSSIAN
ORGANIZATIONS

All Russians in Chicago are being notified that in all countries where Russians reside, and where Russian organizations exist, committees have been organized for the purpose of commemorating the one-hundredth anniversary of the death of A. S. Pushkin, our great Russian poet. In the city of Chicago a committee for this purpose has already been in existence for some time. The chairman of the committee is Professor Nedzelnitsky, and the honorary chairman is the Right Reverend Bishop Leonty; the secretary is Mr. E. Miravsky, editor of Rassviet.

On Wednesday April 29, in the clubroom of the Russian-American Civic Organization, 1902 West Division Street, a joint meeting will be held of the representatives of the participating Russian organizations for the purpose of planning

III B 3 a

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 25, 1936.

the ceremony to commemorate the great genius of Russian literature. All organizations are requested to send their delegates.

WPA (HLL) PROJ 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 7, 1936.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIBERATION
OF THE PEASANTS

On Tuesday, March 3 (February 19 by the old-style calendar), seventy-five years had elapsed since **Emperor Alexander II.** signed the historically important manifesto by which he liberated the Russian peasants **from** serfdom. Abolition of serfdom put an end forever to the ignobility of slavery and opened up for Russian peasant the road toward the free life of a citizen. Such outstanding events seldom occur in human history, and for that reason a noble and grateful posterity cherishes for a long time the memory of them.

In America the day of the emancipation of the Negroes from slavery is practically a national holiday, and the liberator himself is regarded as a national hero. It would be unpardonable in us if we, on our part, failed to commemorate the day when our Russian brothers were set free by the **Emperor Alexander II.**, who later was called the Liberator.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 7, 1936.

Like the majority of people, most of us Russian immigrants in America are derived of peasant stock, and for that reason not only in Russia but here also March 3 should be our national holiday. In the last few years in Chicago the praiseworthy custom of commemorating great Russians has taken root. Following this custom, we shall duly and solemnly honor the day when the peasants were relieved of the yoke of serfdom by the great Emperor, who like his contemporary, Abraham Lincoln, liberator of the Negroes, met his death in martyrdom at ~~the~~ hands of an assassin.

Russviet (The Dawn), Aug. 24, 1935.

THE CHICAGO PUSHKIN COMMITTEE

The Russian colonies in several American cities are preparing to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the death of Alexander Pushkin, famous Russian poet. The Chicago Russians formed a Pushkin committee, which was officially organized at a meeting held July 26. An executive committee of five was elected, consisting of the following persons: Professor A. Nedzelnitsky, chairman; D. Strandel and I. Erin, vice-chairmen; A. Moravsky, secretary; A. Gribov, treasurer. Archbishop Leonty was elected honorary chairman.

It was decided at the meeting that membership in the Pushkin committee should be extended to any person wishing to join that body and help in preparing the Pushkin celebration in Chicago.

The executive committee, at its meeting held August 2 prepared a list of persons who will be invited to join the Pushkin committee. The entire work of the committee in preparing an appropriate celebration devoted to the memory of the

III B 3 a
IV

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 24, 1933.

Great Russian national bard was divided into the following sections: the administration section; the school section; the art section, including literature, music, singing, drama, and dancing; the financial section, and the information section. The executive committee also decided to issue a printed bulletin covering all activities of the Russian committee.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 28, 1935.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE RUSSIAN COLONY

The traditional American holiday--the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Independence of the United States-is approaching. This holiday is solemnly celebrated each year on July Fourth. On this day, which falls this year on Thursday, and on the days following till Sunday, our own Russian festival, our Russian holiday is timed.

This year the Russian colony all over the United States is preparing to celebrate its holiday with greater display of joy and talent than ever before.

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 8, 1935.

THE UNITED COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS TO CELEBRATE THE
DAY OF RUSSIAN CULTURE

(Announcement)

The United Committee on Arrangements for the celebration of the Day of Russian Culture has received several communications from Chicago, and from cities in other states, to the effect that large groups of Russians in various cities and towns are getting ready to attend the celebration of the Day of Russian culture--a historical and national holiday. The tickets are being sold very rapidly. In Chicago all local organizations participate in the preparations for the festival. All members of the United Committee are working energetically in order to make the celebration an outstanding success.

The concert part of the program will be made up of the best artistic and literary Russian talent to be found in Chicago. First, we must mention the choir which is under the able leadership of Madame Hgreneva-Slavianskayr;

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 8, 1935.

ballet dances by L. L. Novikov; and Singing by G. Nelidov, an opera artist.

All this indicates that the day of June 9 in Walsh's Hall will see a tremendous turnout of the Russian people. The Committee, on its part, is taking all necessary steps in order that the day may pass in an orderly fashion; but such measures are not always sufficient. For the preservation of order and necessary decorum, the crowd, itself, should conduct itself in a manner appropriate to the occasion. First of all, it should preserve quiet during the concert part of the program, refrain from smoking in the auditorium, leave the children at home, and remain quiet during the program.

The celebrants also, should be advised that on this occasion the concert will begin sharply at the time stated in the announcement. All those who come late will regret that they missed an opportunity to hear an excellent concert. The artists participating in the program have their time strictly assigned, and there will be no delays. The Committee, therefore, requests attendants to be in their seats on time.

100-10000-10000

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 8, 1935.

The hope is expressed that the attending public will follow the Committee's instructions closely, to the end that Chicagoans with their guests from other cities may celebrate the national holiday in the proper spirit and in a manner appropriate to the occasion.

The United Committee.

III B 3 a

III H

I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 1, 1935.

WHAT DO THEY FIGHT FOR?

(Editorial)

Today, workers in many countries [of the world] will celebrate their own workers' holiday. This holiday, however, will not be a solemn one because it will be marred by Communist speeches and demonstrations. Everybody knows the Communists defile anything they touch. They besmirched the name of freedom, revolution, the word "comrade," the workers' hymn, "The International," as well as the holiday of May Day. As a result, many workers have discarded "The International," the Red banner, and even May Day.

This is quite natural. Formerly, May Day was a day commemorating the workers' struggle for freedom and their fight to improve their economic lot. The Bolsheviks have made May Day into a day of struggle for the destruction of freedom and the greater enslavement of the workers.

III B 3 a

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

III H

I E

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 1, 1935.

It is true that they will speak of freedom and of fighting capitalism, but when they speak of freedom, they mean slavery. As far as capitalism is concerned, they are not fighting against capital, but for the possession of it; they are not fighting to destroy it, but to take it away from those who have it, and to put it into their own pockets. They will shout from the roof tops against exploitation and capitalist governments, but they will do it only for the purpose of placing themselves in the positions of the exploiters and rulers. The Communists will also denounce the barbarism of those capitalist governments which will not permit them to hold demonstrations, but they will not utter a word against the unheard-of barbarities perpetrated by the Communist government of Russia.

In Posledniye Novosti /Translator's note: a Russian daily newspaper published in Paris/, I. Solonevich, who just recently escaped from Russia, tells of how the Communists suppress insurrections. The revolts that took place at Chechen and Kuban in 1932 were brutally suppressed, with the aid of airplanes and gas bombs.

III B 3 a

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

III H

I E

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 1, 1935.

"I know of a revolt that took place near Moscow (in the region of Bogrodsk, in 1931) where such methods were used. Tanks were employed for the final liquidation since some of the peasants had managed to run away. The business of putting down uprisings has been perfected by the Communists to the last degree. They use the most up-to-date technical means; they employ the most modern espionage tactics (G. P. U.), the most up-to-date means of communication (telephone and radio), and the latest weapons of destruction (tanks, airplanes, and gases). Uprisings are suppressed in such a way as to discourage any repetition of expressions of discontent."

As a result of this procedure, no one is left unharmed in the places where uprisings occur. None of the people or cattle are left on the scene. Everything is annihilated by the artillery fire and poison gases. The whip was used as a weapon of punishment in the feudal period. Now yperit (a highly poisonous gas) has taken its place. The landlords used to punish peasants by flogging them, but the Bolsheviks destroy and exterminate whole villages by the use of shell and gas. This is the kind of freedom for which the Communists are fighting today.

WPA (11) PFCJ.36275

III B 3 a
II B 1 e
III H

RUSSIAN



Rassviet, 1931. 14, 1931.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF F. M. DOSTOYEVSKY'S DEATH

Feb. 10th was the fiftieth anniversary of the death of F. M. Dostoyevsky, one of the greatest, world renowned Russian writers. In Soviet Russia they probably did not bring this fact to the attention of the people, since the ruling party has not entered Dostoyevsky's name on the list of the celebrated proletarian writers; and the Russian cultural circles are forbidden to mention this day, because in Russia free speech and free praise does not exist.

But in the Russian colonies abroad, this day will not pass unnoticed. Lectures and soirees in memory of Dostoyevsky are given in many European and American cities; because every Russian knows that at the present time, neither in Russia nor in other countries, are to be found such writers as Dostoyevsky. He occupied a place equal to that of Tolstoy, not only in Russian literature, but in the literature of the world. The difference between Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky was only in that Tolstoy paid more attention to the purely literary and artistic aspect of his books, while Dostoyevsky was more concerned with the secret workings of the human soul.

Tolstoy is a great master of words, while Dostoyevsky is one of the greatest psychologists. Dostoyevsky does not belong either to the reactionaries or to the revolutionists, as these terms are usually understood. Yet he was inimical

Rassviet, Feb. 14, 1931.



to the Czar's autocracy and was sentenced to death, as one who belonged to Petrashevsky's socialist circle and found guilty of having read a letter written to Gogol by Byelinsky, at a meeting of this circle. (Note: A letter in which the celebrated Russian critic Byelinsky violently attacked Gogol's reactionary views. D.S.) Capital punishment was, however, commuted in the case of Dostoyevsky to penal servitude. He lived on an island among inveterate criminals; but even in such degraded beings, he discovered a human soul.

His book, "The House of the Dead", convinced us that among the so-called "criminals" are to be found some honest and noble persons who had become criminals only because they lived under a corrupt social order. Dostoyevsky did not side with the ruling classes; nor did he sympathize with the "idle torturers of the serfs"; but he did side with the insulted and humiliated.

All his best books, such as "Crime and Punishment", "The Brothers Karamazov", "The Humiliated and Insulted", and others, were dedicated to the suffering of these people. In his writings, he severely lashed the rich landowners who despised and mal-treated the serfs enslaved by them. He likewise denounced all other tyrants and oppressors of the Russian people.

At the same time, he was unmercifully attacked by revolutionists who wished to overthrow one evil in order to put in its place another, substituting a new

Rassviot, Feb. 14, 1921.

social order based on violence, for the old one.

Such revolutionists were vividly described by Dostoyevsky in his "The Possessed". This novel proved to be prophetic. In this novel, Dostoyevsky foresaw the appearance of bolshevism, and his characters very closely resemble contemporary Russian Bolsheviks who desired to enforce "liberty" on the Russian people by decree, imitating Dostoyevsky's "Grand Inquisitor" and "Shigalev".

Dostoyevsky was one of the greatest lovers of freedom, not only in spiritual, but in social life also. For this reason, he said, "Voluntary evil is better than compulsory good. Voluntary restriction of freedom is better than compulsory freedom, and voluntary hell is better than compulsory paradise."

Holding such views, he did not respect the revolutionists who wished to "liberate" mankind by violent methods, driving the people into the "socialist paradise" with clubs and whips, as is done now by the Bolsheviks.

Dostoyevsky was the greatest scrutinizer of human souls. His books are studied by writers, psychologists, and jurists, who wish to learn more about the soul of man. Therefore, it is no wonder that everywhere on any "best book" list occur the titles of Dostoyevsky's books.

Rassviet, Feb. 14, 1931.

Dostoyevsky was one of the greatest Russian writers, and an unsurpassed judge of Russian souls and Russian types, and herein lie his power and lofty grandeur.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

3. Commemoration of Holidays

b. Religious

III B 3 b

II B 1 a

II B 2 f

III C

RUSSIAN



Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 19, 1935.

TO ALL GUESTS PRESENT AT THE ST. GEORGE'S
PARISH ENTERTAINMENT

This year, the traditional Christmas tree festivity, arranged by St. George's Parish, was unusually successful. In spite of the economic crisis, and the consequent unemployment and need existing among the Russians in Chicago, two thousand people attended this gala celebration. The hall was packed. The musical part of the program, arranged carefully, with an eye to the selection of the best talent, went off with unprecedented success, and the guests were delighted with it. The committee on arrangements wishes to express its gratitude to the pupils of the Kriilov and Bunin schools, as well as to their parents, for their participation in the concert. Particular thanks are due Mr. Schumkov, the director of the schools, who expended a great deal of effort in order to make the stage appearance of these pupils, an outstanding event.

III B 3 b

II B 1 a

II D 1

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 12, 1935.

6/2/38 (1938) 1700 WdM

CHRISTMAS TREE

Tomorrow, at the Amalgamated Auditorium, 335 South Ashland Boulevard, the traditional Christmas tree festivities, arranged by the Independent Mutual Aid Society, will take place. Each Year, without fail, these festivities are staged, and each year, successfully.

This year, the ceremony promises to be particularly successful and well attended. The day set for the occasion is most appropriate. This week, we celebrated the Russian Christmas, and we all are still under the influence of the holiday spirit. Our thoughts and memories are still with our motherland; we remember the time when we used to enjoy our holidays at home, not in a strange country. For this reason, and quite naturally, we will all want to join the participants on this occasion. The program promises to be very entertaining.

The parents, as well as the other Russians in Chicago who still love their native land, will have an opportunity to see their youngsters on the stage.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 b

-2-

RUSSIAN

II B 1 a

II D 1

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 12, 1935.

9/29/35 [unclear]

With joy, they will hear the children's chorus singing the folk songs of their distant homeland. They will see and hear a well-organized, well-directed chorus led by a talented conductor, who loves his art.

Christmas is a children's holiday. The perennially green fir tree is the emblem of everlasting youth, never-ending life. Names and people change, but life goes on. Some people go, others come to take their places.

Every year, members of the Independent Society, from Chicago and neighboring towns, gather for this occasion. They bring their children from Argo, Pullman, Melrose Park, from north and south. They gather together to celebrate Christmas.

III B 3 b
II B 1 a

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), January 7, 1927.

6275 FROM 11 D 22M

CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY

The children's holiday which was celebrated in the Union parish by the Stock Yards was a great success and attracted a great many Russian and Ukrainian residents of that district. The holiday was directed by the Reverend M. Kozinak, who made a speech to the children, stressing the necessity of respect for the older people and parents. Then a choir, consisting of sixty children, directed by Mr. George Tatarov, sung several songs. In conclusion a play, "Saint Nicholas," was performed, and souvenirs to the children were given.

WPA (U.S. PROJ. 30275)

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol.II. Owned by Dr.H.R.Krasnow, 4601 N.Broadway, Chicago.

Christmas Entertainment given by Russian Club "Native Hearth"(Rodnoi Ochag).

On December 25, 1924 this society gave a masquerade dance.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-2011 BY 60322

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol.II., Owned by Dr.H.R.Krasnow, 4601 N.Broadway, Chicago.

Christmas Party of Russian Club "Znaniye" (Knowledge).

A Christmas party with dances, songs, orchestra
and a chorus was held by this society on December
25, 1916.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

4. Conventions and Conferences

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 30, 1935.

THE NINTH CONVENTION OF THE RUSSIAN CONSOLIDATED
MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

The ninth annual convention of the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society opens tomorrow. The convention must solve some mighty weighty problems, and must find answers to some important questions which directly influence the life and well-being of the organization.

The life and affairs of any large Russian organization in America are being watched with great interest by hundreds of thousands of Russian people in this country. The quarrels and enmities so frequent between Russian organizations not only confuse the members of the organizations, but also demoralize the entire Russian public, especially the unorganized part of it; the unorganized part, by the way, is far greater than the organized part of the Russian group. The unorganized Russians are little acquainted with the Russian organizations and with their internal affairs, therefore are easily swayed by **any unfriendly**, malicious propaganda, and they are confused by the internal squabbles ceaselessly going on within almost every Russian organization in this country.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 30, 1935.

The opening convention of the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society should devote much time and thought to the devising of means and methods to enhance public confidence in Russian organizations on the one hand, and to bring more dignity and order within Russian organizations on the other. If the organization as a whole, with every one of its many branches, first adopts and puts into practice the harmony, friendliness and the brotherhood which should flourish in the life of the entire Russian group in this country, then its future will be assured and its growth will be fast and steady. It is necessary, however, for the leaders of the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society, as well as for the leaders of all its branches, always to keep in mind the interests and benefits of their organization first and foremost, and to the absolute exclusion of all personal gain or other considerations.

The Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society, as well as other Russian organizations in this country, still **has** great opportunities for much useful work among those Russian immigrants who are not yet members of Russian organizations. There are many cities, and even states, having Russian population where there is not a single

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 30, 1935.

Russian organization or society, or even a branch of any Russian organization. The convention should also give thorough consideration to the problem of our youth. The proper organization of our young people within the framework of Russian-American life and activities is of paramount importance to the future of our organizations. If our sons and daughters are not interested in the work of their fathers, the convention should make an effort to find ways to remedy the situation. The acquiring of a farm property for the use of the organization is another important problem the convention must solve. If the convention decides to buy a farm, this decision should receive spontaneous support and financial backing from every member of the organization.

The delegates to the convention should not hurry their deliberations, or hastily arrive at decisions. During the sessions, the delegates should always keep in mind the welfare and continued growth of their society.

In conclusion, we express our sincere wishes of success to the ninth annual convention of the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society in solving its many problems and in laying a new foundation for the greater growth and development of the organization.

WPA (ILL) (PROJ. 302/5)

III B 4
II D 1

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 1, 1935.

THE CONVENTION OF THE R. I. M. A. S.

By

I. Raskatov

When we recall the conventions of the R. I. M. A. S. (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) held during the past twenty years, and particularly the first one, it is difficult to believe that from a small, insignificant group of men the Society could grow into a large and strong organization. Who would have thought twenty years ago that the Society was destined to develop into a strong force, and that its social center would become the center of social life for the entire Russian colony in Chicago and vicinity. Such a thought, perhaps, did not enter into the minds even of the founders of the Society themselves.

While attending the sessions of the convention held on May 11 and 12, my thoughts went back to the distant past and to those first pioneers who laid the cornerstone of our Society. Of those men only a few remain alive at this

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 1, 1935.

time. Many of them have already gone to their eternal resting place. The Society has filled their places with new and younger members, and continues to grow and prosper for the glory of the Russian name. It grows strong not in material ways alone, and the twenty-fourth annual convention did not at all resemble a casual meeting of a group of men as was the case twenty-four years ago. The convention was a well-organized, spiritually united assembly of many delegates to whose lot was entrusted the task of solving numerous problems arising out of the healthy growth of the organization. The delegates were confronted with numerous new tasks, new prospects of which the men of the first convention even did not dream. In those days the Russian people in Chicago had different desires, other aspirations, and an entirely different outlook on the future. The Russian colony in America at large entertained different hopes and had other plans as to how to build its future.

The delegates to the twenty-fourth convention were confronted with problems presented by life itself and one could observe one serious stumbling block: Not many delegates possessed the gift of public speaking, and only a few

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 1, 1935.

could clearly express their opinions on the subjects under discussion. Consequently, the same delegates spoke on every subject presented for consideration to the convention. It would be desirable, therefore, if the branches would take particular care to select as delegates to the convention, only such members as are able to handle the problems in the most intelligent way, and to present their own problems on the floor of the convention. It would be still better if the most active members of the Society would train themselves to speak in public. Such training would benefit both the members themselves and the Society. The convention really decides the future development of activity and consequent growth of the Society, and the more clearly the delegates are able to present their problems at the conventions, the more efficient will be their work.

And the most important thing I want to say to the members of R. I. M. A. S. is this: they should be watchful and guard against the subversive activity of Bolsheviks in their midst--not to let Deviatkin and Shkliar, these Bolshevik

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 1, 1935.

leaders, engender any demoralizing tendencies in the ranks of the Society, for any Bolshevik influence would be fatal to the future existence of the organization.

The members of the Society should always bear in mind that these two enemies of the Russian people are always wide awake, and ready to carry the poison of their propaganda anywhere and everywhere to every place where there are Russian groups. And, unfortunately, they frequently succeed. Why? Simply because we are still too naive and credulous, and that too often we do not want, or are not able, to think for ourselves, and this is the cause of our tragedy. Nevertheless, the past convention of R. I. M. A. S. showed that gradually we begin to understand and recognize our enemies.

The delegates to the twenty-fourth convention were really preoccupied with one thought and one desire--the thought of brotherly co-operation and mutual assistance. The recuperation from Bolshevism that is taking place now will bring about a great relief to the Russian colony in general, and to the

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 1, 1935.

R. I. M. A. S. in particular. No matter who we are and to what particular "ism" we are attached, first of all we should remain Russians.

This is demanded of us by the moral code, our native tongue, and our culture. And still more it is demanded by our spiritual being, by our Russian soul which nothing can supplant.

We Russian people, have never had any serious quarrel among ourselves, and only outsiders can bring troublesome discord in our midst. Had not Mr. Deviatkin with his followers sown enmity among us, the Russian colony in America would have lived as one happy family. For this very reason one would desire that every member of the Russian colony should give serious thought to the present situation and break off every tie that binds him or her to these "comrades". We should with one unanimous voice declare that we have no need for their particular kind of guardianship. We can settle all our disagreements among ourselves in a peaceful way without intermediaries from outside. We know

III B 4
II D 1

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 1, 1935.

what we want, and we know the road which we shall follow to attain our objectives.

The twenty-fourth annual convention has already shown us that we possess the spirit of reconciliation and the sense of fair play. We have the innate desire to be and act together. This realization gives us hope that when the time arrives for our twenty-fifth annual gathering we shall understand one another still better, we shall unite more closely, and shall give the final rebuff to the enemies of all that is Russian.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 14, 1935.

INDEPENDENTS THROW NIKOLAIUK OUT

Dr. Chadovich was chairman of the convention of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, RNzOV, which opened last Saturday and ended Sunday evening. Mr. Sabinsky and Mr. Gapanovich were elected to the presidium. The convention was very successful and accomplished what it had set out to do. Mr. A. Pasiuk was elected president in place of Mr. Volos, the incumbent, who had resigned from the position after declining to accept renomination. Mr. N. Kozak was elected permanent secretary, and Messrs. Dziayko, Volodkin, Suatikova, Bernov, Erin, Volos, Vdovich, Zhogalsky, Parada, Yushko, Sabinsky, and Piatnitztza were chosen to be directors.

There was one unpleasant incident, particularly for the Bolsheviks. The convention of RNOV [Translator's note: Russian People's Mutual Aid Society], which had just closed its sessions in New York, had sent its delegate to the

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 14, 1935.

convention in the person of Mr. Nikolaiuk, a member of the Central Committee. Mr. Nikolaiuk was to greet RNzOV's delegates and to tie a knot of "closer friendship" with the members of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, and to establish over them the dictatorship of Deviatkin and his clique.

Mr. Nikolaiuk received a very chilly reception from the delegates. The convention unanimously refused to honor his credentials and rejected his request to have the floor in order to explain his position. When the uninvited delegate protested, he was bodily thrown out of the auditorium by the doormen.

"We want no such guest delegates," shouted the delegates.

A detailed account of the proceedings of the convention will be given in the succeeding issues of Rassviet.

III B 4
I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 14, 1935.

[Translator's note: RNOV is a mutual aid society with strong Bolshevik leanings. For a number of years, it has attempted, by boring from within, to capture control of RNzOV, an organization similar in character but very strongly opposed to Bolshevism.]

III B 4
II B 2 f
III B 2
III H

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 5, 1935.

TO THE APPROACHING SUPREME CONGRESS OF THE RUSSIAN
INDEPENDENT MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

The twenty-fourth annual Supreme Congress of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is approaching. In all branches of the organization elections of the delegates are now proceeding, work on compiling reports to be submitted to the Congress is going on; an intensive campaign for enlisting new members is being pressed.

At the Congress it will be definitely established by what branch the best work was done, and what was generally accomplished during the year.

The old members of the organization--founders of the Society--should be the first to suggest new improvements and changes to the Congress and then carry them out for the benefit and greater prosperity of the Society.

In about a year's time we shall celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the

WPA 100-1075

III B 4

II B 2 f

III B 2

III H

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 5, 1935.

founding of our Society.

Twenty-five years is not a short period of time in the life of an organization. The best part of the life of many members of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society was spent in and around it. For many devoted members the Society became their second home, a bit of their faraway native land.

To Wood Street members of the Society threaded their way when growing lonesome for their native village, thither they went with their sorrows and joys. The women would go to the church and the men would wend their way to stand around the church, but one single feeling would gather them together around the Society and the institutions built around it--the feeling of homesickness. The members of the Society knew that when united they are stronger and there is less danger of their being lost among strange people and strange surroundings. Many of the members would bring their children to the common center.

Now after a lapse of almost 25 years we see the results: a very strong brotherly

III B 4

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 f

III B 2

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 5, 1935.

III H

aid society has grown up to a mature stature, whose members are insured in case of sickness, and their wives and children in case of death of their fathers and husbands.

The Society maintains a full page in the newspaper Rassviet devoted exclusively to its activities. Every member is free to express his own opinion in print. The Society also maintains a hall for public gatherings and a church for those who want to pray and listen to the singing in the church.

Schools are provided for teaching the children in various sections of the city the mother tongue. These schools also teach music and singing.

By common effort, with faith in the people and love for their culture, the members of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society have united around their Society what is best among the Russians in Chicago.

MPA (11) PROJ 30275

III B 4
II D 1
III B 2

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 16, 1935.

TO THE BRANCHES OF R.I.M.A.S.

(Editorial)

In two months the twenty-fourth Supreme Congress of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society will gather in Chicago. As usual, at this Congress, reports from the local branches will be read before the delegates. In these reports the branches reveal to the delegates their activity and accomplishments during the year, for the benefit of the Society as a whole and for the Russian colony in America in general. The branches report the number of new members taken in, particularly the young ones.

These are the questions and issues which interest us the most at the present time:

Only two months remain before the Congress will convene. What news will the delegates bring, what joys to gladden the hearts of the members of the Central Administration, who work without stint, with sacrifice and without any thought of personal gain?

III B 4

II D 1

III B 2

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 16, 1935.

During this year the Central Committee has carried out reforms of great importance. A firm foundation has been laid under the Society by the introduction of new forms of insurance. These reforms are of considerable importance to the Russian colonists in America.

Members of R.I.M.A.S., the rank and file of the Society, do all the work in the organization themselves, in their own language. They administer their affairs the way they desire and enjoy complete freedom of action, and yet enjoy complete economic security and a guarantee on a par with the best American insurance companies.

We have more than once pointed out the fact that premiums in R.I.M.A.S. are somewhat lower than the payments in American concerns. We believe that all active and advanced members of all branches of R.I.M.A.S. have done all in their power to explain to the Russian people, in their respective localities, the importance of the reform undertaken and carried out by the Central Committee this year.

If there is some work that remains to be done, and if there are some details in

III B 4

II D 1

III B 2

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 16, 1935.

the plan which are not clear to the masses, we advise you to hurry up, and, during the two months preceding the convening of the Congress, to do everything that is possible to bring about a much closer unification of the Russian people in America.

If all the active members of the organization, scattered among the branches of R.I.M.A.S., will take up the task energetically, we are certain that the family of our members will grow immensely this year.

We hope that speeches and reports of the delegates at the approaching Congress will throb with vigor, with success of work done, and with determination to proceed full steam ahead. The delegates will undoubtedly awaken great, untouched reservoirs of energy hidden among the members of the Independent Society. There is, we are sure, much strength and youth among our people, and they will be revealed in all their glory to gladden the friends of our organization and to frustrate the evil-doing of our enemies.

WPA 411 100-111 975

III B 4

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (5)

III B 2

I A 2 a

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 25, 1933.

ABOUT THE ALL-RUSSIAN CONVENTION

II D 1

II D 3 The question recently advanced about the all-Russian convention to

II D 5 be held in Chicago is a very important and timely one. It is im-

III A portant because it will produce, if only partly, that indispensable,

III H common tie of all the wide-scattered and disorganized Russian colonies;

it will bring about the cementing of interests which will bring all our human judgments to one common denominator. It is timely because the re-valuation of our human ideals, regarded heretofore as sacred, and of our physical and mental achievements, has been effected by itself. Mankind has halted at the crossroads during the crisis ushering in a new epoch, an epoch which demands that we draw up new plans according to our new possibilities. The convention is also timely because, after the enslavement of Russian workers and peasants in Russia by the cruel band of Bolsheviki, we Russian immigrants in America find it necessary to examine our program of activity again, and to investigate closely our relations with the brutal dictators, from the left and from the right.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 25, 1933.

The convention is also needed and timely because it will afford an opportunity for the entire Russian colony in America to formulate plans of action, to sum up our future activities and to improve the economic and cultural conditions of our people.

In spite of all this, there are some who want to delay and, ultimately, bury the convention. In their obscure, empty talks they even go so far as to compare the proposed convention of Russian colonies in America with the conventions of grand princes in Paris. We know that the Bolsheviks are frothing at the mouth about the convention. The convention is their funeral. And here one is inclined to think that all those who oppose the calling of the convention, consciously or subconsciously, are supporting the Communists. But wherever there is much gab against the convention, it is understood that this talk is not being done subconsciously, but is inspired by the Bolsheviks.

The convention should be free from party orientations; moreover, the Bolsheviks

REF ID: A60130275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 25, 1933.

should not be admitted, although they will no doubt send their delegates surreptitiously, in order to break up the convention or make its work ineffectual.

It is not necessary to be loud about our nationalism. It is not necessary for cultured people to put their nationalism in the forefront. It will be sufficient if the convention is an all-Russian convention. One may by his convictions be either nationalist or ultrainternationalist, but if he is of Russian origin he can be nothing else but Russian, even if he becomes a subject of Egypt.

The convention's agenda, in my opinion, should also include the following points:

- (1) Provisions for the financial and cultural betterment of the colony;
- (2) The right approach to the question of bringing up and educating our Russian-American youth;
- (3) The establishment of an official organ for the Russian people;

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 25, 1933.

- (4) The establishment of a publishing house for publishing works of literary value;
- (5) The organization of a Russian higher institution of learning in America, and the introduction of the Russian language into American public high schools on the same basis as other foreign languages;
- (6) The factors relative to a mutual aid society with consideration for the type of mutual aid society most necessary and convenient for the colony; mutual credit society; and accident or sick benefits, and death benefit insurance;
- (7) The construction of a Russian hospital in the district most densely populated by Russians;
- (8) The old people's home for old members of our colony (a farm or a home);
- (9) Clarifying our relations with the Soviet government in Russia by sending a resolution to all civilized nations in the name of the all-Russian convention; and

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 25, 1933.

(10) Our relations with the enslaved and starving people in Russia.

All the more prominent Russians and Russian public workers should be invited. In the event the all-Russian convention cannot be called because of the widespread unemployment and general poverty, the convention should be limited to Russian progressive organizations which are grouped around Rassviet. For this limited convention the order of business should be changed. The convention of these organizations should consider the following questions: the unification of persons and organizations sharing the same convictions; the establishment of a federation; the formulation of a program for united action; the improvement of the printed organ; the publication of works of literature as monthly supplements to the daily newspaper, or the issuance of Sunday editions; the creation of special funds; and the enlargement of the number of our co-workers.

Good luck! God speed you with the hope that the Russian colony has not yet died!

III B 4

III H

I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 30, 1933.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE ALL-RUSSIAN CONVENTION

As every man has a right to live, so has every Russian a right, and duty even, to express his thoughts about the proposed all-Russian convention. We have had many conventions before. We had class conventions, church conventions, party conventions, district conventions, union conventions, and mutual aid conventions. But we have had no all-Russian, national convention. We need such a convention at this moment; it may enable us to fulfill our moral duty to crucified Russia.

I fully agree with the statement printed in this newspaper that there are ten fundamental questions to be decided by the forthcoming convention. If we are to realize such questions as appealing to the entire world, and are to ask the United States Government and the League of Nations for intervention, we should plan the work on a nationalistic basis. Even our internationalists announced in issue thirty-three of Novyi Mir /the Russian Communist

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 4

III H

I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 30, 1933.

newspaper⁷ that they had sent a resolution, in the name of the Russian National Mutual Aid Society, to President Roosevelt and to Governor Miller of Alabama, in connection with the Scottsboro case.

How sad and painful it is that an intelligent Russian like A. G. Alexuff looks upon the future convention from the point of view of a class struggle. How much longer will the Russians continue this class struggle? For sixteen years now the Bolsheviki have been conducting the class war in Russia. At the beginning we celebrated this war, thinking it was in the interest of the Russian people. But when they started to destroy the Russian peasantry, the economic foundation of the country, we began to think. But many of us awoke only when these international sharks had brought the country to general famine, to epidemic diseases and to cannibalism.

These long rows of martyrs of our homeland should quicken every Russian heart

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III B 4

III H

I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 30, 1933.

in foreign lands, and should bring to understanding all adherents of the class war. The beastly experimentations of the Bolsheviks force us to organize on a national basis and to stop all class struggle. However, we should not mix our Russian nationalism with fascism. Fascism represents a political party, and Russia does not need more party dictatorships. Russia is waiting for the awakening of our all-Russian consciousness, our unity, and the day when all strata of our society--peasants, workers, artisans, doctors and editors, priests and teachers--will find a common language and understanding in the proposition of aiding the people of Russia, dying of hunger, and of bringing about the resurrection of Russia.

The Russian colony in America has already seen through the Bolshevik lies. All Russian people living abroad want to be organized on a national basis, but the leaders are still delaying the action by lack of activity in the right direction. One faction wants the return of the Czar to Russia; another wants the dictator; and still another wants to continue the class war in Russia.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 4

III H

I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 30, 1933.

By reading many answers to the articles written by Mr. Kondratieff it can be seen that all Russians are proud of their nationality, and everyone is filled with sacrificial love for their country and its people. Therefore, my friends, express your opinion as to what kind of convention we need and what we should do.

It is true that there have been dunces and blockheads who helped to change the word "Russia" to the letters "U.S.S.R." With the help of our own hands they now annihilate not only the well-to-do class, but all that is national. Try to offend the national feeling of the German, or the Frenchman, or the Pole, and you will see how he will rise in defense of his national honor. But with us, if somebody spits into the depths of our soul or wounds us to the quick, we won't even rise to make any objection.

It is possible that Mr. Kondratieff, by writing his sharp criticisms of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 4

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

III H

I E

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 30, 1953.

Russian colony, wants to find out whether we shall be able to stand our ground in the future, and whether we can be reborn and strengthened in our national spirit as a great nation with a great culture.

Welcome the national convention of all Russian people in America.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 4

I A 2 b

II D 10

III B 1

II D 1

III H

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 21, 1933.

ABOUT OUR CONVENTION

The tribulations of the Russian people in Russia and abroad are beyond description and understanding. The Russian nation is dying from disease, hunger, and political persecution. The oppression now being experienced by Russians everywhere is most cruel. Our countrymen are undergoing these terrible sufferings only because of the lack of proper legal defense.

The Russian colony in America, as a whole, is undoubtedly one of the most prosperous and stable communities in this country, being well organized and socially conscious. If it so desired, it could, and it should, ease the lot of its brothers. United into one whole, the American Russian colony would represent an indestructible force, which could be used for the defense of the interests of the entire nation in foreign countries and in the Soviet Union. After uniting, during the convention, into one whole, and for one aim--to save their nation--the Russian-Americans will

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 4

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

I A 2 b

II D 10

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 21, 1933.

III B 1

II D 1

really represent a great moral and legal force.

III H

During the convention the Russian-Americans may decide many important questions, such as:

- (1) Influencing Washington not to recognize the Soviet government;
- (2) Setting up an international fund for extending aid to the Russian peasants and workers, perishing from famine, disease and executions;
- (3) Appealing to the whole civilized world for financial aid, in order to establish kitchens to feed the hungry and shelters to house those out of doors, and to extend medical and legal aid, which would be administered to the Russian people by special representatives of foreign nations. By such foreign intervention the Soviet dictatorship would be crushed to dust, and the foreign powers would learn of the horrors experienced by our brothers in the Soviet hell;
- (4) Demanding American intervention and aid in defending the human rights of those sent to hard labor by the Soviet government;
- (5) Instituting legal action against the executioners of the Russian people

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 4

I A 2 b

II D 10

III B 1

II D 1

III H

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 21, 1933.

through the League of Nations, having obtained therein our own representation; (6) Making an appeal to all nations of the world for sympathy, and for moral and financial support to all Russian wanderers living in all parts of the world since the year 1917; (7) Asking the Russian press in all countries for a wide publication of truth pertaining to the hideous conditions in Soviet Russia; (8) Uniting all Russian mutual-aid societies in America into one organization; (9) Obtaining the introduction of the Russian language in the schools of the United States and those countries in Europe where Russian children and their parents ask for it; (10) Organizing the Russian-American youth for its spiritual development, and establishing a fund for the needs of our younger generation in foreign countries.

This is an approximate outline of the problems which the convention may solve for the benefit of themselves, their children, and their countrymen. It is desirable that all prominent Russian public workers, other Russians known in American circles, and also representatives of all social and cultural Russian groups in America, take part in the forthcoming convention. It

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 4

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

I A 2 b

II D 10

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 21, 1933.

III B 1

II D 1 would also be proper to send invitations to the more outstanding

III H persons in the Russian colony in Canada. We suggest that the following persons should also be invited: Leon N. Tolstoy,

Alexander L. Tolstoy, Alexandra Kropotkin, the representatives of the Russian Writers' and Scientists' Union, priests, physicians, engineers, and also representatives of the American labor organizations, and representatives of those organizations having for their purpose the defense of human rights, like the one in New York City.

Let us shake hands, Russian friends and brothers, in this menacing hour of our travail. Let us transform our motto, "All for one and one for all," into real action.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 4

II D 1

III A

III H

I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 24, 1933.

THE ALL-RUSSIAN CONVENTION

In today's edition of Rassviet (The Dawn), there are two articles which touch upon a very important question, the question of the all-Russian national convention. The authors of these articles, I. Zheltonoga, and G. Souhkodol, live in different cities, but they both have brought up the same subject at the same time, as though they had a mutual understanding. This indicates that the question of the all-Russian convention is attracting the attention, not only of the authors of these articles, but of many prominent men, workers, and above all, Russian organizations, as well. They have been talking, for a long time, of the need of uniting all the Russian groups into one large fraternal family. Up until now, however, no one had thought of discussing this question in the press.

The authors approach the subject from different points of view. Each of them, in his own way, explains the necessity of calling an all-Russian convention. The first writer approaches the question from the political point of view, the second, from the economic. Mr. Zheltonoga thinks that the all-Russian

WPA Q1.1 PRO 2075

III B 4

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II D 1

III A

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 24, 1933.

III H

I E convention should be called to unite all the Russian groups, in order to coordinate all the activities which have for their goal, the liberation of Russia. Mr. Souhkodol proposes that the convention should be called for the purpose of discussing ways and means to improve our economic, legal and cultural situation in America.

At first glance, it may appear that these two points of view deal with two different problems. In reality, however, both authors touch upon one and the same question--the question of defending Russian interests in Russia, as well as in the United States.

We also think that the all-Russian convention appears to be a most important and timely problem, the consideration and solution of which should be undertaken at once by all the Russian organizations, as well as prominent civic workers.

The Russian colony is now facing a whole complex of very important questions, which can be solved only by an all-Russian convention. The more important

WFA (11-1-33) 2975

III B 4

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

II D 1

III A

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 24, 1933.

III H

I E questions have been specifically noted in the articles of both writers.

The fate of Russia is very dear to every Russian immigrant, and, therefore, it is to be expected that only the all-Russian convention will be able to find a successful way of co-operating in the task of liberating Russia from the bloody, Bolshevik dictatorship. It is also true that only at this convention, will the way be found to improve the economic and legal conditions among the Russians in America. This all-Russian convention can also decide the question of uniting all the Russians in America into one great brotherly union. Unless we have such a convention, it will be impossible to resolve any of the questions raised by the authors of these articles.

To many persons it may appear that an attempt to consider and solve all of these vital questions, at the convention, will only cause quarrels and dissension. As a result, sharper conflicts would develop among the ranks of the colonists, instead of closer unity. I do not think, however, that this will happen, because we are all conscious of our common interest in our common welfare, in spite of our different political convictions and religious

MPA (11-10-75)

III B 4

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

II D 1

III A

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 24, 1933.

III H

I E beliefs. This is proved by the successful existence of such large Russian organizations as the Russian Mutual Aid Society and the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, where, united by their feeling for the common good, the believers and nonbelievers, the socialists, the communists, the anarchists, the democrats, and those belonging to no party at all, work together in complete accord. If this is so, then we can unite for common action on a broad scale, in the interest of all the Russian immigrants in America.

The struggle against the bloody Bolshevik dictatorship in Russia and the struggle for the improvement of our economic situation in America do not contradict, but rather, complement each other.

All the Russian organizations (excluding the Bolshevik ones), and all prominent civic workers, not only those from the United States, but those from Canada as well, should participate in this convention.

When we speak of the Russian organizations, we have in mind not only the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 4

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

II D 1

III A

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 24, 1933.

III H

I E large political and mutual aid organizations, but the small cultural and educational societies, and various clubs, as well. Indispensable also is the attendance of the Dukhobor organizations, religious societies and youth organizations. Only then will the convention be an all-Russian convention. And it will know how to solve the problems that confront us.

In our opinion, the convention should be called in the fall. The best location for the convention appears to be Chicago, because geographically, it is situated in the center of the United States. What is more, the Century of Progress Exposition is being held in Chicago at the present time, and a good many Russians will certainly want to visit it. Therefore, the convention can be called in Chicago in the fall, without any difficulty.

When the Russian organizations and prominent individuals have agreed that such a convention should be called, then, soon afterward, the organizing committee can be chosen by various Russian organizations in Chicago. Its responsibility will be to inaugurate the work, preparatory to calling the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III B 4

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

II D 1

III A

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 24, 1933.

III H

I E convention.

We hope that the Russian colony will understand the importance of this question, and will answer this call without delay.

WPA (L. PROJ. 1933)

Rassviet, June 8, 1931.

CONVENTION OF THE RUSSIAN EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS.

On Thursday, June 11th, at 7:30 p. m, at the Home of the Gospel, 2127 W. Crystal St., the All-American Convention of Russian Evangelical Christians will be held.

At this convention speeches will be made by J. S. Prokhanov, engineer, John Johnson, preacher, and others.

Evangelization meetings will be held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7:30 p. m., on Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m.

All those interested are cordially invited to attend these meetings.
Admission free.

Church Committee.

III B 4
II.B.2 g
II B 2 f
II D 10
I H

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, May 19, 1931.

WORK DONE BY THE CONVENTION OF THE INDEPENDENT SOCIETY
(Editorial)

The 20th annual convention of the Independent Society, as was to be expected, has successfully accomplished its work. During several months the Bolsheviks "worked" assiduously in order either to split this society or to get it under their own control, as they had done with R. N. O. V. (Russian Pittsburgh Society of Mutual Aid), but their work has not brought any results. Their ravings and slander directed against the old general administration of the Independent Society did not split the Independents and did not sow among them the seeds of dissolution, but, on the contrary, set them even more against that slanderous Communist sheet which started the campaign of vilification. After that the Independents understood that the Bolsheviks are wolves in sheep's skins, against whom it is necessary to carry on a relentless war. Therefore the convention assigned to them not the honorable places, but the last ones. They all were convinced that they will play the first fiddle at the convention, but they found themselves in the last rows. They felt so depressed that they even did not dare to seat their reporter at the press table. When just

Rassviet, May 19, 1931.

before the adjournment of the convention their leader Devyatkin attempted to make a speech, the delegates unanimously declared that they have no desire to listen to him, need no advice from him, nor his agitation. Mr. Devyatkin, thus, has suffered a heavy moral blow and was compelled to leave the premises.

The Independent Society carries on its register 1572 members. Its capital reaches the figure of \$50,000. Many of the Russian colonists considered the society to be a religious organization, but this opinion is quite erroneous, for the convention has adopted a resolution not permitting the clergy to join the Society.

The convention adopted also resolutions on the necessity of state insurance of workers from unemployment. This testifies to the fact that the Independents go hand in hand with the organized American workers, striving to establish such a form of state insurance.

Their resolution to this effect will be published in the Russian papers and a copy of it will be sent to the government in Washington.



Rassviet, May 19, 1931.

One main defect of the society so far has been that it paid very little attention to cultural and educational work. But this drawback has been recently understood by the members, and the society now decided to eliminate it as soon as possible. Members of the old administration as well as the delegates expressed themselves in favor of intensifying of the cultural and educational activity by means of arranging lectures, talks, debates and creating new children's schools in connection with its branches. The schools, in conformity with the Society's decision will serve as nuclei for Russian culture among the Russian-American youths, but not as disseminators of religious or political doctrines. For that reason the schools should be freed not only of religious, but of Bolsheviks or monarchist propaganda as well.

So far the Society has not had good lecturers at its disposal, neither had it any good organizers, but this drawback also will be dealt with, for the convention has instructed the new administration to prepare, disregarding expense, a staff of lectures and experienced organizers.

As to the unification of the Society with the one in Pittsburgh (R. N. O. V.), which was captured by Bolsheviks, the delegates unanimously agreed

Rassviet, May 19, 1931.

that no talk about joining hands with that Society will be permitted until and unless R. N. O. V. ceases to carry propaganda against the Independent Society and call the workers elected to the general administration of the Independent Society white guards and lackeys of the bourgeoisie. And as Bolsheviks from the R. N. O. V. (Russian People's Mutual Aid Society) will never discontinue this propaganda, it is safe to assume in advance that the Independents will never become amalgamated with their Pittsburgh Society. The Independents feel very friendly toward the rank and file of R. N. O. V., but they do not want to have anything in common with the Bolsheviks, who are the leaders of the Society. If ever the Independents are to invite with any Society, they will unite with Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society of America, (R. O. O. V.) for there is no distinction between the two.

To the general administration of the Independent Society were elected old tried organization workers. All of them are workers, earning their daily bread by hard work, and we may assuredly say that Bolsheviks will call the new administration both monarchist or anarcho-white-guardian, as they used to call the old administration, and their chairman I. Goroshchenia(worker) will be elevated to the post of colonel

Rassviet, May 19, 1931.



or general.

But we shall hope that the new administration will give a proper rebuff to these slanderers and disorganizers, and will continue to work with added energy in the cause of unifying and enlightening the Russian colony.

III B 4

II D 1

I C

I E

I A 1 a

RUSSIAN

WPA 1-1-1 PRO 3027

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 7, 1927.

THROWN OVERBOARD (Editorial)

This editorial discusses the relations that have been established between the great majority of the Russian immigrants and the Russian Communists. What the author of this editorial says concerns the Russian groups existing in all large cities where there are many Russian immigrants; consequently, it holds good also for Chicago. The editorial contrasts the attitude of the Russian-American Communists towards the 1st convention of Russian organizations in Philadelphia, in 1926, with their attitude towards a similar convention in New York, in June, 1927. In the first case the Russian Bolsheviki tried to send a great many delegates to the convention in order either to capture it or to disrupt it if they could not make it subservient to their political aims. They experienced a crushing defeat, could not achieve either result, and had to acknowledge themselves beaten. This affected very strongly

III B 4

II D 1

I C

I E

I A 1 a

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, July 7, 1927.

their attitude towards the convention called in July, 1927, in New York. This time the Communists did not send any official representatives to the convention, though there were a few delegates who seemed to be in sympathy with Communism; but these kept very quiet, while at the convention in Philadelphia the Communists, agitated, shouted, violently attacked their opponents in their speeches, interrupted those who did not agree with them, and proved in general to be quite intractable. But such a disgraceful behavior did not help them, and now they have evidently understood that the great majority of the Russians regard them as undesirable intruders who, for the sake of their party politics, are ready to disrupt an undertaking which is obviously absolutely necessary in order that the Russians workers in the United States would improve their economical and social status.

The chasm, dividing the Communists from all the other Russian immigrants

III B 4

II D 1

I C

I E

I A 1 a

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

WPA 100-1030275

Rassviet, July 7, 1927.

who form the great majority of all Russian colonies in the United States - this chasm is growing wider and wider. All Russians see now that the Communists have at heart only the interests of the ruling bureaucracy created by them, and not the real interests of the Russian people. And this is so not only in Soviet Russia, but also in the United States, where the Communists want only to boss all the Russian organizations. As an illustration of this loss of popularity by the Bolsheviki among the Russians, the editorial points out the fact that the Federation of Russian Schools, that had been created by the Communists in Chicago, had entirely lost its popularity and was on the verge of disintegration. The bureaucratic and spying propensities of the Communists have entirely alienated them from the rest of the Russians.

III B 4
I A 1 d

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 20, 1925. WY. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS IN CHICAGO

In the coming month of May, one year will have elapsed since the preliminary work of organizing and uniting the Russian students of the Chicago colleges.

The first work of this kind had been done successfully with the assistance of Mr. Fowers, the secretary of the YMCA, by the Russian student S. A. P. who came to Chicago from the West.

In August and September, 1924, four other Russian students joined the initial group of organizers. Together they formed an initiatory group and with the assistance of several Russian professors, organized the National Russian Christian Students' Society in Chicago.

The by-laws of this society were carefully elaborated after the pattern of the Russian students' organizations of America, Europe and China.

The object of the Students' Society is to provide Russian students with

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 20, 1925.

means to complete their college education, to create a fund which would enable the Russian students to receive a higher education with as little suffering as possible and to provide mutual aid and mutual moral support; also prepare for Russia of the future, valuable workers and specialists who love their country.

The first board of the Students' Society had difficult work to do. The society tried its strength, and proved that its members were efficient workers. In all justice, it must be said that during the eight months of its existence, it has done considerable inner work and has achieved a successful debut on the arena of Chicago life.

The chorus and the band of balalaika players organized by the students have made several successful appearances on the stage. The most prominent and clamorous success was achieved on the occasion of two private entertainments given at the apartments of local American millionaires. Very successful also, was the performance at the Casino, where the orchestra and the chorus were invited to play and sing for a remuneration.

III B 4
I A 1 d

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 20, 1925.

WPA 100-100000-100000

In June, we witnessed a clamorous and well-deserved ovation to the students' balalaika orchestra, at the Trianon Ballroom.

During the same period of time, about 35 evening entertainments were given on Saturdays and Sundays; also two popular lectures by Professor Yusefovich and Professor Fraghin. A picnic with the participation of the chorus and orchestra has been arranged.

At first, the society does not produce the impression of a "well-spring," but the well-spring is there right in the center, in the Board of Directors. During the short period of eight months, and under unfavorable conditions, the members of the board must be at the university in the daytime and then work during the night to solve a very difficult problem. The results have been good.

There are 42 full fledged members in the society, and about 100 persons who

III F 4
I A 1 d

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 20, 1925.

Re...

are in sympathy with it. Everybody did his share during the first year when the society was being organized. The young leaders are slowly but firmly leading the society in the path of progress.

Every week the membership is increasing. From time to time some new student emerges or is dug up, another, a third, and they join the common family of Russian students.

It is evident that this healthy group of young college students will speedily grow stronger, will stand firmly on its feet, and will help many of its members to join the family of American students.

• A Student from Kiev.

RUSSELL

REF ID: A63074

I. Name of the Society:

II. Objects of the Society:

3. The accumulation of knowledge and information which can be useful to us in the future.

4. The origination and establishment in the future of a powerful cooperation of the two great nations inhabiting Russia and the United States of North America.

III B 4
I A 1 d

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 13, 1925.

WPA (AL) PHO 4077

5. Material aid to those students who are full fledged members of the society, enabling them to complete their higher education.

6. The Society is a non-political organization.

III. The Area of Activity of the Society:

7. The Society functions in the region of the following states: 1) Illinois, 2) Michigan, 3) Indiana, 4) Missouri, 5) Arkansas, 6) Louisiana, 7) Texas, 8) Oklahoma, 9) Kansas, 10) Nebraska, 11) South Dakota, 12) North Dakota, 13) Iowa, 14) Wisconsin, and 15) Minnesota. The headquarters of the society are in Chicago.

IV. The Rights of the Society:

22. The Society has the right: (a) To open mutual benefit societies consisting of members of the society and functioning under rules specially established by the General Assembly.

III F 4
1118

- 3 -

RUSSIA.

Russkii Vostok (Russian Herald), July 1, 1925.

WPA (11-11-25)

(b) To amalgamate with Russian Settlements existing in the United States.

(c) To enter into agreements and relations with other societies and cooperatives in order to undertake together some activities.

(d) To have a common living house and a dining room.

(e) To open a storehouse (note: I probably have heard of this word. I do not know what this word means. I never have heard that word in Russia. It is evidently derived from storehouse, or store, U. S.) in those neighborhoods where the Society is functioning.

(f) To have its own press.

(g) To have its own library, newspaper or magazine, and to arrange lotteries, lectures, concerts, etc.

III B 4

III H

I E

IV

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 16, 1924.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE WHITE RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S
SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Part I.

1. The name is: "White Russian People's Society of the City of Chicago."
2. The seal: on the seal there is the following inscription in Russian and English: "The White Russian People's Society of the City of Chicago."

Part II.

1. The purposes of the society are as follows: to carry on an agitation for the separation of White Russia from Poland and its incorporation into Soviet White Russia. (Note: The authors of the 'constitution' of the society evidently meant by the term 'White Russia, - or 'White Ruthenia,' as it is sometimes called now, - only those provinces of White Russia which had been given to Poland by a treaty

III B 4
III H
I E
IV

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 16, 1924.

concluded by the Bolsheviki. D. S.)

2. The unification of all White Russian workers in the United States and Canada on the basis of the struggle against Polish oppression of White Russia and other nations. In this struggle the White Russians must observe solidarity with the Polish workers.

3. The carrying on among the White Russians of educational work, such as arranging lectures, meetings for discussion, etc.

4. Giving financial aid to White Russian political prisoners in Poland.

5. The money to be sent as directed by the General Assembly of the society.

III B 4

III H

I E

IV

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 18, 1924.

WPA 311, PRO. 3027

Part III.

1. Funds of the society: the funds of the society consist of admission fees and monthly dues, donations and money derived from theatrical performances, concerts and other enterprises.

Part IV.

1. Membership: all persons accepting the constitution and by-laws of this society can be admitted to membership.
2. Applicants must be recommended by two members of the society.
3. Candidates to membership must pay an admission fee of fifty cents.
4. Members of the society have to pay twenty-five cents dues monthly.

III B 4
III H
I E
IV

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

WPA FILE PROJ. 30275

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 16, 1924.

Part V.

Members who are carrying on any activities incompatible with the constitution of the society will be excluded from the society.

2. Members who have failed to pay their monthly dues for two months are regarded as being not in good standing. Those who have not paid any dues during four months are thereby automatically deprived of their membership.

Part VI.

The executive committee of the society takes care of the work of the society during the periods between the general assemblies.

2. The officers of the society are elected every six months by the general assembly.

III H

I E

IV

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 16, 1924.

3. The executive committee consists of seven members, including the recording secretary, the financial secretary and the treasurer.
4. The revising committee consists of three persons elected from among the members.
5. Regular meetings are held at least once in every two months.
6. For a meeting to be legal, a quorum of one half of the whole number of members is required.
7. If a meeting of the society can not be held because there is no quorum, another meeting is called which is considered to be legal if one-third of the members is present.
8. Only members of the society have the right to vote.
9. A chairman is elected at every meeting.

III B 4

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

III H

I E

IV

WPA FILE 140,000,000

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 16, 1924.

Part VII.

1. If the society stops its activities, a meeting must be called for the liquidation of the society in order to decide how the property of the society should be disposed of.

(Note: It should be pointed out that the small group of White Russians, which was pursuing the aim of separating a certain part of White Russia from Poland in order to reunite it with Soviet White Russia, had no success in its propaganda. In spite of the fact that the leaders of this group, Mr. Zmagar and Mr. Voronko used all the means at their disposal in order to further their aims, they did not succeed in acquiring the sympathies of the American White Russians and in interesting them in their ideas. During the years 1923 and 1924 they shouted in the pages of Free Russia and of the Russian Herald, making a lot of noise, conducting polemics with their opponents, trying by all possible means

III H

I E

IV

WPA (H L) PROJ 30275

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 16, 1924.

to prove that they, Mr. Zmagar and Mr. Voronko, were right, but their voices were like "the voice of one crying in the wilderness."

The American White Russians had to face the following dilemma: while theoretically all White Russians uphold the view that historically White Russia is an integral part of Russia, yet, considering the problem in a practical way, they prefer that the White Russian provinces which had been annexed by Poland should remain under Polish rule. The American White Russians understand perfectly well that, if they agree with the views of Mr. Voronko and Mr. Zmagar, and if with their assistance the separation of White Russian provinces from Poland and their union with Soviet Russia would be realized, they would have practically helped thereby the Bolsheviki to exterminate their White Russian brothers. Therefore the American White Russians did not consider this new-fangled White Russian propaganda as something serious, but as something extraneous that has been imported into America from Europe by Voronko and

III B 4

- 8 -

RUSSIAN

III H

I E

IV

WPA FILE

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 18, 1924.

Zmagar who were trying to instill artificially into the minds of the American White Russians separatist views. The American White Russians regarded all this propaganda with great diffidence, knowing beforehand to what disastrous results it could lead. By the by, it must be mentioned that in spite of two years of propaganda, both oral and in the newspapers, Mr. Voronko and Mr. Zmagar did not succeed in creating in any city, except Chicago, even a small group of White Russians who would share these separatist views. The American White Russians regard those who make propaganda for these separatist ideas as agents either of the Polish or the Soviet government who have been sent to the United States in order to disorganize Russian societies and Russian public life in America. Here, in Chicago, this propaganda made by White Russian separatists was very energetically supported only by the Bolsheviki and their sympathizers. As far as I know Mr. Joseph Voronko was sent to America by the Bolsheviki for a definite purpose: in order to carry on propaganda among the American White

III B 4

- 9 -

RUSSIAN

III H

I E

IV

Russkii Viestnik(Russian Herald), March 18, 1924. WPA ALL, FPC 6278

Russians against Poland and in favor of Soviet White Russia. It must be said, though, that later Mr. J. Voronko gave up this harmful propaganda of White Russian separation here in Chicago; but he did it only after having found out by experience the uselessness of the efforts which he and Mr. Zmagar had been making during five years.

It may be timely to tell here that, if the propaganda made by Mr. Voronko and Mr. Zmagar would have been successful, it would have been a powerful disorganizing factor in all Russian anti-Bolshevist societies in America. In fact, all these societies consist chiefly of White Russians and Ukrainians of the old immigration. Therefore the White Russian separatism could have easily started a process of dissolution in these societies by introducing an element of national enmity between the Russian and the White Russian members; and only the Bolsheviks would have profited by that. But fortunately this did

III B 4

III H

I E

IV

- 10 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 18, 1924.

not happen, and the Russian colony in America succeeded in preserving its unity and inner solidarity in its common Russian work. Nicholas Korecki.)

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

ATTENTION, WHITE RUSSIANS! WHITE RUSSIANS, ATTENTION!

Sunday, October 28, 1923, in the large hall of the South Side School, 1231 S. Morgan Street, at 4 P.M., a large White Russian meeting will be held. The speaker has recently arrived from Russia; he is a well known White Russian political leader, J. J. Voronko. White Russians of Chicago and suburbs, come to the meeting. Admission free. Hall open at 3:30 P.M.

White Russian National Society

III. ASSIMILATION

C. National

Churches and Sects

III C
II B 2 f

RUSSIAN

Interview (July 28, 1937) with Rev. Archdeacon Alexander Lobanov.

WPA FILE PROJ 20275

By Dmitri Stranden

The archdeacon told me that the Independent church on Wood Street is under the jurisdiction of Archbishop Vitaly of New Jersey and East America, not under the jurisdiction of Bishop Leontiy.

As to the income of the churches of the Chicago diocese, Rev. Lobanov could not give me any exact information. Each church has a record of its own, but the cathedral could not give any correct information now as to the period from 1907 to 1917. Some of the old records have already been destroyed, and it would take a long time to ascertain all the data that could be useful to us.

Rev. Lobanov gave me, however, a book entitled Na Nivye Bozkiyey (On God's Field), published in 1931 by the Russian Orthodox Church in Gary, Ind., in Southbury, Conn. (The Alatas Printing Shop)

I take from pages 193 and 194 of this book the following data which, according

Interview (July 28, 1937) with Rev. Archdeacon Alexander Lobanov.

to Rev. Lobanov, are also typical for the Chicago churches, except the cathedral and a few of the minor churches.

Income (not profit) of the St. Mary's Russian Orthodox Church of Gary, Ind.:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u>
1911	2,837.48	1922	2,980.29
1912	3, 266.85	1923	6,935.52
1913	4, 882.13	1924	6,027.28
1914	2, 860.43	1925	5,946.03
1915	4, 064.97	1926	6,889.80
1916	4, 099.28	1927	7,393.49
1917	4, 092.80	1928	8,393.35
1918	4, 481.39	1929	7,039.25
1919	7, 079.71	1930	6,487.20
1920	4, 517.73	1931	7,288.78*
1921	4,388. 13		

Grand total 110,843.53

* For the 4 first months.

Interview (July 28, 1937) with Rev. Archdeacon Alexander Lobanov.

This total does not include the money acquired through mortgaging church property.

As to the parochial schools could not give me any exact information either. There are no classes for adults. With almost every church there is connected a school for children. These schools had names of their own, while the Russian Orthodox Seminary existed. Since this seminary has been abolished (in 1918 or 1919), the schools are simply called: Parochial School of the St. Michael Church, etc. (according to the name of the church).

Number of pupils of the Gary schools:

1st parochial school connected with St. Mary's Church	80
2nd parochial school at 17th and Adams	30
3rd parochial school at East Gary	25
Total number of pupils	<u>135</u>

To get any exact information about the Chicago churches and schools would require a special investigation.

Interview (July 26, 1937) with Rev. Sorghiy Sneghirev.

By Dmitri Stranden

As to the territory included in the Chicago Russian Orthodox bishopric, Rev. Sneghirev gave me the following information: The bishopric includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas and Iowa.

The benevolent societies connected with churches of the Chicago bishopric are all branches of the following large organizations:

1. The Society of Mutual Aid at Wilkesbarre, Pa. (Obshchestvo vzaimopomoshchi v Wilkesbarrye, Pa.) Address of headquarters: 84 E. Market St. Wilkesbarre, Pa.
2. United Russian Brotherhoods in America at Pittsburg, Ia. (Soyedineniye Russkikh Bratstv v Amerikye.) Address of headquarters: Columbia Bldg., 248 4th Avenue, Room 311, Pittsburg, Pa., P. O. Box 1043.

Interview (July 28, 1937) with Rev. Serghiy Sneghirev.

3. Society of Russian brotherhoods in Pennsylvania. Address:
1732 Brandywine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
4. Society Lubov (Obshchestvo Lubov), Mayfield, Pa., I. O. Box.
5. Women's Orthodox Mutual Aid Society (Zhenskoye Pravoslavnoye
Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi.) Address: 32 Hatchum St., Pitts-
burg, Pa.

In Chicago there are eight brotherhoods and sororities intimately connected with the Holy Trinity cathedral. Rev. Sneghirev was able to give me information about the approximate date of the founding of only a few of these brotherhoods. It would require a special investigation in order to find out all the particulars about the rest of them.

These are the chief eight brotherhoods and sororities:

Interview (July 26, 1937) with Rev. Serghiy Sneghirev. WPA 01 1977

1. The Troitskoye Bratstvo, a branch of society no. 4 of the previous list. This is the oldest brotherhood. It was founded 25 years ago.
2. Nikolayevskoye Bratstvo, a branch of society no. 3, founded 20 years ago.
3. Vladimirskoye Bratstvo, a branch of society no. 3, founded only 2 years ago.
4. Blagoveshchenskoye Sestrichestvo (Sorority of the Annunciation), a branch of society no. 5, founded 20 years ago.
5. Pokrovskoye Sestrichestvo (Sorority of the Patronage of the Holy Virgin), a branch of society no. 5, founded 4 years ago.
6. Trekhsvytitelskoye Bratstvo (brotherhood of the Three Saints), a branch of society no. 2. The date of founding could not be ascertained.

Interview (July 26, 1937) with Rev. Sorghiy Sneghirev.

7. Krestovozdvizhenskoye Bratstvo (brotherhood of the Erection of the Cross), a branch of society no. 2. Date of founding not ascertained.

8. Kirillo-Mefodievskoye Bratstvo (brotherhood of the Saints Cyril and Methodius), branch of society no. 4. Date of foundin, not ascertained.

D. Stranden

(Note: Rev. Sneghirev told me that there were nine brotherhoods and sororities connected with the Troitsky Cathedral, but this must be a mistake in the list he gave me (where) there are only eight names. D. S.)

Interview with Rev. I. Shevchuk, Russian Evangelical Preacher.

I interviewed Rev. Shevchuk at his home, 2317 Cambridge Avenue, on June 9, 1937. WPA (CIC) PP-1, 3027A

The first question I asked Rev. Shevchuk was what was the origin of the Evangelical movement among the Russians in Chicago. Was it started by Russian preachers or by Americans? His answer was that the movement here in Chicago was a direct offspring of the Evangelical movement in Russia.

In Russia the Evangelical Christian movement was started in the second half of the 19th century, when the English Evangelist, Lord Redstock, visited Russia. During his visit to St. Petersburg, he converted to his religious views several noted Russians, among them Ivan Stepanovich Prokhanov, who became the most prominent preacher of the Evangelical faith in Russia.

Soon after the year 1900 there came to Chicago from Russia several

Interview with Rev. I. Shevchuk, Russian Evangelical Preacher.

Evangelists who started to preach the Evangelical faith among the Chicago Russians. Among these Evangelists were Krotov, who was the first to spread this teaching; another was Kyusev, a Bulgarian. Krotov started to preach in 1909. In 1912 a community of Russian Evangelical Christians was organized in Chicago, and Kyusev was its first preacher. The young community had no chapel of its own and was renting quarters on Halsted near 17th Street.

In the beginning the community numbered only 15 members, but it has been gradually growing, and at present there are 106 members and over 30 young people who are prospective members.

The members were not quite satisfied with Kyusev's preaching as he could not speak Russian very well and held some views which were not quite in accord with the views of the other members. Because of these dissensions some persons left the community, but joined it again when Schubert, a young

Interview with Rev. I. Shevchuk, Russian Evangelical Preacher.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Russian, took over the office of preacher. Schubert held this office from 1914 to 1917. His successor was Marusich, a Baptist. He preached only about one year and was succeeded by Yaroshevich who held the office of preacher till 1920. In that year came to Chicago Ivan Ivanovich Johnson (changed from a Russian name) who was born in Russia in a family of Evangelical Christians. He was invited to preach and held the office of preacher till 1928, when he left for New York.

Rev. Johnson was succeeded by Rev. Shevchuk, who still holds the office of preacher.

From the very beginning the Russian Evangelical community in Chicago has been assisted by the American Church of the Disciples of Christ, which holds religious views almost identical to those of the Russian Evangelical Christians. The preacher of the latter was partly supported by the Church of the Disciples. This church also bought in 1920 for the Russians a church situated at 2127 Crystal St.

Interview with Rev. I. Shevchuk, Russian Evangelical preacher. WPA FILE 100-100000-10000

However, this harmonious cooperation of Russians and Americans did not last long. Some dissensions arose in connection with the teaching of Russian children in the Sunday Bible classes: The Americans insisted that the teacher should be appointed by them, whereas the Russians wanted to have a teacher of their own, independent of the Church of the Disciples. Moreover, the Americans wanted to connect the Sunday classes for children with some "social work," i. e., with entertainments of various kinds: games, theatrical performances, etc. The Russian Evangelical Christians, being somewhat puritanical in their views, were against such innovations, which they considered to be out of harmony with the teachings of the Gospel.

As a result of these dissensions, the Russians decided to become quite independent of the Church of the Disciples. They bought the church building at 2127 Crystal Street from the Americans for \$13,000, out of which sum they have already paid in installments about \$10,000. The preacher is supported at present only by the Russians.

Interview with Rev. I. Shevchuk, Russian Evangelical Preacher.

The preacher is elected by the congregation. As most of the members of the church are workmen who earn little money, they are unable to pay to the preacher a fixed salary. The preacher gets sometimes about \$40 a month, sometimes less; in exceptional cases even as little as \$10. Under these circumstances the preacher has to earn more money by doing some work. The present preacher, Rev. Shevchuk, owns the house in which he is living and gets a small income from renting out apartments.

Most of the members of the community work at such trades as mattress-making, distribution of milk for dairy companies, making of furniture, etc.

In connection with the church there are bible study classes: for adults (in Russian) on Sundays; for children (in English) at the same time. The children and young people are subdivided into seven groups according to their ages. Each group is taught by different teachers. Some of these teachers are young Russians, members of the church, and some are American young people, students from the Moody Bible Institute.

Interview with Rev. I. Shevchuck, Russian Evangelical Preacher WPA (ILL) 980 470

The community does not publish at present any literature of its own in Russian. The Rev. Johnson published a Russian magazine in New York, and later in Chicago. Since Rev. Johnson went back to New York nothing has been published in Chicago. After the Rev. Johnson, Mr. Prokhanov edited the magazine.

At present all the Russian literature of the Evangelical Christians is being published in Berlin, Germany. The Russian magazine is entitled Yevangeliskaya Vyera (The Faith of the Gospel), and is being published by the General Russian Slavonic Union of Evangelical Christians. The editor is Rev. W. L. Jack. The address of the editorial office is: Redaktion Der Evangeliums Glaube, Eisackstr. 14, Berlin-Schoneberg, Germania.

Dimitri Stranden, Translator.

Interview with Rev. Serghii Sneghirev, Dean, Holy Trinity Cathedral, 1121 N. Leavitt,
by Mr. Dmitri Stranden, May 28, 1937.

HOLY TRINITY CATHEDRAL IN 1893.

Rev. Sneghirev gave me the following additional information:

- 1) As to the number of parishioners of the Holy Trinity Cathedral: in the beginning, i. e. in the years 1892-1893, there were 50 families belonging to the parish (the number of persons could not be ascertained). Among the parishioners were a few Serbs and other non-Russian Slavs.
- 2) The income of the church during the years 1892-1894 did not exceed \$500 a year. The clergy was remunerated not out of this income, but out of the funds of the Mission.

Interview with Professor M. A. Sherbinin, of the Evangelical Christians, by Dimitri Stranden, May 19, 1937.

THE RUSSIAN EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS

Professor Sherbinin has been a resident of Chicago since 1917 and during this period he has done much for the spreading of the teachings of Evangelical Christianity among the Russians in Chicago. He is not a **narrow-minded** follower of any particular sect. He sympathizes with all efforts to revive the true Christian spirit of piety and brotherhood wherever such sincere efforts are being made. Evangelizing activities among the Chicago Russians, however, have been carried on chiefly by Evangelical Christians, Baptists and some other so-called "sectarians."

Professor Sherbinin said that the Evangelical Christians were the first to organize in Chicago a Christian community independent of the Russian Orthodox Church. In the beginning there was no dissension between the Evangelical Christians and those who had accepted the teachings of the Baptists; they all gathered, prayed and worked together. But later the Baptists, who attached more importance to the ceremony of baptism, decided to organize a church of their own, and established their quarters near Douglas Park. Their preacher was Mr. Prigodich, but about two years ago he left for New York, and Mr. Siberyakov (a corruption of the name Sibiriyakov) is occupying his place at present, and they hold their services and meetings at Ogden Ave. near Washtenaw.

Interview with the Most Rev. Bishop Leontiy, Russian Holy Trinity Cathedral,
By Dimitri Stranden, April 27, 1937.

RUSSIAN PARISHES IN CHICAGO.

Number of Russian Churches in Chicago, time of their foundation and number of parishioners.

- 1) The Holy Trinity Cathedral at 1121 N. Leavitt St. founded in 1893. The parish numbers 350 families.
- 2) The church of St. Michael (Mikhailovskaya tserkov) at 1706 W. 44th St. founded in 1911. About 200 families.
- 3) The church of St. George (Svyato-Georgievskaya tserkov) at 917 N. Wood St., founded in 1913. About 250 families.
- 4) The church of St. Peter and St. Paul (Petro-pavloskaya tserkov) at West End and 53rd Street. Founded in 1932. About 250 families (Ruthenians).

Interview with the Most Rev. Bishop Leontiy, Russian Holy Trinity Cathedral,
By Dimitri Stranden, April 27, 1937.

5) The church of the Transfiguration (Preobrazhenskaya tserkov) near Douglas Park, founded in 1936. About 50 families.

Names of the priests of the church of St. George (at 917 N. Wood St.) in chronological order.

1) Rev. Pyeshkov, 2) Rev. Zheltonoga, 3) Rev. Lev Chumak, 4) Rev. Nikolenko, 5) Rev. Zheltonoga (2nd time) and 6) Rev. Pavel Nervana. This is as far as Bishop Leontiy could remember. For more information Rev. Nervana should be consulted.

Schools and other cultural institutions and activities connected with the churches.

With each church is connected a parochial school. Usually it takes three years to finish the course. The children get religious instruction and are taught the Russian language, singing and an elementary course of Russian history.

Interview with the Most Rev. Bishop Leontiy, Russian Holy Trinity Cathedral,
By Dimitri Stranden, April 27, 1937.

Connected with the Holy Trinity Cathedral and with the other Russian churches are youth's organizations which organize games, picnics, etc.

The clergy of the Holy Trinity Cathedral is organizing from time to time courses for young people for the study of the Scriptures and of church history.

The Most Rev. Metropolitan Theophilus has given several lectures in Chicago and has written in English a course entitled A short history of the Christian Church, and the Ritual of the Eastern Orthodox Church, its history and meaning. (To be had at the Mikhailovskaya Church. Published in San Francisco in 1933.) He has also written a booklet entitled The Shorter Catechism (also in English) which has been published by The Holy Trinity Cathedral.

Conventions of the Russian clergy held in Chicago.

The last convention of the clergy of the Chicago diocese took place on October 30th and 31st 1933. Last year, (1936) in November there was held in Chicago

Interview with the Most Rev. Bishop Leontiy, Russian Holy Trinity Cathedral,
By Dimitri Stranden, April 27, 1937.

a Council of Russian Orthodox bishops at which the Metropolitan Theophilus presided (from Nov. 17 to Nov. 21). Ten bishops attended this Council.

Financial condition of the Russian churches.

The total yearly gross income of the Holy Trinity Cathedral before the depression was about \$12,000; now it is from \$8,000 to \$9,000.

The income of the church of St. Michael reaches \$5,000.

That of the church of St. Peter and St. Paul (Carpatho-Russian) is up to \$8,000.

The income of the church of the Transfiguration is as yet only from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year.

The property owned by the Russian Orthodox churches of Chicago consists of the following items; a part of the Elmwood Cemetery at River Grove,

Interview with the Most Rev. Bishop Leontiy, Russian Holy Trinity Cathedral,
By Dimitri Stranden, April 27, 1937.

- 1) at the end of Grand Ave.
- 2) the building of the Holy Trinity Cathedral and the parsonage connected with it--both together representing a value of about \$150,000.
- 3) the building of the church of St. Michael. Approximate value from \$30,000 to \$35,000.

(The church of the Transfiguration rents a building.)

This information about the church property has been received from the Rev. Sneghirev whom I interviewed immediately after seeing the bishop.

D. Stranden.

III C
II B 2 f

RUSSIAN

Interview with the Rev. Archdeacon A. Lobanov, Russian Holy Trinity Cathedral, By Dinitri Stranden, April 26, 1937.

RUSSIAN PARISHES IN CHICAGO

The archdeacon gave me the following explanations: The Russian revolution did not cause any important changes in the form of organization of the parishes; it affected them only financially. Before the revolution the churches depended on the Russian Orthodox Mission which had its seat originally in Sitka, Alaska. The head of this mission was known by the title of "Yepiskop Aleutsko-Alaskinskiy" (Bishop of the Aleutian Islands and of Alaska). Later the seat of the mission was transferred to San Francisco and still later--after the Russian revolution--to New York.

Soon after the revolution there was called in Russia a local all-Russian council at which the late Tikhon was elected patriarch, and a provisional statute for the administration of the Russian Orthodox Church was worked out. This included a Normal Church Statute (Normaluy Tserkovnyy ustav). The

Interview with the Rev. Archdeacon A. Iobanov, Russian Holy Trinity Cathedral, by Dimitri Stranden, April 26, 1937.

statute wrought only very insignificant changes in the previous form of church organization, affecting chiefly the economic management of the parish. These changes had become necessary because the church was not subsidised by the government any more.

The Russian Orthodox parish includes clergy and laity. The clergy consists usually of a priest, a deacon (though in some cases there is no deacon) and a psalm-reader who at the same time is the choir-master.

The Metropolitan is elected at a general convention of representatives from the clergy and the laity which nominates three candidates. Out of these the bishops elect the most deserving. In some cases, though, the question as to which of the candidates is to be the Metropolitan is decided by casting lots.

Interview with the Rev. Archdeacon A. Lobanov, Russian Holy Trinity Cathedral, by Dimitri Stranden, April, 1957.

The priests are ordained as a rule from among persons who have received a theological education, or, if such persons are not available, from among such as appear to be fit to acquire easily the necessary knowledge, and who have a good character. There were two Russian theological seminaries--one in Minneapolis and another in Tennerly, New Jersey. At present the seminaries do not exist any more. Therefore, if a candidate for a priestly office has not had any previous theological training, acquired in Russia, he has to study privately a course of theological instruction and to pass an examination. All members of the clergy of a church are appointed and ordained by the Bishop.

The parish elects a Board of Directors and its chairman every year at the General Assembly. The resolutions of this General Assembly are recorded in a journal and have the force of by-laws. These resolutions have to do with: (1) the membership fees which usually are from \$5.00 to \$12.00 a year (only in exceptional cases they are more considerable); (2) the charges for per-

Interview with the Rev. Archdeacon A. Lobanov, Russian Holy Trinity Cathedral, By Dimitri Stranden, April 26, 1937.

forming certain ceremonies of the church, such as batisms, marriages and funeral services, and (3) the determination of the sum to be allotted for the remuneration of the clergy which has to be settled when a new parish is being organized. (The distribution of the total sum among the members of the clergy is settled by mutual agreement of the perons interested.)

The money paid to the clergy for the performance of such religious ceremonies as baptism, marriage, etc., is usually distributed in the following way: 70% goes to the church fund and 30% to the clergy.

The churches arrange periodically, bazaars, picnics, theatrical performances, concerts and similar entertainments, the profits of which form an additional source of income, increasing the church fund.

Once or twice a year the collector visits the parishioners, and the money collected goes also into the church fund.

III C
II B 2 f

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

9-17 (111) PRO 3000*

Interview with the Rev. Archdeacon A. Lobanov, Russian Holy Trinity Cathedral, by Dinitri Stranden, April 26, 1937.

Evening classes where the Russian language, the history and geography of Russia and the history of the church are being taught, are organized in connection with the Holy Trinity Cathedral.

During Lent there are usually given 5 or 6 talks on religious and moral subjects.

III C

I E

IV

Interview With Bishop Leontiy of Chicago, 1121 N. Leavitt St., Feb. 24, 1937.

Bishop Leontiy's name, before he became a monk, was Leonid Ieronymovich Turkevich. He was born in 1876 in the Province of Volyn. His father was arch-priest of the City of Kremenets. There he received his education first in the Theological Seminary, and after that completed it in the Theological Academy of Kiev. He was graduated from this Academy in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Theology.

He went through the pedagogic stage in Ekaterinoslav and in Kursk. After that he married and was appointed a priest in Kremenets where he also taught in the Diocesan School for clergy girls of the Volyn District.

In 1906 he was transferred to the North American Diocese and was Rector of the Theological Seminary and Rector of the Russian Orthodox parish in Minneapolis from 1906 to 1911. From 1911 to 1915 he was Dean of the Cathedral in New York.

III C

I E

IV

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Interview With Bishop Leontiy of Chicago, 1121 N. Leavitt St., Feb. 24, 1937.

In 1925 he lost his wife and took the monastic vows and in the same year was made Bishop of Chicago.

Bishop Leontiy has developed an extraordinary literary activity. He started to write on Theological subjects very early in his life, while living in Russia.

Later he was editor of the Russian American Orthodox Herald (Russko-Amerikanskiy Pravoslavniy Vestnik, organ of the Russian Orthodox Church in America, published in New York) from 1914 to 1930. He was also editor of the newspaper Sviet (Light) from 1914 and still remains a collaborator of this paper.

He collaborated in 1917 with the Russkaya Zenilya (Russian Land), a magazine published in New York), and from 1918 to 1920 in the New York magazine Golos Tserkvi (The Voice of the Church). In 1921 and 1922 he was editor of the religious monthly magazine Dobry Pastyr (The Good Shepherd, N.Y.)

III C
I E
IV

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Interview With Bishop Leontiy of Chicago, 1121 N. Leavitt St., Feb. 24, 1937.

He was collaborator of the newspaper Nedelya (The Week, N.Y.) in 1921; of the papers Pravoye Dyelo (The Righteous Cause, N.Y.) in 1923; Russkaya Mysl (Russian Thought, N.Y.) in 1924, and Pravoslavniy Khristianskiy Vvestnik, (The Orthodox Christian Herald, published in Cleveland) in 1924 and 1925.

While living in Russia the Bishop published a pamphlet entitled Dookhovnye Russkiye Zhurnaly za 1906 god (Russian Religious Magazines for the year 1906, published in Kremenets) and some other pamphlets. He has also contributed many articles to various Russian religious magazines and papers.

In the United States the Bishop has published in English a pamphlet entitled Essays on Orthodoxy (N.Y. 1918). He has also contributed articles in English in the years 1918 to 1920) to the magazine, Constructive Quarterly.

Under the Bishop's editorship was published in 1934, in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. and Orthodox Prayerbook (Pravoslavny Molitvoslov), with parallel texts in ancient Slavonic and English. He has contributed many articles to the following Russian

III C

I E

IV

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Interview With Bishop Leontiy of Chicago, 1121 N. Leavitt St., Feb. 24, 1937.

newspapers published in America; to the Chicago Rassviet (The Dawn), to the Novaya Zarya (The New Dawn, published in San Francisco) and to the Novoye Russkoye Slovo (The New Russian Word, published in New York). He is author of Ocherki Istorii Russkoy Pravoslavnoy Tserkvi v Amerikye (Essays on the History of the Russian Orthodox Church in America) published in 1928 in the Calendar Pravoslavnoye Soyedineniye (The Orthodox Union) in Pittsburgh.

Finally Bishop Leontiy is a talented poet and under various pseudonyms has contributed poetry to different Russian-American newspapers and magazines.

When asked by me whether the Russian Orthodox Church in Chicago carries on any anti-communistic activities, Bishop Leontiy answered in substance as follows: there is no necessity of any militant anti-communist propaganda for the Russian Orthodox Church. Its very existence here in Chicago, in the midst of a population which has been strongly influenced by communist atheistical propaganda is a protest against this propaganda. Besides any campaign against communism,

III C
I E
IV

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Interview With Bishop Leontiy of Chicago, 1181 N. Leavitt St., Feb. 24, 1937.

carried on by the Church, would only induce the communists to undertake a correspondingly more energetic atheistical propaganda. The only effective way of fighting bolshevistic communism is to further the moral and spiritual development of the Russian colony. When this will be done the communist propagandists will not have any success any more. As it is, during the last few years the Russian communists have not been as militant as before in attacking the Church. The communists, said the Bishop, have been unwittingly done a service to the Orthodox Church by their persecution of it. This cruel persecution has eliminated out of the ranks of both the clergy and the laity those insincere and unreliable elements which were only a burden to the Church.

Russian-American Greek Orthodox Calendar for 1937, p. 168.

CHICAGO PARISH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

The actual foundation of the Chicago parish was laid by His Grace Nikolai at the time of his visiting the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, when he consecrated the pavilion of the Russian section of the fair. Let us also mention, while about it, that the dedicated pavilion was given as a gift to the Streeter Russian Orthodox parish after the World's Fair was closed, and that the parish erected out of it a very beautiful temple. As if it were only yesterday, do I remember the first Russian church in Chicago: a three room house which was rented at 13 Center Avenue, with Father Ambrosy Vretta as superior. The parishioners were few. Later on, when Father Joann Kochar was assigned to Chicago, having just then graduated from the Petrograd Ecclesiastical Academy, the work of developing the parish became twice as hard. Through donations from Russia, Father Joann secured a suitable plot of land on North Leavitt Street, in 1899, on which he built the present cathedral and the big rectory.

Russko-Amerikanskii Pravoslavnyi Kalendar na 1937g. (Russian-American Greek Orthodox Calendar for 1937), p. 17.

WPA (U.S. 1274)

The Chicago cathedral, together with the rectory, has been built at a cost of \$75,000. The debt on this entire property amounts to \$3,000.

Parishioners. There are about three hundred families belonging to this parish: 450 men, 375 women, 70 boys (ages varying up to 15 years), 90 girls (of the same ages), 55 youths (over 15 years of age), 35 girls (of the same age).

Rectors: The rectors in this parish were Archpriest I. Tort, Priest A. Vrotta, Archpriest Y. Kochurov, Priest A. Yanovsky, Archpriest I. Slunin, Archpriest V. Alexandrov, Archpriest A. Kululevsky, Archpriest I. Mitropolsky, Archpriest A. Panteleyev, Archmandrite T. Mulyar, Archpriest A. Vyacheslavov, Archpriest S. Snyegirev.

Psalm Readers: V. Protopopov, V. Stepanov, V. Turkevich, P. Kazansky,

Russko-Amerikanskii Pravoslavnyi Kalendar, p. 17.

S. A. Kalner, J. Kedrovsky, P. P. Zaichenko, F. Nirka, A. Janiush, A. Dyachenko, V. Rykhlov, I. Pshenichnuk, V. Grivsky.

In 1903 (March 16) the new cathedral was consecrated by His Grace Tikhon.

Under the protection of the Chicago parish grew up new parishes in Streeter, in Joliet, in Chicago (The Mikhailovsky and the Carpatorussky parishes), in Gary, in Kenosha, and in other towns.

The Chicago temple is known at the present time as the cathedral of the Very Reverend Leonty, who is the Chicago bishop and who, during fourteen years of service in America, was at the head of the Training School for Priest Candidates; as rector at one time of the American Ecclesiastical Seminary in Minneapolis, and later in Kennefly, N. J.

Russko-Amerikanskii Pravoslavnyi Kalendar, p. 17.

During the eighteen years that followed he was the right hand of our priests. (held the title of archpriest in the New York cathedral; also was a member of the Bishops' Council, and at the same time editor of the Yepar'khialni Pravoslavni Vvestnik (Diocesan Russian Orthodox Recorder)).

III C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Nov. 10, 1936.

ACTIVITIES OF THE RUSSIAN BAPTISTS

From a notice about the activities of the Russian Baptist Church, at 2646 Ogden Avenue, near Douglas Park, we gather that, besides regular services on Sundays at 11:00 A.M. and on Thursdays at 7:30 P.M., the Church has Bible classes for children and young people (in English) and for adults (in Russian); also meetings for women and for young people.

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 12, 1936.

CHURCH HOLIDAY ON WOOD STREET

Last Sunday St. George's parish, 917 North Wood Street, celebrated its church holiday. The church services were conducted by the Right Reverend Archbishop Tikhon of San Francisco; the Reverend P. Nirvana, the Reverend A. Lazura, and the Reverend Mr. Andronikov assisted. The church was filled to overflowing with **worshippers**. Around it crowded people who were unable to get in. Sermons were preached by Archbishop Tikhon and by other officiating priests.

After the church services a banquet was arranged at Lenard's restaurant, where representative people from various Russian organizations gathered for the occasion. Members of the church on Wood Street predominated at the tables.

Toasts were pronounced by the Right Reverend Archbishop Tikhon, the Reverend P. Nirvana, Mr. N. Rubezhanin, representing Rassviet, and others.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 8, 1936.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CHURCH'S SAINT'S DAY

St. George's parish, 917 North Wood Street, is making preparations for its annual celebration of the church's saint's day. The choir under the direction of Professor P. Zaychenko is rehearsing for the special services, at which His Holiness, the Right Reverend Bishop Tikhon of the Western States and Canada, will officiate.

III C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 8, 1936.

ARCHBISHOP TIKHON ARRIVES IN CHICAGO

Tonight the Right Reverend Archbishop Tikhon will arrive in Chicago from Los Angeles.

III C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 5, 1936.

INVITATION

[You are invited] to hear the prophetic lectures of the Seventh Day Adventists which are delivered in Russian at the Gospel House, 2747 Ogden Avenue, Douglas Park. The meetings are held every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7:30 P. M.

On Saturdays bible classes, also in Russian, are conducted at 2 P. M. at 2914 West North Avenue.

All seekers for truth and those who are trying to understand the times and [contemporary] events in the sight of the Holy Scriptures are invited to attend. Those who are unable to attend the meetings may receive by mail gratis literature on this subject.

Address all requests to

Mr. G. G. Khmelevsky
1649 West Washtenaw Avenue

III C

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

I C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 21, 1936.

AT THE ENTERTAINMENT OF ST. GEORGE'S PARISH

The evening of entertainment given by St. George's parish, 917 North Wood Street, last Sunday was an outstanding event and a great financial success. The guests enjoyed the evening as never before. The sponsors of the occasion must have devoted a great deal of attention to preparing the concert part of the program, and they may well take pride in the arrangements for the evening in general.

The guests very warmly responded to the singing of the Russian folk songs and the religious chorals by the church choir under the direction of Professor P. Zaychenko, the new leader of the choir. In its singing the choir has reached a high degree of perfection, and there is no doubt that under the able leadership of Professor Zaychenko it will soon become one of the first-class singing organizations in the city if not the best. The staging of the gypsy camp was excellently done under the direction of Mr. A. Grishaev and with the participation of pupils from the Bunin children's school.

III C

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 21, 1936.

I C

The high point of the program, however, was reached in the ballet dancing by the students of Mr. A. Andreeff's dance studio. Each appearance of his very able and well-trained dancers evoked enthusiastic applause from the large audience. There were thirty-five students in the ensemble, which displayed the choregraphic art at its best under the talented leadership of Mr. Andreeff himself. The students showed what even little tots can do when they have the chance to study under the direction of a master such as Mr. Andreeff undoubtedly is. In this connection one should mention the fact that the majority of Mr. Andreeff's students are children and young people of Lithuanian extraction, and it should seem that members of other nationalities value the versatile talents of our compatriot much more than we Russians do.

In the role of master of ceremonies Mr. G. Chepelevich demonstrated great ability.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 18, 1936.

INVITATION

An invitation is extended to attend the "wake-up" meetings of the Evangelical Christians beginning on April 19 at three o'clock and continuing through May 3. On Sundays at three o'clock, on weekdays at 7:30 P. M., at 2117 Crystal Street.

APR 21 1936
R.A.O. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 3, 1936.

AN INVITATION

You are invited to visit the prophetic lectures of the Seventh Day Adventists, delivered in the Gospel auditorium at 2747 Ogden Avenue, in the Douglas Park section of the city. Streetcars stop at the corner of California and Ogden Avenues. The meetings are held on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays at eight o'clock in the evening.

On Saturdays Bible classes and sermon at three, o'clock at 2914 West North Avenue. Admission free.

Evangelist Khmelevsky

Address for private interviews:
1649 North Washtenaw Avenue
Telephone Brunswick 9627.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 2, 1936.

CONCERT AND BALL OF ST. GEORGE'S PARISH

On Sunday, April 19, St. George's parish will give a concert and ball in its new auditorium, 917 North Wood Street. The committee on arrangements is doing everything possible to make the entertainment an attractive one. Particular attention is being devoted to the selection of talent for the musical part of the program. The best artists to be found among Russians in Chicago have been invited to present instrumental and vocal numbers, and the program in detail will be announced later in Rassviet.

WPA (111.) PROJ 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 31, 1936.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT PRIESTS

P. Zaychenko has written several articles in Rassviet in defense of priests and other clergymen. The life of clergymen even at its best is not enviable at present, and they need some defense, as other people do. Of course not all clergymen are so good as Zaychenko portrays them and they are not so bad as they are represented by the other side, by those who do not believe in churches. [These latter say that] if one goes to church, the priests will teach him something bad. On the contrary, they teach something good, and it seems that if people would only recognize a supreme power over them and would follow the precepts of religion, we should not have the conditions that exist to-day.

It often happens that people who do not go to church and do not hear what the priests preach are the ones who attack the clergymen, not [really] knowing what the clergymen are doing.

III C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 28, 1936.

NEW LEADER OF THE CHOIR ON WOOD STREET

Professor P. Zaychenko, new leader of the church choir of St. George's parish on Wood Street, will conduct the singing at the Sunday services for the first time to-morrow, March 1.

1936 02 28 10 00 AM

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 21, 1936.

THE WOOD STREET CHOIR

Professor P. Zaychenko, who was engaged to train and lead the choir of St. George's parish on Wood Street, has already taken steps to reorganize the existing ensemble. The rehearsals are held twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at eight o'clock in the evening. All persons possessing good voices are invited to join the choir. Professor Zaychenko is one of the best instructors in Russian church singing.

III C

RUSSIAN

II A 3 d (2)

II B 1 a

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 18, 1936.

SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT OF THE CATHEDRAL PARISH

Last Sunday a successful entertainment was given by Holy Trinity Cathedral parish. Prior to the concert program the Right Reverend Bishop Leonty of Chicago greeted the guests in a short speech. The concert part of the program was arranged by the quintet of the Kuban Cossacks in co-operation with Mme. P. Gribova, a well-known Russian dancer.

After the concert Bishop Leonty expressed his thanks to the parish trustees, the artists, the Russian newspapers, and to all those who had attended the entertainment.

WPA (ILL.) PR

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 18, 1936.

SOME MORE ABOUT PRIESTS

by

I. Kovalev

I cannot pass over in silence the article written by P. Zaychenko and published in the Rassviet of January 30.

This well-written article in defense of priesthood cannot be substantiated by facts, however, for in our times in America it is difficult to find a priest of the type portrayed by the author in his article.

It is true that there are priests in America noble in character and honorable in conduct, but there are many who resemble mileposts: they show the way to others, but they do not follow it themselves. They preach to the people the Gospel in which meekness, humility, and love toward one's neighbor are set forth as cardinal virtues, but they love only themselves and nobody else. To the devout they promise the Kingdom of Heaven in the World beyond, but they themselves

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 18, 1936.

care only for earthly things and leave estates of fifty thousand dollars. [Translator's note: Reference is made to the death of Archbishop Platon in New York, who, it was rumored, left an estate of which the value was estimated at \$50,000.]

Such priests cause misery not only to their fellow priests who have noble hearts but to the other Christians as well. They do what religious precepts forbid doing. The Gospel teaches: "Love your enemies and pray for them; judge not, that ye be not judged."

Mr. Zaychenko attempts to convince all Christians that they should turn their backs on atheists and not pay attention to them or act toward them as Father Kapanaze acted in New York. These recommendations suggest to me that the author is not the kind of religious man that a true Christian should be.

III C

II B 1 c (3)

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 18, 1936.

CORDIAL THANKS

On February 2, on the occasion of the acquisition by the Orthodox parish in Hammond of St. Nicholas' Church the members of the parish arranged a celebration. Services were conducted in the newly purchased church by the Right Reverend Bishop Leonty of Chicago and Minneapolis in the presence of clergy from other Russian churches in near-by cities. The celebration was crowned with a big banquet. The large church was filled to capacity by those who came to share the joy of the Russian people in Hammond.

The church services were made more beautiful by the singing of the local choir under the direction of Mr. Ruzemka. The choir was originally organized and trained by the Reverend Ivan Zheltonoga [of Chicago]. Part of the choir [at the special service] had been brought from Indiana Harbor, and it sang beautifully. An address appropriate for the occasion was delivered by the Reverend M. Yugas, who came to the celebration with the entire membership of his church council. A number of the members of his parish were also brought by the Reverend Mr.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 18, 1936.

Nedzelnitsky, who came all the way from Minneapolis. The sermon was delivered by our esteemed Bishop Leonty of Chicago and Minneapolis.

After the services Bishop Leonty, in company with the other clergy, went to the parish house for rest and friendly talk with the members of the parish. After a while the arrangements committee with Attorney A. S. Ivans at its head invited all the guests to the banquet table. The banquet was begun with the Lord's Prayer, which was sung by all present in Ugro-Russian.

The dear women members of the parish had excelled themselves in preparing a series of very savory dishes. The tables actually were groaning under the weight of food and drink. The guests paid due attention to each dish. Our American guests, the Mayor of Hammond and other city officials, marvelled at the culinary skill of our Russian housewives in Hammond. When the banquet was half finished, speechmaking began. The toastmaster, Attorney A. S. Ivans, had skillfully arranged his program. The first toast was proposed by our beloved guest, Bishop Leonty. Then telegrams were read from Mayor E. Kelly of Chicago

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III C
II B 1 c (3)

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn) Feb. 18, 1936.

and from the daughter of the Reverend I. Zheltonoga, who could not attend the celebration, since he has been away from the State of Illinois for some time. A brief speech was made by the Reverend Mr. Kedrovsky, who handed ten dollars to the church committee, a donation from generous parishioners of the Russian church in Gary. Later on speeches were made by I. Ivans, the Mayor of Hammond, and others. After the speechmaking a collection was taken for the benefit of the church.

Toward evening the Right Reverend Bishop Leonty left for Chicago, but the other guests remained. The joy of the Hammond people was very much in evidence when the banquet hall was entered by a delegation from St. George's parish, of Wood Street, Chicago. The men from Wood Street brought greetings and donations to the parish in Hammond. I cannot refrain from expressing my own personal gratitude and mentioning the enthusiasm which greeted the words spoken by Mr. V. Olesiuk, the old and active member and organizer of the Chicago parish.

All the speakers, workers, donors, and organizers of the celebration were

WPA (111) PROJ 20275

III C

II B 1 c (3)

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn) Feb. 18, 1936.

rewarded with applause. The banquet lasted long after midnight. There was no desire on anybody's part to leave. The spirit of a great and solemn holiday prevailed among the guests.

I personally and the parish in Hammond express our sincere thanks to our friends for their participation in the celebration and for the help which they rendered to us, to all Russian newspapers and their editors for the free advertising space given to us, and to all our singers and fellow churchmen. But our main thanks go to our dearest friend, Bishop Leonty, for he was the person who made our celebration so successful in every way.

Posetitel

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 25, 1935.

HOLY TRINITY PARISH HOLDS MEETING

The Holy Trinity parish on Leavitt Street held its semiannual meeting Sunday, July 21. The parish executive committee, headed by F. Mikhailovsky, presented the financial report on the activities of the parish during the last six months. Then the cemetery committee offered its report, and other reports followed. All the reports, which had been previously approved by the control committee, were received and accepted by the assembly. Mr. Mikhailovsky, the administrator of the parish, presented his report on the expenditures incurred in the repair of the roof of the parish house, the construction of a new railing around the altar in the church, and the repair of the wooden fence around the parish property. The assembly expressed their thanks to Mr. Mikhailovsky, to the executive committee, and to other committees for their honest and disinterested work in behalf of the parish.

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 25, 1935.

The question of enlarging the parish house evoked a lively discussion. It was argued that a larger space in the parish house is needed for the use of the children of the parishioners. A special committee was chosen to study this problem in detail and to make its report at the next, i. e. the annual, meeting.

The former parish watchman, one Fietchuk, who was dismissed by the executive committee to cut down expenses during the Summer months, has presented the executive committee, through his attorney, with a written complaint demanding the payment of six hundred dollars in back salary, which, according to the complaint, had been withheld by the executive committee. A section of the minutes of the 1933 annual meeting was read in which it was stated that the watchman's salary should be reduced from fifty to twenty-five dollars a month. The meeting decided to institute no action on the complaint. It was resolved to administer an open reproof to Fietchuk for his unprincipled action. The whole scheme was branded as the shameful work of the enemies

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30271

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 25, 1935.

conspiring against the parish, for it was they who induced Fietchuk to file the complaint.

As a result of a suggestion made by the chairman, a collection was taken which netted about twenty dollars. The money will be used to pay for the iron lattice work around the altar of the Holy Trinity Church.

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 28, 1935.

CONGRESS OF EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS
by
Posetitel

Last Tuesday evening the Congress of Evangelical Christians opened its sessions in Chicago. I was present at the opening session in the capacity of guest.

When I entered the hall, I. Kozak was reading to the delegates the greeting sent from various cities of the United States and Canada. After this there were speeches by many of the delegates. Of the speakers, I recall the names of Hook, Sidoruk, Kolesnikov. The names of others I do not remember.

From what had been said by the speakers one could tell that their aspirations were centered around strict observance of moral precepts in the relation of man to man, which was the cardinal point in Christ's teachings.

Several religious hymns were sung. The surprising thing was that all the

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 28, 1935.

delegates sing their religious songs very beautifully.

Our Chicago community of Evangelical Christians possesses a remarkable choir composed exclusively of young people numbering about twenty-five voices.

The first session of the Congress was closed with choral singing of a religious hymn. The choral singing loudly resounded throughout the hall. It is a pleasure to listen to such a choir, for its singing is always inspiring to every hearer. After the singing was over the delegates rose from their seats and retired.

It is quite noticeable that all the delegates are permeated with the spirit of brotherly love and have the friendliest attitude toward every man. Almost all delegates approached, stretched their hands out to me and greeted me in the most cordial way, although they knew that I was only a stranger in their midst. One of the delegates offered me the courtesy of an invitation to attend freely every session of their Congress, which will last a whole week.

III C
IV

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 5, 1935.

[BUSINESS MEETING AT CONGREGATION OF ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL]
by
Ignaty Yarovich



On Sunday, December 30, 1934, in the schoolrooms at 1121 North Leavitt Street, the annual business meeting of the congregation of St. George's Cathedral took place, under the chairmanship of His Grace Bishop Leonty of Chicago. The meeting was opened with the singing of "Our Heavenly Father". Before proceeding with the agenda, Bishop Leonty briefly described the activity of the congregational council during the year 1934, and explained the reason for the success or failure of this or that undertaking.

The Bishop said:

"Even though last year was a depression year, the affairs of the congregation are not in a bad state. It is true that at times our financial pledges were late in coming in, but, nevertheless, the congregation has not gone into debt. Social gatherings during the past year brought only a small income. To say,

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 5, 1935.

however, that members of the congregation did not co-operate fully in the undertakings, would not be a true statement. They put all their efforts into every undertaking.

The drawback was that many active members had to divide their time between the purely congregational matters and those of numerous other organizations. In order to avoid the scattering of energy in the future, we shall eliminate this condition by taking the proper steps. There was a time when the task was to build new organizations, and now the time has come to unite the existing ones.

"Last year, our parish arranged a jubilee affair with the help and participation of members from other congregations. This year, other parishes had their own jubilee and we had to help them.

For this reason, our members have not had sufficient time to devote to the affairs of their own parish."

In conclusion, Bishop Leonty expressed his thanks to the trustees, to the



Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 5, 1935.

managing committee, to all the members of the congregation and to all those who, in one way or another, had participated in the affairs of the church and parish.

Then the semiannual report of the committee was read into the record with the unanimous approval of all those present. The report of the committee did not reveal anything of importance. A report of the finance committee approved by the auditors, was adopted. In this report, the cemetery ground was also appraised at over \$10,000, according to the member who gave the report. If we included the amounts which are due for burials, we may consider that the cemetery ground has been paid for in full.

The election of officers was next, and the interest of those present became more lively. The head of the board of trustees was to be elected first. A motion was made to re-elect the present chairman of the board. He accepted the nomination and was re-elected. He received forty-three votes as against thirty-six for the other candidate.



III C
IV

-4-

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 5, 1935.

Meetings of the members of this congregation are in no way different from meetings of other organizations. Lack of discipline interferes with the smoothness and efficiency of the procedure. The limited space on the school premises is conducive to a full display of temperament by those members who are emotional by nature. A large number of people attend and the room is small. All officers whose candidacies were opposed, were elected by secret ballot.



Archmandrit Timon, Under the Shield of Faith, Chicago: St. Michael's Orthodox Russian Church, 1934.

THE ACQUISITION OF LAND AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHURCH pp-34-35

"And here is the first service! O, you, friends and sisters, who's fortune it was to be present! Remind yourself of this, remind yourself of your joy. It is true, the first service was not in the church, it took place at the home of a good man Ivan Gensersky." But how sweet it was to hear: "Blessed is the Kingdom of the Father the Son and the Holy Ghost" and "Father have mercy upon us!" This first blessing of the Holy Trinity upon God's soil! We are so accustomed to the exclamation: "God have mercy upon us!" and at this time the prayer sounded within our hearts with an individual feeling and significance: "Have mercy upon us God, to execute that which we began, Give us strength and patience to bear all burdens; have mercy, direct us, give us wisdom to do all for Your Glory, for the honor of Christianity, for our spiritual salvation."

After this quarters were rented on the corner of Marshfield Ave. and 46th St., in which services were conducted for eight months. Soon land was obtained for the construction of the church: on the corner of 44th and Paulina, opposite

WPA (11) 200 127

Davis Square Park, within three blocks of the Chicago Stock Yards. It was purchased for \$1,850.00. A plan for the church was drawn up and a contract with the builder made for the sum of \$9,400.00.

A Chicago millionaire G. Mills donated \$1,000.00 for the month. The construction of the Church began.

The corner stone of the Church was dedicated on Jan. 10, 1910, by the very Holy Bishop Alexander Aliaskinsky. Since then the services have been conducted in the church quarters. Thus, thanks to God, the work of the church was growing and strengthening.

The Waves of Life and the Tribulations of the Faithful (pp. 35-36)

But when the wheat began to grow, the enemy came and planted weeds. The Rev. M. Pazdry decided to betray Christianity and by his action brought the parish to ruin. Misunderstandings occurred with the contractor and he began court proceeding. Pazdry went to the Uniates and organized, near the Orthodox Church in construction, on 50th St., a Uniate parish.

The enemies of Christianity, stirred up by Fozdry, have done all within their power to injure the Orthodox people. The construction of the church ceased. The Orthodox people did not have a priest. Services were not conducted. The cause of Christianity seemed to have perished.

In 1911 Rev. Sergei Vasilievich was appointed to the parish of St. Michael. His first services were to be on Palm Sunday. But, alas! the enemies of Orthodoxy did not permit the newly appointed priest to conduct services. The chaos increased.

In the same year the Rev. John Grazon was appointed to the parish and he used all his influence to save the parish. A well known philanthropist, Charles Crane, aided the parish materially in order to save it. During the term of the Rev. J. Grazone the trial with the contractor ended and the construction of the church was completed, but instead of the agreed sum of \$5,400.00, the construction with legal expenditures amounted to \$18,328.80. Immediately after the completion of the construction the enemies made an attack upon the church and with stones broke the windows.

These stones at present are at the school of the church and serve as witnesses of those trying experiences, which the organizers of the parish had. In the beginning of 1912, J. Gazon left Chicago. The church was then closed for the second time, since, of the people who lived nearby, only three families were left, eight others lived a long distance away.

Time marched on. The interest upon the debts was mounting. The creditors demanded the payment of the debts. The waves of life seemed to be completely drowning the small boat of Orthodoxy on the South Side.

Archmsndrit Timon, Under the Shield of Faith, Chicago: St. Michael's Orthodox Church, 1934, pp. 38-43.

HEADS OF THE CHURCH

The first head and organizer of the parish was Michael Pazdry who took his position June 6. It is to be regretted that Pazdry later betrayed Orthodoxy and went over the uniates. This vacancy was filled by Sergei Vasilievich, but as was stated above, the betrayal of Pazdry created a commotion in the parish and C. Vasilievich had no opportunity to be a pastor. The church was closed. In 1912 with the appointment of John Grazione, services were renewed. John Grazione remained in the parish for seven months. After he left the church again was closed for lack of funds.

On March 7, 1913, the writer of this book was appointed as head of the church. Twenty years have passed and the modesty of a writer does not permit me to enumerate all labors and sacrifices which the service to God and the Orthodox faith demanded.

Archmandrit Timon, Under the Shield of Faith, Chicago: St. Michael's Orthodox Church, 1934, pp. 38-43.

The parish was practically destroyed. Services were conducted as in the pioneering days with five to ten present. It was surrounded by hatred and gossip of the enemies of Orthodoxy. The church was burdened with a debt of \$18, 328.80. But with a determined faith in the help of God, it was necessary to begin work on the soil of Christ.

Dark sleepless nights, tears in solitude, are the witnesses of the labor the young head of the church was compelled to go through and work for the rebirth of the parish. All the time, from dawn until dusk, he went to the homes seeking Russian people, spoke, consoled and directed. If a drop falling steadily will wear away the stone, then the fire of love for humanity, and decent treatment have conquered the cold hearts and slowly, but definitely increased the parish. In Dec. 1913, St. Michael's Brotherhood was organized and began to serve.

Archmandrit Timon, Under the Shield of Faith, Chicago:
St. Michael's Orthodox Russian Church, 1934. P. 38.

THE SPIRITUAL ELEVATION OF THE PARISH.

The under-water stones have been trodden on! Nothing disturbs the tranquil creative church life. All Russian Orthodox people are united: practically all have joined the various Brotherhoods and Sisterhoods. Love and Peace are reigning within the circle of parishioners.

The most moving and significant fact of all church goers is, that in the midst of all members there was an American-born woman teacher, Miss Shuntlev. Three years ago she accepted Orthodoxy under the name of Zinaida and since has not missed a single Sunday, staying through long services, which were conducted in a language alien to her - carrying out all instructions of the church, lighting candles and making contributions to the church.

The debts provoke us no more, - already in December of 1923, when the priest of that church was transferred to the Holy Trinity Church, the entire debt amounted to \$4,000.000, not a mortgage but in notes and owed to its own members.

Thus every year saw the church spiritually elevated; this was reported by St. Michael's Church to its 25th Jubilee. Two months before the celebration, a general remodeling of the church took place, the church was decorated with ikons!

And the faithful in gratitude for God's love are contributing for all needs of the church.

"O, God! Strengthen our church and the orthodox faith, from now and unto eternity."

Archimandrit Timon, Under the Shield of Faith, Chicago:
St. Michael's Church of Chicago, 1934.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PARISH. P.32-34.

The enormous meat industry on the South Side of Chicago, has encouraged and strengthened the stream of population in this part of the city. Thirty years ago many Russian immigrants from Austria - Hungary settled here and built a Uniate Church on 50th Street and Seeley Avenue. The immigrants from Russia attended The Holy Trinity Russian Orthodox Parish, located on the north side of the city.

It is self understood, that the immigrants from Russia desired to have a church within walking distance. At that time the immigrants from Austria-Hungary, knowing about the case of A. Towr who was converted and who always aimed to return to the "faith of his forefathers," negotiated about building an orthodox parish on the South Side.

In the beginning of 1909, when the Archbishop Platon was serving in the Holy Trinity Church of Chicago, the immigrants from Galicia (from the vicinity of

Archimandrit Timon, Under the Shield of Faith, Chicago:
St. Michael's Church of Chicago, 1934.

Przemysl) sent a delegation to His Holiness which consisted of three people, Anthony Rybak, L. Stanko and N. Kutcheropa, to ask the blessing for the opening of a new Orthodox parish on the south side of the city. The Archbishop Platon gave them his blessing and encouraged the delegation to begin work immediately.

In the spring of 1909 a conference was called to which were invited Alexander Nemolowsky (subsequently - Archbishop of North-America), Rev. A. Yanowsky and Rev. P. Kochanik. The conference was a success and a resolution was passed about the opening of a new Orthodox parish and the appointment of a Russian Orthodox priest. The ecclesiarch appointed to the new parish a priest by the name of Michael Pazdry.

Following the arrival of Pazdry in Chicago the first meeting was held. In view of the importance of the first meeting of the Russian Orthodox people of the South Side of Chicago, we present the minutes of the meeting in detail. On June 6th, 1909, Michael Pazdry arrived in Chicago and conducted the first service in the home of Ivan Gensersky. After the service there

Archimandrit Timon, Under the Shield of Faith, Chicago:
St. Michael's Church of Chicago, 1934.

was a meeting in Davis Park. At the meeting over 80 people were present. The meeting was opened with a prayer - Ruler of Heaven. After this Mr. Anthony Rybale introduced to the people the situation of Russians in Chicago and the necessity of an organization for the founding of an Orthodox parish.

The next orator was Michael Pazdry, who made an appeal to forsake the disgraceful Uniates and establish the parish on a truly Orthodox basis.

It was unanimously decided to begin the founding of the Orthodox parish immediately. The following persons were elected as members of the church committee: Anthony Rybak, president; Anthony Stanko, Secretary; Teodor Kazak, cashier; Leon Stanko, Nicholai Kutcherapa, Wasily Onisik, curators; Ivan Stanko and Maksim Fedinsky, collectors. The meeting ended with a prayer.

The proceeds were to be dedicated in honor of St. Michael. At this meeting voluntary contributions were asked for the organization of the parish. The following persons gave contributions of \$50.00: Anthony Rybak (who has also

III C
V A 1
IV

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Archimandrit Timon, Under the Shield of Faith, Chicago:
St. Michael's Church of Chicago, 1934.

loaned \$100.00) and Leon Stanko.

Those who gave \$25.00 were: Michael Stanko, Dimitri Stanko, Wasily Onisik, Stefan Kutcherpa, Peter Rybak, Nikolai Klintchnik.

Those who donated \$20.00 each were: Nikolai Kutcherpa, Luka Rydziak.

Ivan Tomashevsky gave \$15.00.

Contributions of \$10.00 were given by Anthony D. Stanko, Anthony M. Stanko, Ivan Gensersky, Luba Panaciuk, Andrei Gensersky, Ivan Andrusiak, Ivan Kozak.

The following have donated \$5.00 each: Ivan Stanko, Matthew Miliak, Fuma Murza, Ivan Woytzechowsky, Simeon Uminsky, Michael Pitula, Wasily Pelech.

The entire collection amounted to \$410.00.

III C
V A I
IV

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Archimandrit Timon, Under the Shield of Faith, Chicago:
St. Michael's Church of Chicago, 1934.

Thus the immigrants from Imperial Russia, Galicia and Karpats, have gathered for the first time to recognize their national unity and have laid the Orthodox foundation upon which their lives were molded for a period of 25 years.

How many earthquakes and storms the new parish had to endure, but the Almighty God has helped and has shielded the faithful!

Their hearts overflowing with prayer, with tears of gratitude in their eyes, they all, and particularly the youth, read this first mandate; and the names of the founders and contributors are remembered with a prayer of thankfulness.

Archmandrit Timon, Under the Shield of Faith, Chicago:
St. Michael's Orthodox Russian Church, 1934. pp. 36-38.

THE SALVATION OF THE CHURCH

The salvation of the parish of St. Michael was begun by the priest of the Holy Trinity, at present Bishop A. Kukulevsky. From the time of his arrival in Chicago he conducted services in the Church of St. Michael on Sundays, in the evening and he prepared the parish for the opening.

In 1913 according to a resolution of the 7th of March the very Holy Archbishop Platon appointed as ruler of St. Michael's Church the Rev. Timon.

The course of salvation of the parish is to be derived from intimate records in Rev. Timon's diary. Little do they tell of the spiritual experiences, but in between the lines, one might see how much sorrow and disillusion it was necessary to experience before the wheat of Orthodox was weeded out.

"During the first month my soul was extremely sad, when I conducted the Liturgy-

Archmandrit Timon, Under the Shield of Faith, Chicago
St. Michael's Orthodox Russian Church, 1934. pp. 36-38

there were only five or ten persons present later eight more were added. My hope was only in God, only in prayers have I found consolation. A month after my arrival in Chicago, creditors through their attorneys demanded payment of notes given by Pazdry in denominations of \$200, \$100, \$50, and \$30, and within a period of two weeks I had received twelve creditors, all demanded the immediate payment of debts. In view of the unexpected discoveries I lost all hope of the possibility of holding on to the church and averting foreclosure, quite frequently the thought came into my mind, that not being able to fulfill the duty of a priest I will be compelled to leave Chicago. But, thanks to Almighty God, who does not forsake us with His goodness and mercy, I was delivered from the difficult situation.

After I had become acquainted with people, and having discovered the nearby towns in which dwelt Orthodox people, I began by the grace of God, to conduct meetings, and to this cause I have dedicated all my leisure time."

"June first of that year, on the eve of the Holy Trinity, the parish was fortunate in leaving the Very Reverend Archbishop Alexander to conduct an all-night

Archmandrit Timon, Under the Shield of Faith, Chicago:
St. Michael's Orthodox Russian Church, 1934. pp. 36-38.

Mass. Life at the parish was improving gradually. The church property was fenced. Money was paid to three creditors - \$110 - \$480.50."

"In the beginning of 1914 through the bequest of the daughter of a titled adviser, Anid Vetzkenich, the Very Rev. Archbishop Platon, received \$2,026.19 which was used to settle the debts. Within the same year electricity was installed in the church and hall; a mantle was bought for \$50.00 remodeling done - two rooms were allotted for the choirs, a candle holder and four palms were bought as church decorations. A copy of an ikon of Virgin Mary was received from the monastery of Pochaev."

"September 28th the very Reverend Alexander again offered to conduct services in honor of the virgin Mary of Pochaev and on November 21 a Liturgy."

"In 1915 a new church bell was bought and consecrated on "Labor Day" a cupola was built for \$400.00."

Archmandrit Timon, Under the Shield of Faith, Chicago:
St. Michael's Orthodox Russian Church, 1934. pp. 36-38.

"In that year the following episode took place: on Sunday during a public reading of the war news, through the cooperation of the Journals: Russky Palomnik and Niva, the hall was filled beyond capacity and caused the floor to cave in. The repair of this required new funds. Although this was not easy, money was found and the floor remodelled."

III C

II B 2 d (1)

III H

I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 13, 1934.

BOLSHEVIK AGENTS AMONG THE DUKHOBORS

(Editorial)

During recent weeks Rassviet has received many letters from the Dukhobors in Canada, revealing the Bolshevik danger. According to these letters, the peace and tranquillity of the Dukhobors are now endangered by intensive Red propaganda conducted within the settlement by the Soviet agents and provocateurs hiding behind the guise of true friends of the order.

As a result of this propaganda, a most serious situation arose among the members of the colony. There had been disagreements and even disorders among the Dukhobors in the past, but they were, so to speak, of a family character and were easily settled, as the Dukhobors are traditional lovers of peace and Christian life, which characteristics they inherited from their Dukhobor ancestors in Russia. Now, however, the situation has become worse, for some of the members of the settlement have become infected with the Bolshevik poison, with the result that they now renounce the fundamental

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III C

- 2 -

RUSSIAN.

II B 2 d (1)

III H

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 13, 1934.

I E

principles of their order and their heretofore noble conduct, and begin to hate their brothers with unrestrained hate, as though they were their worst enemies. These lamentable conditions in the Dukhobor colonies in Canada are the direct outcome of the insidious, underground work of the Soviet agents, whose goal is the destruction of the Dukhobor colonies. These criminal Bolshevik elements work both secretly and openly among the groups and among the individuals of the Dukhobor community. They do not allow anything to keep them from sowing the seeds of hate, enmity and internal strife among the members of the Dukhobor settlements. They want to set brother against brother, children against parents. They are well paid for their criminal work. They are also supplied with sufficient funds for writing and publishing propaganda literature for the use of the Dukhobors. For instance, they publish and distribute, free, among the colony, but especially among the Dukhobor youth, the periodical The Signal. Besides, they flood the settlements with pamphlets, leaflets and appeals of all kinds.

Very many of the Dukhobors are constant readers and subscribers of Rassviet, the only publication which honestly and disinterestedly defends their interests

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III H

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 13, 1934.

I E

and guards them against all dangers. For this reason the Bolshevik agents also fight our newspaper. They say to the Dukhobors that Rassviet is edited and published by monarchists, White Guards, and former capitalists, all enemies of the working people. We know that the overwhelming majority of the Dukhobor people know well the real purpose of these provocative lies--to make it easier for the Soviet agents to get the Dukhobors into the Bolshevik trap. There are a few simple, credulous and stupid members of the Dukhobor community, however, who put their blind trust in these wolves in sheep's clothing, ignorant of the fact that they are being led into an abyss of great misfortune. They do not seem to realize that the principles of the Bolsheviks can no more be joined with those of the Dukhobors than fire can be joined with water. Any member of the colony who accepts Bolshevism as his dogma ceases not only to be a Dukhobor but to be an honest man, and becomes a mere animal. The Bolshevik sympathizers among the Dukhobors do not seem to notice the fact that the same Bolsheviks are cruelly persecuting their brothers in Russia, often punishing them with death, only because they want to lead a Christian life and not be the slaves of the Soviet government.

AFSA (LL) PROJ. 30275

III C

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III H

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 13, 1934.

I E

All the foregoing facts deserve the closest attention on the part of all Dukhobors who are interested in the welfare of their several communities. Now is the time to prevent the downfall and destruction of the magnificent work accomplished by your order during the last several score years. The Bolshevik contamination should be uprooted and destroyed at its source. The Dukhobors should drive from their midst all the agents sent there by the Soviets, with all their propaganda literature. Then they should forget about their differences and work together hand in hand, as is fitting and becoming to true brothers of the Dukhobor cult, for the betterment of their future and for the glory of their high ideals.

Rassviet has always been and always will be the true friend of the Dukhobors, and will continue to extend aid of every kind to meet the needs of the Dukhobor colony.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 14, 1933.

THE CHURCH DISCORD

(Editorial)

There appeared recently in the United States one more claimant to the property of the Russian Orthodox Church mission, in the person of one calling himself a "temporary exarch" of the Archbishop Benjamin. Archbishop Benjamin also came here from Paris not long ago.

Archbishop Benjamin had sent from Moscow to our newspaper here a whole stack of ukases and other papers, drawn up in a very stern church style, with citations from and allusions to the Holy Scriptures, with exhortations, anathemas and threats of God's punishment for those who disobey the church. But throughout all these documents and papers one thought stands out in relief and is constantly emphasized: the metropolitan Platon, as one who has disobeyed the orders of the Moscow "patriarch," should now give up all the property belonging to the Mission of the Russian Orthodox Church, and transfer it to the "exarch" now in America, representing the Russian Church in Moscow.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 14, 1933.

Some time ago similar claims to the property of the Russian Mission in America had been made by the metropolitan Kedrovskyi, member of the Russian Living Church. He had even succeeded in tearing away from the Mission a number of churches and a cathedral at 97th Street, together with the bishop's quarters. He took over this property on the principle that it had been built by the Russian state. But the same cannot be said of the remaining churches and other property acquired not by Russian state money but through the voluntary contributions of the parishioners themselves. Thus, the claims of the Moscow patriarch, inspired by the Soviet government, have absolutely no foundation. Were the Moscow churchmen really interested in spreading the Russian Orthodox religion in America, they could do it without taking over our churches, which are under the jurisdiction of the metropolitan Platon. But they are not in the least interested in preaching the Russian Orthodox gospel, and yet they strive to take over what they have not built, and what does not belong to them.

In one of these patriarch orders sent to the metropolitan Platon, there are

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 14, 1933.

reproaches for his "counter-revolutionary" activity, and his anti-Soviet attitude. But these obedient servants of the Soviet government do not protest against the destruction by the Soviets of almost all the churches in Russia, and against the persecutions of the people for their religious convictions. The quarrels among the Russian Orthodox clergy point up the fact that the years of bitter experience of the Russian Orthodox Church have not taught it anything, just as in the time of the Diocletian persecutions of early Christians in the first half of the twelfth century (sic). Julian, the apostate, in reality did an extremely good service to the early Christians when he forbade them to take retributions and persecute the heretics, the dissenters, and freethinkers.

It is well that the present Soviet action is confined only to threatening ukases, to newspaper polemics, to excommunications and to prohibitions of religious services. These actions will no longer scare anyone.

NYA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III C
I A 2 a
II D 6

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 10, 1933.

GIVE OFFERINGS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NATIONAL HOME, THE
SCHOOL, AND THE CHURCH OF THE NATIONAL ORTHODOX PARISH!

At a special meeting of the parishioners of St. George's National Independent parish, which took place on the twenty-second day of July, 1933, it was unanimously decided to construct new buildings: a church, a school, and a hall for theatrical and other activities.

A special construction committee was elected to conduct all activities in connection with the construction of the buildings, namely, the working out of plans, the adoption of means to obtain contributions and offerings, the arrangement of special social affairs to raise funds, the collection of funds in the church bank; and the distribution of subscription lists among members of the local Russian colony. The construction committee was elected according to the strictest rules, and every member of the committee is placed under a personal bond. The committee consists of the following members: Dmitri Mikhalechik,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III C
I A 2 a
II D 6

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 10, 1933.

chairman, Ivan Udovich, treasurer, Dmitri Vorobey, secretary, Daniel Grib and Kiryl Volnistyi, trustees, and Kiryl Riabchuk, F. Kostielanchik, Gregory Kasperovich, O. Protana, and Reverend G. Geltonoga, directors.

The parishioners and the brothers of the order of St. George the Conqueror have found it necessary and proper to establish a cozy corner for the Chicago Russian colony, in which children as well as grown-ups will find rest for their souls and cultural and educational aid.

The Committee.

III C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Jan. 3, 1933.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION FOR RUSSIAN CHILDREN

Note about a Christmas celebration with Christmas tree for Russian children, to take place on January 8th, 1933, at Polish Union Hall, 984 Milwaukee Ave. A concert program and dancing and other entertainments are announced.

III C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 3, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION FOR RUSSIAN CHILDREN

Notice about a Christmas celebration with Christmas tree for Russian children to take place on January 8, 1933, at Polish Union Hall, 984 Milwaukee Avenue. A concert program and dancing and other entertainments are announced.

III C
III E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Aug. 29, 1931.

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX BISHOPS HOLD SYNOD IN CHICAGO

On Sunday, Aug. 30, 1931, High Mass will be celebrated at the Chicago Holy Trinity Cathedral by the Metropolitan Platon assisted by Bishops Theophilus of Chicago, Arseniy of Canada, Alexey of San Francisco and Pavel of Detroit....

The choir of the Cathedral, conducted by Mr. V. F. Grivsky, is rehearsing the sacred songs of the best composers of sacred music. Invitations to the celebration of the Mass have been sent to all members of the neighboring clergy and the representatives of their parishes. A large crowd of people is expected to be present at the celebration.

On the same day the Union of Russian-American Orthodox Youth plans to arrange a banquet in honor of the Metropolitan Platon and the bishops.

Divine service will begin at 10 A. M.

(144) PROJ. 30275

III C

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

II B 1 b

IV

Russkoye Cbozrenie, Nov. 23, 1929.



RUSSIAN

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. GEORGE

On Sunday, November 17, a very successful entertainment was given by the 1st branch of the R. P. O. S. (Russian People's Orthodox Society) or, in other words, the Brotherhood of St. George.

The program of the evening, although really too prolonged because of the great variety of numbers on it, was very good, and would have been excellent, if the organizers had been more careful in selecting an orchestra which would be able to accompany the actors, singers, dancers, and others.

The gay comedy in one act, "Poor Teddy," was successfully performed by the amateurs, E. Wagner, P. Gribova, K. Bremer and M. Zhekhovich. Certainly the best of them was E. Wagner, who already has earned the reputation of a talented actor, and has no competitors.

Russkoye Obozrenie, Nov. 23, 1929.

In the concert program a very interesting number was the appearance of the family Ergolsky, who at present are in Chicago having obtained engagements on the American stage. L. S. Ergolskaia, Alexander Ergolsky, and later the ballerina, Alexandra Iashkova with her partner, were the attraction of the evening.

The public welcomed heartily the popular singers, Mrs. I. M. Maksukova, and Mrs. S. I. Shukhvostova, who appeared in another part of the program.

It is our pleasant duty to point out that for the vocal number, "The Beggars at the Walls of the Church," Mr. A. V. Meyerson, artist of our colony, painted the special scenery which strongly impressed the public by its effective coloring.

Russkoye Cbozrenie, Nov. 23, 1929.

From the rest of the program, we must mention the appearance of the satiric humorist, P. Gursky, and the instrumental trio, Chernishev and Co.

Dr. A. I. Nedzelnitsky, physician of R. P. C. S., appeared on the stage as master of ceremonies and interpreter of various numbers.

The hall was crowded, there was a shortage of admission tickets, sandwiches and refreshments, and naturally also of stewards. The noise and smoke in the hall, the disorderly conduct of the mischievous youths did not give the public any opportunity to hear what was occurring on the stage.

For this reason, the artistic success of the evening was noticed only by a minority, in contrast to the financial success which was seen by all.

Russkoye Obozrenie, Nov. 23, 1929.

It is rumored that it was the first financially successful evening of the current season in the colony. Many guests came from Gary, Indiana, and Detroit, Michigan; there were many intellectual persons present.

The dance continued past midnight.

III C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Oct. 16, 1928.

RUSSIAN BAZAAR

The parishioners of the Russian Chicago Cathedral of the Holy Trinity are organizing a bazaar at the Liberty Son's Hall, 1046 N. Robey St. This bazaar will last 9 days--from November 10 to November 18, 1928. Every evening there will be a new program, and will include music, dancing and a lottery.

Rassviet Sept. 26, 1927.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE PARISHIONERS OF THE
INDEPENDENT WOOD STREET CHURCH TO THOSE OF THE
LEAVITT STREET CHURCH

Our dear brothers:--

Soon 15 years will elapse since the members of the parish of the Leavitt Street Church have been robbed of the church property. At the time when this happened we at present members of the parish of St. George, were also members of the parish of the Holy Trinity, and, seeing that the clergy was oppressing and cheating the parishioners, we arose to defend the interests of the parish. But what could we do?--we who were poor, without means and support.

We were beaten, many of us were arrested; so we left the parish and founded a new one, and now we live and pray freely and feel happy. We were accused of various misdeeds, our enemies threw mud at us were threatened with severe punishments. But we suffered it all and went on praying in our poor

Rassviet Sept. 26, 1927.

little Church of St. George, waiting for the people of the Leavitt Street parish to understand whom they were following and to join us. And the people were coming.

They called us atheists, Jews, etc. But the people did not believe that-- They visited our church services, and when going out of our church would say: "Well, our priests have told us that here, at Wood Street, they were building up a new Jewish confession; but we see that these people have the same divine service, according to the Orthodox rite, as we do; and, what is more, from their preacher one can learn more truth than from ours. So we see that our archbishops have been lying to us." And members of your parish would come to us and stay with us. In the beginning only one or two hundred of us seceded from the Holy Trinity parish; but now we have in our organization over 3000 regular members. Whereas in the Leavitt Street parish, now as before, the number of members does not increase; on the contrary, it steadily decreases.

"The bishops have deceived the people and have contrived to get documents

Rassviet Sept. 26, 1927.

1927. 11. 17. 1927

making them the clergy the owners of the church and property. They have promised to give the parishioners heaps of benefits, but instead of that they just wiped their noses. The people at Leavitt Street are ill-treated, insulted, cheated, robbed of their last cents, and all they get for that are such names as "scoundrels" and "heretics."

"Good people, our brothers as to religious beliefs and blood, fellow-countrymen, some of whom even come from the same villages as ourselves, you have been remaining long enough under the despotic rule of evil-doers who have only been reviling you.....Have they not robbed you of enough of your money, pretending that this money was needed for repairing the church, while in reality they have either been sending the collected money to New York, to the bishops, or leaving it in their own pockets.....

Do not regard us any longer as your enemies. We are not enemies at all. We are, just like you, hard working people. Join us. Our small church, our school, our lot, everything we possess is at your disposal.

Rassviet Sept. 26, 1927.

4574

"We are not taxed as heavily as you are. You pay ten or more dollars a year, and once you paid even more than \$35.00. Our members pay only \$3.00 a year."

(It is explained further in the letter that the Wood Street Society has enough money to give relief to those in need of it and that it has no debts; that the parishioners know exactly how the money is spent, and that the priests has nothing to do with the financial affairs of the Society. The members of the Wood Street parish, further say, that they are ready to show the ledgers and other books of the Society to the parishioners of the Leavitt Street church so that these could persuade themselves that there is no risk in joining their Society.)

"If you, our brothers from Leavitt Street, will follow our advice and join us, we could achieve great things in Chicago. We could immediately build an orphanage and an asylum for the old people, a People's House and at least a Russian public school, so that our children would get as good education as those of other nationalities.

Rassviet Sept. 26, 1927.

"Do not hesitate, do not wait till your priest starts to knock you on the head with his cross in the church and to put some of you into jail for defending your own property, as has been done to us. Do not hope that the bishops will be lenient towards you and will return to you all your property, they will, rather, mortgage it, and you will lose it entirely. Look how the bishops have shaken both morally and materially our mission. It is perishing.....Visit our church and listen to the service and to the preaching of our priest. You shall see, that the service is the same as in your church. We have remained true Christian believers, keeping the faith of our fathers in our hearts. We are falsely accused of having introduced all kinds of innovations, but this is done in order that the people would not visit our church. But remember that the pharisees accused and killed even the Christ. And He, of course, had not done anything wrong. Our priest does not try to prejudice us against the members of the Leavitt Street parish, while your priests advise you to drive us away with a broom if we try to approach you. But what is the use of writing to you about all these things? We think that by this time you know yourselves whereto your false shepherds are leading you.

III C

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet Sept. 26, 1927.

"We, members of the parish of St. George, appeal to you, enjoining you to unite with us in brotherly communion and in that love of God which is the testament left to us by the Christ.

With fraternal greetings

"The Independents."

III C
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassvint, Sept. 1, 1927.

THE CHURCH AND THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

(Editorial)

The keeper of the Patriarchal See, the Metropolitan Serghey of Nizhniy-Novgorod, issued an appeal in which he writes: "We thank the Lord God for His infinite mercy which He has bestowed on our Orthodox Church. We thank the Soviet government for, the attention which it pays to the spiritual needs of the orthodox population. Let us take an oath that we shall not forfeit the high trust which the Soviet authorities have put in us. We regard the U. S. S. R. as our fatherland, whose joys and victories are also ours. Such blows at the U. S. S. R. as war, the boycott, the murder in Warsaw we regard as blows aimed at ourselves. While remaining orthodox Christians we are aware of our duty to be loyal Soviet subjects, not because of fear, but from the bottom of our hearts. Those who hope that the Soviet regime is only something accidental and will not last long do not interpret correctly the signs of the times. Such accidents do not happen. In everything the hand of God is seen. Those who are inimical to the Soviet authorities should leave the Church."

III C
I E

-2-

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Sept. 1, 1927.

As the last sentence is aimed chiefly at those Russians who have emigrated to foreign countries, this appeal says further:

"We order those clergymen who have emigrated from Russia to give us a written pledge of their absolute loyalty to the Soviet authorities in their Social work. Those who will refuse to give such a pledge will be removed from their priestly office and will have to appear before the Court of Justice of the patriarchate. We are sure that the expected Council of the Church will condemn such bearers of the church authority, who tear to pieces the vestment of the Church, and will endorse our decision to establish friendly relations between the Church and the Soviet government."

This "Appeal" has been signed by one metropolitan, 4 archbishops and two bishops who constitute the temporary Supreme Synod. The Soviet government, in order to show its gratitude to the dignitaries of the Church who had put their signatures under this document, allowed them to call a Council of the church. At this Council a patriarch will be elected and a permanent Synod will be reestablished.

. III C
I E

-3-

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Sept. 1, 1927.

Thus the struggle between the Church and the Soviet government has been officially liquidated. The heads of the Russian clergy have "capitulated" and have recognized the U. S. S. R. as their fatherland and the Soviet government as an authority emanating from God.

The editor commends this document, and the following is a short summary of his comments.

He says that this "Appeal" will put a great many Russians in a very difficult position from which they will find it very hard to extricate themselves. The Russian Orthodox Church was always considered to be the protagonist of the tsaristic government and that social order which existed under it. Those who wish the restoration of that regime regarded the Orthodox Church as their best ally in the struggle against the communistic regime. The dignitaries of the Church and the priests who have been the victims of their faithfulness to the old regime and had therefore been tortured and killed were regarded and honored as martyrs. Now this very Church turns round and says that its

Rassviet, Sept. 1, 1927.

priests have to be loyal to the atheistic Soviet government, or else they will be removed from their offices. Such a sudden radical change in the attitude of the ruling hierarchy of the Church will be astounding for its supporters, and they will have to solve the question: which of the two attitudes of the Church towards the bolshevistic regime is the right one--the former or the new one, which dictated the "Appeal?"

The editor solves this question in the following way: from his standpoint (which is not the religious one)--this change of attitude should not astonish anyone who understands the essential nature of the church and the state. Both are there essentially, says the editor, for the purpose of holding the people in fear and subjection. So in this respect at least the Orthodox Church and the atheistic bolshevistic government are at one. The subjugation of the people by a ruling minority is realized in the best way when the government and the Church are cooperating with each other, and not fighting one another. So some sort of understanding between these two

III C
I E

-5-

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Sept. 1, 1927.

ruling powers should have been expected to be realized sooner or later.

The editor thinks, however, that this recognition by the Church of a professedly atheistic government and the agreement of the latter to restore to the church the right of having a permanent Synod would alienate many orthodox believers from the church and many militant atheists from the Soviet government.

III C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet Aug. 2, 1927.

WPA (U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE)

RUSSIAN EVANGELISTS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PAN-AMERICAN
CONVENTION OF EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS

This convention was to take place at Chicago from September 15 to September 18, 1927. Russian, Ukrainian and some other Slavonic Evangelical Christians had decided to send their representatives to the convention. The following well-known Russian evangelical preachers were expected to go to the Convention: Mr. I. S. Prokhanov, who would come from Soviet Russia, P. Deneyka, I Kolesnikov and others. The Rev. John Johnson, preacher at the "House of the Gospel," was to represent the Russian Evangelical Christians of Chicago.

RASSVIET, October 19, 1926

TROUBLE AT THE PARISH OF ST. GEORGE.

The extraordinary meeting of the parish of St. George at 917 Wood Street, on October 16, 1926, was a very stormy one. First there was a heated discussion of some serious irregularities on the part of the Committee of the Parish, such as selling a lot of land belonging to the parish in order to pay taxes. The Committee did it irregularly, without the agreement of the parishioners and even without their knowledge. It was also proved that the Committee had been squandering considerable sums of money, i.e. paying \$177.00 to lawyers for writing documents either unnecessary or even harmful to the interests of the parish, etc. After these questions had been discussed, the president of the parish, Mr. Gulko, raised the question of the necessity of discharging from his office, the Reverend Zheltonoga, priest of the church of St. George, whose activities had been on many occasions harmful to the parish and whose character and conduct made him unfit to be a priest. Mr. Gulko and several other respected members of the parish charged the Rev. Zheltonoga with having, together with the members of the Committee, illegally, without the

agreement and knowledge of the parishioners, made out documents making him, the Rev. Zheltonoga, and his confederates the owners of the property, belonging to the parish; of intriguing and fostering dissensions among the parishioners; of systematically appropriating for his personal use wine, bought for Sacramental use, to the amount of 630 gallons, during two years and of combining his sacred office with that of an agent of an insurance company.

The question as to whether the Rev. Zheltonoga should be dismissed from his office was put to the vote, and only two of the parishioners voted in favor of still retaining the Rev. Zheltonoga as priest. Mr. Zheltonoga protested, declaring that he considered his dismissal as a breaking of the contract signed by the parish. But the parishioners stuck to their decision, holding that it was really the Rev. Zheltonoga who had broken the contract, and told him that he had to consider himself as dismissed.

(Note: In spite of that the Rev. Zheltonoga succeeded in holding the office of priest of the St. George parish till about two years ago, when he was definitely dismissed from his office, which is now held by the Rev. Nervana. D.S.

III C

I E

I C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Sept. 18, 1926.

THE BOLSHEVIKS AND THE PEOPLE

(INTRIGUES OF THE RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS IN THE PARISH OF THE RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT CHURCH, AT 917 WOOD ST.) BY IGNATIY GRIGOLUK

The author says that, while the bolsheviki were entirely losing their popularity in Russia, they were making the greatest efforts to get hold of every organization created by the Russian immigrants in the U. S. Thus, they have taken possession, by underhand methods, of the Russian Cooperative restaurant in Chicago, located on Division St., near Ashland Ave. They were also planning to close the Russian Independent Church on Wood St., and to take possession of the property, belonging to this church and to use it for their own nefarious purposes after having ousted all those members who were of a sincerely religious turn of mind.

As these bolshevist plotters formed only an insignificant minority of the membership of the church, they had concocted, already in 1917, a truly devilish

III C

I E

I C

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Sept. 18, 1926.

plan as to how to get rid of the most energetic of their opponents. The author of the article, who had succeeded in gaining access to the secret meeting of the communists who had joined the church organization - a meeting held as early as 1917 - relates that the following plan was accepted: the members, both men and women, most obnoxious to the bolsheviki, were to be continually insulted, bothered and falsely accused of actions harmful to the organization. Their reputation had to be ruined by slandering them, then they would become so disgusted that they would voluntarily resign their membership, and the bolsheviki would easily impose their will on the less energetic and enlightened members, who would become an obedient herd, that could be driven, like cattle, in any direction.

Also more communists should join the church organization, so that the work of destruction could be accomplished more easily. Then the victorious bolsheviki would liquidate the church and divide the spoils between themselves. However the bolsheviki were not able to put through this truly dastardly

III C

I E

I C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Sept. 18, 1926.

plan, and their intrigues were understood and frustrated by the other members.

(Note. Further investigations of this matter show Mr. Grigoluk's version of these intrigues to be unreliable. He seems himself to have belonged to one of the intriguing parties. Another intriguing personality was the Priest of the Wood's St. Church, Rev. I. Zheltonogo, who was dismissed about a year ago by the parishoners. He denies an article, (published in the number of the Rassviet of September 27, 1926) having had any dealings with the bolsheviks. Yet I have heard him making speeches of a distinctly bolshevist character. Later for some reason or other, he started to revile the bolsheviks. Perhaps it would be better not to stir up this hornet's nest. D. S.)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russian Daily Herald and Rassviet, June 9, 1926.

Visit of I. S. Prokhanov to Chicago.

Mr. I. S. Prokhanov, leader of Evangelical Christians in Russia, had already visited the U. S. in the autumn of 1925 and spoken at many Russian and American meetings. It is announced that, having come again to the U. S. from Leningrad, he intends to speak on June 12th, 1926, at the "House of the Gospel", 2127 Crystal St., in Chicago. Later he was going to visit the Russian farmers of North Dakota among which there are many Mennonites.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 20, 1926.

WPA (U) 1 PROJ. 30275

MEETINGS AT THE HOUSE OF THE GOSPEL

On Sunday, March 21, the following meetings will be held at the House of the Gospel, 2127 Crystal Street: in the morning at 10 o'clock and an evening service at 7 P. M.

At the evening service there will be singing by the congregation and by the choir, and the preacher, Rev. J. Johnson, will preach on "The way to the Father and through Him to the great brotherhood of men."

The doors of the House of the Gospel are open for everybody. You are welcome.

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 10, 1928.

477 10001 2278

HOW THE "INDEPENDENTS" WERE TRYING TO FIND THEIR FIRST PRIEST

Even when the people were buying a building for a new independent church of their own, they were still believing not in God alone, but also in good bishops and priests.

They considered that they had done only what was perfectly right and that they had been very badly treated by the priest, the consul and the bishop. They thought that Rev. Vladimir, Bishop Alexander, and the consul, were good friends; and therefore they decided to appeal directly to the archbishop, Yevdokim, who now belongs to the Living Church and cooperates with the Bolsheviki. The former parishioners of the church of the Holy Trinity wrote a petition and sent it to the archbishop, begging him to give them a good priest for the new church. If I am not mistaken, the archbishop did not answer this petition, nor a second which was sent to him. Meanwhile the people were converting the building which had formerly been used for a German school into a regular Russian Orthodox church.

Russ'ii Vestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 19, 1925.

8-1-25, P. 01.30275

In the evenings, after a day of hard work, the lovers of the Orthodox Church would come and work at this new church building without getting any remuneration for this work. Sometimes they would be working there till 10 P. M., or even till midnight. As far as I know, only one or two specialists were doing a regular day's work and were being paid for that. They demolished a ceiling in a two-story house and converted it into a tall one-story building. They scraped and painted the walls; they built a bell-tower, arranged an altar in the approved way, with a partition painted with ikons, and adorned the whole church with holy images. In other words, they ornamented the church as is usual in all Russian Orthodox churches. Only true Orthodox Christian believers can understand with what love and what reverence the "Independents" were building their church.

When the church building was quite ready they sent again a petition to the archbishop, Yevdekin, begging him to send a priest. This time he gave them the following answer: "Unless you state in the title-deed that I am the owner of the church building, I shall not give you a priest." Apart from this ultimatum, the archbishop gave expression to

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 19, 1926.

Wm. ... 30276

some threats and demanded the acceptance of certain conditions. On the whole, his answer amounted to a proposal that the parishioners should capitulate. The builders of the new church called a meeting, the archbishop's message was read, and after lengthy discussion they came to the conclusion that Yevdckim was in league with the local priest, the consul Volkov and the bishop Alexander.

"It is not us he wants," said the believers, "he wants our property, the building which we have erected with our hard-earned money and with our own calloused hands.

"They want to hit our heads again with crosses, to arrest us in our own church, to put us into prison, to make us pay money to the lawyers. We do not need their priests." Thus would speak some persons being revolted by the things the clergy had done: "They are robbers, they want to drink our blood," would shout some others; and some would simply say, "We do not need any church." The more reasonable members of

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 13, 1925.

APR 41 1966 30275

the Brotherhood succeeded however in persuading the crowd of believers to act wisely, and it was decided to put an advertisement in the Russian newspapers, telling that they wanted to find a priest for a new church in Chicago. For three months, I think, this advertisement appeared on the pages of the Russian newspapers, but nobody answered it. Someone gave to one of the members of the Brotherhood the address of some bishop or priest who was living in Canada, and advised to tell this priest the whole truth about their sufferings, to try to persuade him to accept their offer and to agree to become their priest. A delegate was sent to Canada, but in that case also they were out of luck. The delegate returned without having achieved any result. At that time the position of the "Brothers" was not an enviable one. Much money had been spent for the purchase of the building, for the journey to Canada, for adorning the church; interest had to be paid on loans, and there was no source of income. Some people were so disheartened that they were ready to renounce their undertaking of founding a new church. Some member of the Brotherhood, however, found an archbishop who was independent both of the Roman-Catholic and of the Russian Orthodox missions and who was

Russkii Viesnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 10, 1925.

SP. 311.175.1 6

willing to ordain for a certain amount of money a person elected by the people. This proposal was accepted, and the "Independents" began to look for a good man. And it was not an easy matter to find one. There were not many to choose from. Those who could fulfill the duties of a priest were either afraid of being held responsible by the Russian government or did not trust the people willing to be led by them. At last they found some young fellow from the province of Volyn who was rich, could read well the Slavonic language, but was uneducated and had no experience. At that time he did not even possess a knowledge of the English language and was not acquainted with the American customs. In spite of the many defects of this candidate, the people wanted at all costs to have him ordained so that he would become "the people's priest."

All these things that I have related came to pass without my participation. At the time when the scandalous things I have been telling about were happening in the old church of the Holy Trinity, I was not acquainted with any of the "Independents." I did not know anything about them also at the time when they were requesting the archbishop to give them a priest

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 19, 1925.

NY 311700-30070

and when they were advertising in the newspapers, trying to find a candidate. At that time I was a student in a college situated not far from Chicago and had at the same time to earn my living.

J. Feshkov.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 15, 1925.

THE DECENNIAL JUBILEE OF THE FIRST INDEPENDENT
ORTHODOX CHURCH IN AMERICA

By T. Peshkov

VFF 111 1950 30275

The Cause and Origin of the Church.

For those who are not interested in questions of religion, it is difficult to understand the cause of the origin of the first Independent Orthodox Parish in Chicago. It may appear bewildering how plain Christian believers could undertake such a revolutionary feat as to secede from the Synod Mission and to found their own Independent Orthodox Church, to elect a priest who would suit them, to issue their own certificates of birth, which prompted the Mission and the tsar's consulates in America to persecute severely those who did it. There are also many who think that the originators of such revolutionary acts were not believers, but bolsheviki, Socialists or heterodox Sectarians. This is not true.

The founders of the first Independent Orthodox Church of the Saint and

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 15, 1925.

WPA (III), 1925-1975

and great martyr, George the Victorious, were profoundly religious, earnest men. They did not even believe in the necessity of any changes in their faith and endeavored to preserve all the rituals of the Orthodox Church. Not the leaders of the bolsheviki, or of the Socialists, or of any heterodox Sectarians have forced the believing Russian people of Chicago to build their own church at 917 N. Wood St., but the leaders of the Synod Mission in America.

I shall not enumerate the defects of the Russian Orthodox Mission in America, for much has been written about that by others, but I shall try to describe the condition of Russians in Chicago in the year 1915. At that time there were believed to be in that large city and its suburbs about 25,000 Russians belonging to the Orthodox Church, and for all this large number of people there were only two Orthodox churches. It can be safely said that 95% of all the Russian immigrants in Chicago were at that time peasants from the western provinces of Russia. Russian intellectuals were almost entirely absent, and if a few were there, these few did not belong to any of the Russian organizations. At that time

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 15, 1925.

there existed in Chicago two Russian branches of the Socialist Party; but in both these branches there were altogether no more than 100 regular members, and of these 90% were Jews. There was a society for relief to political exiles, but here also the great majority of the members were Jews. Some Bulgarian had some protestant mission on Maxwell Street, where some fifteen Russian Sectarians used to attend meetings. There existed also a small group of Russian Baptists, whose leaders and preachers were Letts. There was a union of Russian workmen. This group was also very small and had fallen entirely under the influence of the I. W. T. As to bolshevism, nobody knew anything about that except a few Socialists. Letts, Jews and Bulgarians could not attract to their organizations even one hundredth part of the Russian colony of Chicago. The great majority of the Russians did not belong to any organizations. Those who had families and the majority of those who were single belonged to the church. Being members of the church they had to baptize their children in the church to which they belonged, to get married there and to have the funeral rites performed by the

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 15, 1925. WPA (FIL) 7-1-1978

church if some member of the family would die. Thus most of the Russians in Chicago were bound by strong ties to the church. Most of these believers did not know at that time the American customs and the English language, and because of that they could get only the hardest and most dangerous jobs paying the least remuneration. They could be exploited by anybody who would choose to do so, for there was nobody there to protect them.

With their hard-earned money the Russians built a fine church on Leavitt Street; they were paying good money to the priest for performing the church rites and donated money for the adornment of the church; but they did not have the right to demand from the priests any reports about the spending of the money. According to the testimony of former parishioners of the church of the Holy Trinity, the committee of that parish requested the priest Vladimir to give an account of the money he had spent. But Father Vladimir did not give any account and threatened that anybody who would start a revolt against his rule, would be arrested.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 15, 1925. *very old - 1925*

The committee reported all that to the parishioners, and these decided to demand at all costs that the clergy would give an account of how they were spending the money. One Sunday the parishioners of the church of the Holy Trinity were so revolted by the high-handed way in which the priest was acting, that after the service they remained in the church and demanded that the priest give them right away an account of the way he had spent the money. The priest was just expecting that something like that would happen so that he could find some pretext for teaching a lesson to the "rascally rebels." He called the police and told the policemen to arrest the instigators of this mutiny, and of such instigators there were about two hundred. All the "mutineers" were arrested in the church and taken to the police station. The matter was taken up by the court, and the priest declared under oath that he did not know those parishioners who had been married by him and whose children he had baptized. The parishioners were obliged to pay the lawyers, the costs and a fine. The parishioners complained to the bishop, but the latter took the side of the priest. The state of affairs

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 15, 1925. 1925 08 15 20 10 25

became so serious that the bishop had to come to Chicago in order to pacify the "rebellious" parishioners. A meeting of all the parishioners was called, and bishop Alexander himself in the speech he made tried to whitewash the priest and to persuade the parishioners to return again to the old parish. But the parishioners felt insulted and angry and were not inclined to submit to the rule of the clergy. Instead of that they elected representatives who told the bishop about all that had happened in the parish. After this meeting, arranged by the bishop, the parishioners felt still more angry. The bishop did not punish the priest neither for the arrest of innocent parishioners, nor for hitting some of them on their heads, nor for forswearing himself.

The whole Russian colony learned about that which had happened in the parish of the Holy Trinity church. Many of the Russian Orthodox people lost at that time all faith, not only in the church, but also in God. Some of these disappointed men took to drinking, began to lead an immoral life, to play cards, and forgot about their wives, fathers and mothers

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 15, 1925.

WPA III, 999 30275

in Russia. Some others joined the I. W. W.; others again became Baptists or even Roman-Catholics and renegades, having renounced all that was Russian and fallen entirely under the influence of the Polish clergy. But the members of the Brotherhood of the Saint and Great Martyr George the Victorious, being men for whom their faith in the Orthodox Christian religion and in God was far more precious than any mortal priests and bishops, after holding several meetings decided to build their own church and to request the archbishop, Yevdokim Meshchersky himself, to give them a good priest. They collected about \$1,000, bought from some Germans two houses at 917 N. Wood Street, and converted one of these houses into a church and the other into quarters for a school and parsonage.

T. Peshkov.

III C
III H

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 8, 1925.

WPA (ALL) PROJ 30275

WHO MUST RULE THE BISHOPRIC
(Editorial)

The Russian Orthodox bishopric in America is again on the verge of going to pieces.

Wedges, one bigger than the other, are being driven into it diligently and incessantly.

Bishops and archbishops unknown heretofore are appearing, intriguing, quarreling, starting lawsuits, and even bringing to the temples of God (and for a bishop a temple of God should be a sanctuary) detectives with tear-gas bombs in order to "smoke out" of the temples of God certain persons and put some others "in power."

Several months ago there came to New York from the U. S. S. R. a bishop of the "living" church, by the name of Kedrovsky, with his wife, and he started to drive wedges into the bishopric.

III C
III H

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 8, 1925.

REF ID: A66000 20275

And now there has come, in order to take his place, a bishop - Adam Philippovsky - from Galicia; one unknown to us, who with the help of detectives ousted from the cathedral the Metropolitan Platon and took possession of the bishopric.

A Russian bishopric, and an Austrian subject, Adam Philipovsky, at its head!

Good people, try to fathom that!

It is not our business, of course, to solve canonical problems. It may be possible that one who only yesterday was a priest, and now has become 'Bishop Adam' must be considered according to the new canonical rules to be hierarchically superior to the Metropolitan.

But this is not the essential point.

The bishopric is Russian; it has been created, made strong and enriched

III C
III H

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 8, 1925.

NP8 (ILL) PROJ 30275

by the hands and the desires of Russian people. It follows that it must be ruled by Russians, and not by those who only yesterday were Austrian subjects. Adam Philippovsky is a Galician from Austria.

We know that the majority of Russians residing in America are not believers, they do not go to church. But we also know that they are first and foremost Russians.

Adam Philippovsky has offended our Russian sense of national pride; he has handled roughly that which is dear to us. Russian property must belong to Russians and be managed by them.

Is it possible that no worthy persons could be found among us and that we are forced to give away the Russian bishopric to former Austrian subjects!

We have been told that the court decided that Adam Philippovsky has to administer the Russian bishopric.

III C
III H

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 8, 1925.

REF ID: A66130275

We have to submit to the courts and the laws of the land in which we have found a refuge.

But while we are doing that, we are not obliged to keep silent.

It is necessary that all Russians, believers and unbelievers alike, should unite and request that the matter concerning the Russian Orthodox bishopric would be reconsidered, as this bishopric should be managed by Russians worthy of undertaking this task.

Among us there are representatives of the most varied currents and groups.

Some are of one opinion, some hold a different view. But just try to say something disparaging about Russia or prejudicial to the dignity of the Russian people and you will see that we shall all unite and defend that which is near to our hearts and dear to us.

We can be sure that the whole Russian colony in America will say the same thing: Russian affairs must be managed by Russians.

III C
III H

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 8, 1925.

WPA (111) PRO: 30275

If Adam Philippovsky will remain "in power," we can say with assurance that this what is going to happen: The majority of Russian parishes will not recognize him; they will leave the bishopric and will form independent parishes similar to that existing on Wood street in Chicago.

Russian Herald, (Rusckii Viesnik'), Nov. 14, 1924.

"7 ALL 1911 - 1924"

MEETINGS OF THE EVANGELICAL MISSIONS

On Sunday, November 16, there will be a meeting of Evangelical Christians at the House of Enlightenment, 1030 West 14th Street, at 3 P. M.

The subject will be: "The Magnetism of the Cross."

A meeting will also take place at the House of the Gospel, 2127 Crystal Street, at 7 P. M. The theme will be: "Christianity and the Labor Movement."

The program of both meetings is a very interesting one.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Nov. 10, 1924.

THE COMMUNITY OF EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS

by

S. Otormsky

There is in existence in Chicago a Russian community of Evangelical Christians.

This community consists of 70 members who own a church bearing the name of House of the Gospel (Dom Evangheliya). (Note: This church is still in existence, and is situated at 2127 Crystal St. D.S.)

The office of presbyter of this church is held by the Rev. John Johnson, a Russian immigrant. When the writer of this notice asked him about the difference between the sect of Evangelical Christians, the Russian Orthodox Church and other sects, Rev. Johnson gave the following answer: "The peculiarity of the Evangelical Christians is this, they do not accept any of the church dogmas and ceremonies." (Note: This is probably a misunderstanding of the author

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Nov. 10, 1924.

of this notice of what Rev. Jonnson told him. The Russian Evangelical Christians share with all Christian churches many of their dogmas; they do not accept, however, the elaborate church ceremonies of the Russian Orthodox Church. Their service is very simple, similar to that of the Baptists, the Congregationalists, and other Protestant sects. As regards teachings, their chief peculiarity is that they do not believe in the baptism of infants, and accept into their community only persons who have been truly converted. They do not insist, however, on the ceremony of baptism as strictly as the Baptists do. D.S.)

The Evangelical Christians are very strict as regards purity of life; they do not smoke, nor drink intoxicants, nor swear. Those who do not observe these rules lose their membership.

The Community consists exclusively of workmen. They publish a magazine entitled the Liberator (Osvoboditel). Every two weeks they arrange free

Russkii Viestnik, Nov. 10, 1924.

forums at which various questions are discussed. There are several such communities in America, numbering altogether about five hundred members. There are besides other similar communities having a membership of five hundred or six hundred.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), May 24, 1924.

ON THE 12TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. GEORGE

How quick twelve years have slipped along! These years have written on the tablets of our memories one fact important for the Russian colony of Chicago of that period.

Chicago plays a certain role among the Russian-Americans. It is a stormy city. It is the center of the American midlands. It is situated on the main road connecting the Western and Eastern states.

At the time we are speaking of the tsarist (Note: The author means the Orthodox Mission. D.S.) Mission in America was going to pieces. The heads of the Orthodox Church were shaken; they did not take their duties seriously, they were sinning! They were committing sins of the flesh, "sins of the soul," and "sins of the pocket."

And they blundered so long that the mission began to exhale a bad odor.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), May 24, 1924.

It was not the odor of incense; it was the stench of the great and small sins of the bishops and the archpriests.

At the present time the Orthodox Mission is incurably ill. Then it was just falling sick.

The Russians in Chicago understood this and were stirred up. They revolted against the ugly things that were being done by some of the clergy, and they began to pine for independence from priests who were paid by the government and who committed all kinds of immoral actions.

And they seceded. They bought a church and a house, and they invited a priest of their own.

The first independent priest was the Rev. Timothy Pieshkov, who had been recommended by me. He was a lay brother of a Russian monastery, a clever,

Russkii Viestnik, May 24, 1924.

hearty and unsophisticated person. Now he is finishing a course in the Harvard University in Boston, but then he was a hobo and was tramping about, as many other migratory workers. I remember when at the editorial office of Russkii Golos, I blessed jokingly a group of Russian youths, who were on their way to tramp over America. They were singing and playing guitars, and were cheerful and adventurous children of Russia. Pieshkov was among them. All of them scattered and fell behind, but one, Kallos, went over all America and in the South was jailed for vagrancy. I released him with the assistance of a United States senator.

Pieshkov had passed the examination for a priest of the Independent Orthodox Church in Chicago. The people themselves examined him at the church.

The new priest had to perform the divine service and preach a sermon.

Russkii Viestnik, May 24, 1924.

Pieshkov defeated his opponent and became the first priest of the "Independents" and carried out this work. During my trip over Canada and the United States, I visited Chicago. I also was at the house of the Independent (Church), and at their gatherings I talked to them about the life of the Russians in America. I saw that Pieshkov is not intellectually developed, and knows very little; that he must first learn himself if he hopes to teach others. I advised him to visit the school. He is a meditative man. He could not agree with some people; he could not satisfy others. He had to leave the Independents. Now Pieshkov is without a job.

His work gave its fruit. The Brotherhood of St. George grew up; its members built their own school and parish house, and even founded a paper of their own.

The brotherhood converted its church into a house of enlightenment. It stopped the existence of an orthodoxy paid by the government, and it

Russkii Viestnik, May 24, 1924.

led its own untrameled existence. Not a large step forward, but the beginning was made. After the first step many others will follow, still better ones, wiser, and leading to still greater liberty. People are growing and will grow. Let them grow, but let them also think. Thus liberty and thinking will mature and will bear fruit. First a church, then a school, then a newspaper, and ultimately a social brotherhood.

The Brotherhood of St. George gave the first blow to Orthodoxy, supported by the government. Although the brotherhood was not making much progress at first, still it was moving forward. At present this people manage themselves their religious affairs. Later they will come to science and will not need any religion.

Father Joann Zheltonoga strives to cultivate among the members of the Independent Society religious faith and loyalty to the church. And the

Russkii Viestnik, May 24, 1924.

newspaper, that good shepherd, instills into the conscience of the masses appropriate facts and thoughts. What we read on its pages makes the impression of continual ups and downs. But there is some movement, new things are undertaken. Things will go still better if the membership of the Independent Society will amalgamate with other Russian organizations. Working together they will widen the field of their activities and improve their life. The Russian colony has visibly grown. These twelve years have served to nurse the brotherhood to develop it, and its members have begun to live better, to warm up, to do their social duties, to become more sensible. This should be a cause for rejoicing for the whole Russian colony of Chicago, for people have emerged out of the darkness into the light, out of dissensions into brotherhood. We greet these people.

Ivan Okuntsov.

III C

I C

I E

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik, March 8, 1924

AMONG THE LEAVITT STREET PEOPLE

The leaders and members of the Synod Church on Leavitt Street are in a very sad mood. In all the Russian Colony, enforced work is going on in building schools and libraries, in arranging lectures, plays and useful evenings. The colony little by little is getting organized, is learning, and long ago dismissed every thought about returning to the old regime. But the people of Leavitt Street and their leaders still think about the establishment of the throne. "They read the Shanghai paper with the picture of Nicolay Nicolayevich and are glad of the thought that he might become a Tsar."

The above information about the inhabitants of Leavitt Street just reached us.

A. Zemetchinsky.

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), May 10, 1923.

THE NEW INDEPENDENTS

Up to the present time the only Russian Independents in America were in the Russian Orthodox parishes, which many years ago declared war on the autocratic "most holy" synod and on its officials in cassocks.

At the head of this movement were the Chicago Independents, who have their church at 917 N. Wood Street.

In matters of faith they and their priests proved themselves true Independents. They took in their own hands the management of their church property and possessions. They did not permit any interference from above in the inner affairs or in the affairs of their faith. Even the priests were of the parishioners' own choosing in these parishes.

For this the Independents were often persecuted by adherents of the synod and its candidates.

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), May 10, 1923.

But now, of a sudden, also the adherents of the recent synod declared themselves Independents. According to information from New York these humdrum Independents do not wish to recognize the authority of the All-Russian Church Council, and according to this same information, the Russian Orthodox Church in America becomes entirely independent, its management to be in the hands of the members and the clergy, whereas the soviet of bishops, headed by Metropolitan Platon, will be vested with the powers of the most holy synod.

The reasons that urged Platon and his followers to become Independents are quite obvious.

The All-Russian Church Council has, by an overwhelming majority, endorsed the government of the Soviets. In addition to this, their patriarch and shepherd, Tikhon, is being tried at present. These circumstances compelled them to turn Independents.

A. Z.

III C

I E

I C

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbook, Vol. XI, (Svobodnaya Rossiya, 1921).

THE EX-COUNTRESS

A. Zenetchinsky, of Svobodnaya Rossiya, assails countess Yevgeniya de Primo, pianist and niece of Lev. Nikolayevich Tolstoy, who is touring this country and is now in Chicago, for scolding at Bolshevik Russia, and at the teachings of the great Russian Author, which was, he asserts, quite a treat for the reporters of the yellow capitalist-press, who were delighted by her statements and spread them to the utmost.

The writer for Svobodnaya Rossiya has no patience with this aristocratic busy-body, who, in his opinion, gives her derogatory statements on Russia and on the greatest writer, with a touch of vulgar familiarity.

This flippant aristocrat declared that Russia's strength is ebbing in the same ratio as Bolshevikism keeps gaining strength.

III C

I E

IC

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Page 2111

Krasnow Scrapbook, Vol. II, (Svobodnaya Rossiya, 1921).

She blames her uncle for the ascending of bolshevism. She lays bolshevism to Tolstoy's teaching "not to resist evil, and that military service is worse than jail". Russia, she laments, is robbed of her immense powers. "Mrs. Tolstoy haughtily declares that she never did and never will agree with Tolstoy's teachings." She sees Russia's salvation in exactly the opposite direction in retention of the old order. And, "as if to back her own views she immediately repaired to the church at 1121 Leavitt Street upon arriving here. There she was received with outstretched arms... The papers reported that special church services were ordered, and Priest Nicholas Metropolsky officiated, which was another special sign of distinction". "This, of course, was the priest's opportunity to tell the news-men that in the orthodox countess he beholds the triumph of his church", or that the church is the best influence on Russians in America, and again, that he personally has great influence among the Russians in the struggle with bolshevism.

The writer feels sorry for the disgruntled countess, who "cannot look forward to lackeys, maids, titles, Tolstoyan land-posessions". None of that

III C

I E

I C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbook, Vol. XI, (Svobodnaya Rossiya, 1921).

now and she has nothing except her membership to the tiny Tolstoy-group-over whom nobody in Russia will now fuss or be bothered about.

"Why then," queries the writer, "should this little aristocrat go a-spattering in an attempt to slander Russia when she knows only her tiny Tolstoy clan? Why could she not be content with pouring out her heavy heart into the willing ear of the faithful servant Metropolsky. Wherefore this urge to carry all mortal affronts into another country's ear"...

In conclusion of his arraignment of the fragile countess for her flippant, frothy tongue, the writer recalls how the yellow press was at first entertained by Tolstoy's improvident son, "so much so until even the yellow press began to giggle at his naivete", and this son of Tolstoy later disappeared somehow; so now his niece appeared in the arena.

It would make Tolstoy miserable to hear the public statements of his kinsmen.

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago

[CHRISTIANS HOLD MASS MEETING]

Third Mass Meeting of chosen (isbrannykh) Christians will be held Saturday evening, February 22nd, 1919 in the hall of John Smith Public School, on 13th Street, between Morgan and Blue Island Avenue. The topic of the gospel is: "The second coming of Jesus Christ." A special Russian choir will present a program.

The meeting will begin exactly at 7 P.M. All men, women and children are invited. Admission is free.

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Owned by Dr. H.R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago.

[SECOND MASS MEETING]

The second Mass Meeting of chosen (Isbrannykh) Christians, is held Saturday January 11th, 1919 in the large hall of J.A. Garfield Public School, 14th place and Newberry Avenue.

At this meeting will participate: Missionaries, professors, evangelists. Speeches on interesting topics will be made:

"Who is enslaving us?" and "How can we free ourselves?" A special choir will sing and a special American orchestra will play. The doors are open 7:30 P.M. The meeting begins at 8 P.M., and will continue until 10 P.M. All men, women and children are invited. Do not miss this only pleasant evening! Admission is free.

M. Vilchur. Russians in America, 1918, pp. 74-75.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A short account is given of the foundation in American cities of Russian churches independent from the Holy Synod. The priest Pieshkov in Chicago is mentioned as the pioneer of this movement among Russians in America. The chief aim was to have priests elected by the parishioners, and the church funds to be under the control of the same.

The Independent churches, according to the author, "are also more sensitive to modern ideas, are willing to satisfy the cultural needs of the parishioners and their desire for enlightenment, keeping at the same time aloof from any political movements."

In 1917 there were in existence two "Independent" Russian churches in Chicago.

(Note: The origin of the Independent Church in Chicago was due not to any disagreements with the ruling hierarchy about dogmas or political

M. Vilchur. Russians in America, 1916, pp. 74-75. D.P. (1) 10275

views, but to some quarrels about the expenditure of church funds. As to the "non-political" character of the movement, it is, as far as I know, not quite exact. Some of the priests of the Independent Church on Wood Street did use it for the propaganda of Socialist ideas. D. S.)

Svobodnaya Rossiya, -(Free Russia) Oct. 20, 1917.

BLACK-HUNDRED ADVENTURES OF JEROME P. ZAICHENKO HERE

Jerome P. Zaichenko, who was run out of Detroit with a beating is not satisfied, not appeased. For his deviltries the Russian Orthodox Reactionary Mission sent this blustering creature to the Chicago parish on the South Side.

Here this little father, instead of a sermon last Sunday burst into a storm of invectives against all progressive parishes.

After services the parishioners just plainly warned the little father that he will be asked to clear out if he again abuses and slanders the progressive parishes.

(Russian Orthodox Christian)

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST
CHURCH IN CHICAGO (IN MANUSCRIPT)

By
S. G. Burley

During the summer of 1917, the writer had opportunity to speak in the Russian Baptist Church whose pastor was the son of Mrs. Fannie Lesesky, a present member of the Russian Seventh-day Adventist Church. It was through this contact that an interest was started. A little more than one year later the Bureau of Home Missions arranged with the North Dakota and the Illinois Conferences to give Brother Burley an opportunity to start a Russian effort in the city of Chicago.

By hard work and much prayer in two years a church was organized in this large city of Chicago. We must give credit to the Russian Department of Broadview College in helping to conduct evangelistic endeavor among the Russian speaking people. Mr. A.G. Yakovenko and Miss Anna Evanenko, two students of the above mentioned department rendered efficient service during 1919 in this work. Credit is also due to the Illinois Conference for moral and financial support

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST
CHURCH IN CHICAGO (IN MANUSCRIPT)

of this effort, for it was through the help of this Conference that Miss Evanenko became a Bible worker during 1920, the year this church was organized.

Through the friendship of Mr. Yakovenko with Mr. Artimenko and Alex Samarchuk's family - both Sabbath keepers from Russia,- there was opened the opportunity for Reverend Burley to labour with them and win them to become members of the church, and through them to win others.

At the close of another evangelistic endeavor, June 19, 1920, the church was organized by A. J. Clark, the president of the Chicago Conference, and the writer. The charter members numbered twenty-six. Mrs. Sam Krevoshen, née Rosa Sitch, and Mrs. Anton Baybarz, née Anna Evanenko as Bible and Christian workers.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST
CHURCH IN CHICAGO (IN MANUSCRIPT)

As a means of strengthening this organization, the following religious education was carried on in the church:- primary, junior, and senior Sabbath-school classes were conducted, young people's endeavor, under the name of Missionary Volunteers, and a men's Bible class. The church continued to grow from year to year spiritually and financially.

In December, 1922, Reverend Burley left for Europe. The good work went on with Bro. Koliadko as a Bible worker and Bro. Yakovenko of Broadview as one of the leaders. It was during this time that six new members were added to the church, and seven more by letter. In the fall of 1929 the depression came and compelled sixteen members to leave Chicago, two to Canada, one to New York, and thirteen to Virginia. The sudden change from prosperity to depression made itself felt in the small company of eleven who were left in Chicago. The writer, then returned from Europe, and connected with Broadview College, was again asked to take charge of this little company. With his divided duties, teaching in the College, and translating for the Pacific

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST
CHURCH IN CHICAGO (IN MANUSCRIPT)

Press Publishing Company in Brookfield, it was impossible to give full time to the pastoral work. But with help of the Russian students, as much as they could with their heavy school program, this small church has lived through these five years of hard times and come out victorious. Most of the young people and children have been saved to this church.

Three persons of varied experiences have also been brought into the church fellowship, Brother Torlik who is eighty-six years old, and who was a charter member of the Russian Catholic Cathedral here in Chicago; Bro. Dvoinan (deceased) who used to be interested in Socialism and Communism; and Sister Harvey who was brought up in this faith from her youth, but who left it very young, and was found through Sister Bonderchuk in her Harvest Ingathering work, and joined the church. Before leaving the charge of this church in October, 1935, we received into church fellowship Mrs. Zdanovitch and Mrs. Chipel. In the same month 1935, the charge was taken by Reverend George Hmelevsky, who is pastor of the church at the present time.

III C

RUSSIAN

II B 2 g

I C

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XI, 4601 N. Broadway, Russkoye Slovo,
Feb. 18, 1916.

"FRUIT OF KNOWLEDGE" (CLUB ZNANIYE)

Some months ago a new Russian Club was organized in Chicago, and was named KNOWLEDGE (ZNANIYE), its organizer being prelate and the psalm-chanter, Mr. R--ov.

The fundamental reason for organizing this club was, apparently, the advantage for his holy little business-place, to which the little patriots flocked, and from whom the most honorable Fathers gathered wool.

The choir for this church was picked from among the club members, who sang very beautifully hymns and songs for a remuneration of kisses, one a-piece, impressed on the forehead by the very Bishop himself.

One day the little father betook himself with his mission to the nearby suburb Melrose Park, and took his club choir along, to whom it occurred to whip up

III C
II B 2 g
I C

-2-

RUSSIAN

Russkoye Slovo, Feb. 18, 1916.

National patriotic feelings by singing "God save the Tsar."

The listeners began to whistle and to hiss and the singers barely escaped a beating. The choir felt insulted and cleared out. There occurred a second incident, which was even more interesting. These progressive compatriots bethought themselves to give a concert in behalf of refugees, which affair began and ended in true Russian fashion, i. e., in a wholesale drunk--everybody prostrated, "soused," "stewed."

The collection was large but no account was submitted, although more than a month has passed since the affair.

One only wonders that our good countrymen, protected by the Russian clergy, singing hymns to the Tsar, should call itself a progressive club!

Signed,
Karantinov

Utro (Morning), Oct. 16, 1914.

WPA 211, 1901, 11075

On September 26 the Most Rev. Bishop Alexander Alashinsky conducted High Mass in the Chicago Greek-Orthodox Russian Church. The day was warm and clear. Russian immigrants from Chicago and suburbs came in great number to pray with the favorite Father, and to hear from his authoritative lips news from dear homeland. The solemn reception of the bishop was about ten in the morning. At the church entrance, L. Adamovich, church warden, stood in readiness to greet the dear guest with bread and salt. In the simple but sincere words of the warden one heard true joy and pride in the fact that he, as church warden, had the happy lot to greet the great worshiper of the Russian Orthodox Church. Upon entering the church, the local priest met the Domini amidst wonderful singing of the Chicago Orthodox Russian choir.

No, no other service can surpass a prelate service. Like the emicaries of the Russian Grand Duke Vladimir, I, too, have been in many American churches, and like them, I, too, shall say that nowhere have I seen such beauty, such magnificence, such solemnity, such divine singing, and such resplendent order.

Utro, (Morning), Oct. 16, 1914.

During services the giant voice of the father archdeacon shook the foundations of the church. A bishop's service is a harmonious combination of something great, solemn, and soulful: The wise and marvelous relationship between the archdeacon's thundering voice and the still, small supplicating singing, which lifts the souls of the worshipers far, far into the heavenly heights where the weary souls find so much solace that they would prefer to hold on forever to those heights, farther away from terrestrial agitations.

Long will tarry in the soul of the Russian people the memory of that moment when the master gave instruction to the Russian people. Long have been flowing the golden words from the lips of the Russian Domini, but when he began to describe the torments of our mothers and sisters, the fathers and brothers, flung by destiny into far away America (they) could no longer contain themselves and tears of longing after sisters and brothers, who must bear the whole weight of this terrible war, and who must offer up for their country everything that

III C
I B 4

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Utro (Morning), Oct. 16, 1914.

St. Michael's Church, Chicago

is dear to a human being: life, home, freedom, honor, were flowing freely.

After the service had ended his Eminence desired to conduct evening services in the second Russian church in Chicago, on 44th Street. The parishioners of St. Michael's Church heartily greeted the bishop and gave a beautiful rendition of the good old home prayers.

On October 1st the bishop conducted services in Gary, Ind., where the Russian colony greeted him enthusiastically.

(Signed) Ivan Ovsyanitsky.

Svenska Tribunen, Nov. 9, 1892.

WPA (111) 371-1000

Russians Inaugurate Church Services In Chicago.

The first Greek-Catholic church service in Chicago was held last Saturday evening, Nov. 5th. at 13 Center Avenue, by a Russian congregation, which as yet is very small in number. The service was conducted by Bishop Nicholas, who is the primate of the Greek-Catholic Church of the United States, with headquarters in San Francisco, California. Some of the priests from other parts of the country attended this initial service. In the morning of the following day, Sunday, High Mass was celebrated in the same place. The premises at 13 Center avenue have been leased by the congregation for one year.

Svenska Tribunen, May 25, 1892.

WPA FILE

Chicago Russians Unite.

The first Russian congregation of Chicago was organized here a week ago yesterday, May 17th, by members of the local Russian colony and other followers of the Greek-Catholic faith. The name selected for the new organization was the Congregation of St. Nicholas. Those in attendance subscribed toward a fund for the erection of a church building.

III C
II D 2 F

RUSSIAN

Interview with Rev. N. I. Siberiakoff, Pastor of the WPP 411 DEO 4074
First Russian Baptist Church, Chicago, Illinois

By Mr. Dmitri Stralin

Just when Mr. Menirovich, senior deacon of the First Russian Baptist Church of Chicago, had given me all the information about the Russian Baptists in Chicago I could obtain from him (see my interview with him on Sunday, August 22) the pastor of that church, Rev. N. I. Siberiakoff, after a religious meeting he had to attend somewhere else. On my request to give me some additional information he invited me to see him a little later at his home. He lives in the house where the meetings of the First Russian Baptist Church take place. Our conversation lasted about three hours, and I learned from Rev. Siberiakoff the following information:

Biography. Nicolai Ivanovich Siberiakoff is the son of one of the brothers Siberiakoff, who belonged to a family of merchants and businessmen well known in Siberia. Nicolai Ivanovich, however,

Interview with Rev. N. I. Siberiakoff

WFO 11/1/27

was born not in Siberia, but in Moscow where his parents were residing at the time of his birth, in 1899. He has received his first education at the Imperial Moscow School of Commerce, from which he graduated in 1918. After that he left Moscow for Vladivostok, but was detained on the way by the rising of Bohemian troops which were kept prisoners in Siberia. In Irkutsk he was forced to join Kolchak's army, and when that army was defeated he served in the people's revolutionary army of the Republic of the Far East.

Before he joined that army, however, he studied law for one year in the Irkutsk University. From Irkutsk he went with the army to the Transbaikalian district to fight the Japanese troops and those of General Semenov (from 1920 to 1922). When in the summer of the year 1922 the regiment to which N. I. Siberiakoff belonged was demobilized, he went to Khabarovsk, and in the autumn of the same year left for Harbin, where he stayed till the year 1927 with his relatives. During his sojourn in Harbin he took up the interrupted study of law again,

Interview with Rev. N. I. Siberiakoff.....

and for one year attended lectures at the Harbin University.

WP. 70 00 2, 1977

In April, 1927, Mr. Siberiakoff came to America (to San Francisco). He stayed there till the year 1929, and was working in a furniture factory.

During his sojourn in San Francisco he became acquainted with the well-known Russian Evangelical missionary, Urban. Even in his youth Mr. Siberiakoff had been interested in religion. Under the influence of the Rev. Urban his yearning for a religious life revived. He was converted and decided to dedicate all his life to the preaching of the Gospel. In order to prepare himself for this work, he joined the Los Angeles Bible Institute, where he studied for three years. After that he went to Kernan, Cal., where he organized a Russian elementary school for children in a colony of Russian sectarians called Iryguny (Jumpers).

In the autumn of the year 1933, Mr. Siberiakoff joined the Berkeley

Continued on next page

1990

First Divinity School (in California) where he earned two M. A.'s. In the summer of 1975, at the request of the American Baptist Union, Mr. Silcrio²² visited all the American cities where there are no churches, collected names of interested applicants. He returned from this tour in September 1975 he stayed in Chicago and received the invitation of the First American Baptist Church in West Loop, Chicago, as pastor. In 1976 he moved to New York City.

First Church in Chicago moved in 1978 graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. Since his return to Chicago in 1975 Mr. Silcrio²² has been the pastor of the First American Baptist Church in Chicago.

Instructional activities of the Russian Artists in Chicago. The Russian language (reading and writing and the rudiments of grammar) is taught to children and adults in the quarters of the first Russian Baptist Church. The class meets once a week, on Sundays, in the evening.

There is also a class for women for the study of the English language.

III 0
II 2 f

- 5 -

SECRET
REF ID: A6630275

Interview with Rev. . I. Gierischoff

This class meets also once a week, on Wednesdays, in the evening.

Church services, etc.:

Weekly program:

Sunday School	9:45 A. M.
Morning Worship Service	11:00 A. M.
Evening Worship Service	7:00 P. M.
Thursday Prayer Meeting	7:30 A. M.

M. Vilchur. Russians in America, p.p. 74-75.

[INDEPENDENT RUSSIAN CHURCHES]

A short account is given of the foundation in American cities of Russian Churches independent from the Holy Synod. The priest Piesikov in Chicago is mentioned as the pioneer of this movement among Russians in America. The chief aim was to have priests elected by the parishioners, and the Church funds to be under the control of the same.

The Independent Churches, according to the author, "are also more sensitive to modern ideas, are willing to satisfy the cultural needs of the parishioners and their desire for enlightenment, keeping at the same time aloof from any political movements."

In 1917 there were in existence two "Independent" Russian Churches in Chicago.

(Note. The origin of the Independent Church in Chicago was due not to any disagreements with the ruling hierarchy about dogmas or political views, but to some quarrels about the expenditure of church funds.

M. Vilchur. Russians in America, p.p. 74-75.

As to the "non-political" character of the movement, it is, as far as I know, not quite exact. Some of the Priests of the Independent Church on Wood Street did use it for the propaganda of socialistic and communistic ideas.

At present the Independent Churches in Chicago have been reconciled with the Russian Orthodox Church of Chicago and recognize the authority of its bishop Leontiy. (More information can be had from the Rev. Nirvana. D. S.)

Interview with Mr. Jacob F. Nemirovich, Senior Deacon of the First Russian Baptist Church of Chicago, 2646 Ogden Avenue.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 512

By Dmitri Stranden

In order to get first hand information about the Baptist movement among the Russian immigrants of Chicago, I visited on Sunday, August 22, 1937, the First Russian Baptist Church of Chicago, at 2646 Ogden Avenue. I intended to interview Rev. N. Siberiakoff, the pastor of this church, but he happened to be visiting some other religious gathering, and nobody knew when he would return. When I came to the meeting place at 2646 Ogden Avenue, a Bible Study Class for adults was being conducted by Mr. Jacob F. Nemirovich, Senior Deacon of the church. After the meeting I asked Mr. Nemirovich to give me some information about the history of the Baptist movement in the Russian colony. He could give me better information than Rev. Siberiakoff, the pastor, as the latter has resided in Chicago only since 1913, whereas Mr. Nemirovich has been a resident of Chicago almost continually since the year 1914. Mr. Nemirovich gave me the following information: (The interview with Mr. Nemirovich lasted about 1 1/2 hours).

Interview with Mr. Jacob P. Nemirovich

WPA (H) 10071 2027

Biography. Yakov Pavlovich Nemirovich was born in Russia. in the province of Grodno, Pruzhansky county, in the village Yalova, in 1896. In Russia he had only attended the parochial school in his village. In 1913 he emigrated to America, and came to Chicago. Here he joined the small Russian community of Evangelical Christians of which Rev. Kyusev, a Bulgarian, was at that time a preacher. In 1914 Mr. Nemirovich went to New York. There he joined the Russian Baptist community. He returned to Chicago in 1918.

For some time Mr. Nemirovich resided in Wheaton, Ill., where he graduated from the public school. After that he studied two years at the Wheaton Academy (a high school). Later he came to Chicago and has been active in the Baptist movement. He is now the senior deacon of the First Russian Baptist Church.

Interview with Mr. Jacob P. Menirovich

WPA (ILL. PROJ. 8927)

History of the Russian Baptist Community in Chicago. The origin of the Russian Baptist community in Chicago is intimately connected with the history of the spreading of the so-called Evangelical Christianity among the Russian immigrants of Chicago. One of the first, if not the first, to spread these teachings was the Fulmerian preacher Kyusev who for some time had been working with the American Baptists. In 1913 he organized in Chicago a small community of Russian Evangelical Christians. They held their meetings on Halsted, near 17th street. In 1914 or 1915 there came from Russia to Chicago several Russian Baptists who joined this small band of Evangelical Christians. But soon some dissensions arose. The reason was that the Baptists insisted on accepting new members only after having ascertained that they had experienced a real conversion and were leading a truly Christian life, while the Evangelical Christians were not so strict in observing this rule. There was also another reason: The Baptists desired to have the rite of the "breaking of bread" performed every Sunday, while the

Interview with Mr. Jacob F. Nemirovich

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302

Evangelical Christians held that it should be performed only once a month.

These dissensions led to a secession of the Baptists. They formed a separate community under the leadership of the young Russian Baptist Schubert. The preacher Krusev remained with the Evangelical Christians. The Baptists held their meetings on Throop Street; the Evangelical Christians remained on Halsted, near 17th street, and later moved to 14th street, between Union street and Jefferson street. After the secession of the Baptists the community of the Evangelical Christians experienced for some time great difficulties. Things began to improve, however, after they had invited a good preacher from New York, by the name of Yaroshevich.

Meanwhile the small band of Russian Baptists was increasing. (Unfortunately, Mr. Nemirovich could not give me any exact figures as to its growth). The Baptists moved their quarters from Throop Street

Interview with Mr. Jacob P. Nemirovich

WPA (LL) PROJ 30275

to the corner of Division Street and Hoyne Avenue. In the beginning of the year 1918 the preacher Schubert left Chicago, and Marusich took his place.

In the spring of the year 1918 the well known Russian Baptist preacher, Rev. W. A. Fetler, came to Chicago. He succeeded in reconciling the Chicago Russian Baptists with the Evangelical Christians. The two communities were again fused into one. Yaroshevich remained preacher. The meetings of this larger group were held in a building situated on the corner of Hoyne Avenue and Division Street.

There remained, however, a small group of strict Baptists who held separate meetings on 14th Street, between Union Street and Jefferson Street. Their leaders were Shipul, I. F. Nemirovich, and Victor Narkevich. Narkevich soon left for Milwaukee, and his place was taken by Ivan Kolesnikov, who had come from Canada, and later (about 1925) by Jacob Prigodich. The place of meetings was moved first to

Interview with Mr. Jacob F. Koudrowich

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 800

the corner of Damen Avenue and Evergreen Street, still known to 1807 S. California Avenue, and ultimately, in July 1933, to 1643 Ogden Avenue (near Douglas Park). Since 1933 Rev. N. Siberiakoff, who has come to Chicago from California, is the pastor of this Russian Baptist community which has joined the American "Chicago Baptist Association" (with headquarters at 203 N. LaSalle Avenue) and is called now "The First Russian Baptist Church of Chicago, Ill.". It has now about 30 regular members.

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

A GREAT WEEK IN CHICAGO

On the occasion of the opening of the House of the Gospel in Chicago, during the period from the 6th to the 13th of June, there will be very interesting meetings for all who understand the Russian language. These meetings are arranged as follows:

- (1) Sunday, June 6, "Day of Consecration," meetings at 10 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7 P. M.
- (2) Monday, June 7, at 7:30 P. M., a massmeeting of United Evangelical Christians in Chicago.
- (3) Tuesday, June 8, at 7:30 P. M., a massmeeting in honor of Evangelical Christianity in Russia and America.
- (4) Wednesday, June 9, 7:30 P. M., "An Evening of the Russian Colony in

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Chicago," with the participation of influential people in the colony.

(5) Thursday, June 10, at 7:30 P. M. An evening with moving pictures.

(6) Friday, June 11, at 7:30 P. M. Evening to aid Russia.

(7) Saturday, June 12, 7:30 P. M. An American Evening.

Very influential Americans, active in public life, will be present at this meeting. All meetings will be held at the House of the Gospel, 2127-31 Crystal Street, between Leavitt and Hoyne Avenue, half a block of Division Street. Each program will be in accordance with the character of the evening.

Come in masses. About details of each evening see the newspaper Free Russia. Admission free.

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 10000

Home of the Gospel
2127-31 Crystal St.
Chicago, Ill.

(Note: The church building called at present the House of the Gospel was bought by the American Church of the Disciples for the Russian Evangelical Christians in the year 1920. D. S.)

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL) REC 30275

IMPORTANT, BENEFICIAL, INTERESTING!

Three Gospel talks by John Johnson, at the House of the Gospel:

1. "The Kingdom Where There Is Frequent Crying." Sunday, Nov. 13, 1921,
7 P. M.
2. "The Kingdom Where There Is Eternal Crying." Sunday, Nov. 20, 1921,
7 P. M.
3. "The Kingdom Where There Is No Crying." Sunday, Nov. 27, 1921, 7 P. M.

Come and hear these interesting talks; also music and beautiful singing.

The House of the Gospel is located in Chicago, 2127 Crystal Street,
between Hoyne Avenue and Leavitt Street, a block north of Division
Street.

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Owned by: Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT! BENEFICIAL! INTERESTING!

Three Gospels of John Johnson at the Home of the Evangelist.

1. "The Kingdom Where There is Frequent Crying." Sunday, November 13, 1921,
7 P. M.
2. "The Kingdom Where There is Eternal Crying." Sunday, November 20, 1921,
7 P. M.
3. "The Kingdom Where There is No Crying." Sunday, November 27, 1921,
7 P. M.

Come and hear these interesting themes, also music and beautiful singing.

The House of the Evangelist is located in Chicago, 2127 Crystal Street,
between Hoyne Avenue and Leavitt Street, a block north of Division Street.

III C

RUSSIAN

Interview with Miss Lydia Westing
35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

RUSSIAN AND EASTERN EUROPEAN MISSION

According to Miss Lydia Westing, assistant Editor of the Gospel Call, published by the **above** organization, the Russian and Eastern European Mission was organized in 1927. Its sponsors are Americans, aiming to bring religious comfort through missionary work into the life of the people of Eastern Europe and Russians of the far East.

This organization occupies a suite of rooms at 35 E. Wacker Drive, elaborately furnished.

(While not strictly Russian, this information is furnished for purposes of background - Thomas R. Hall)

III C

RUSSIAN

Interview with Rev. Peter Deyneka

2072 (ALL) PROJ 30275

RUSSIAN GOSPEL ASSOCIATION

The Russian Gospel Association with offices at 64 W. Randolph is an organization composed mostly of Americans, who are interested in evangelizing Soviet Russia, as well as the regions bordering. The head of the organization is a Russian, Reverend Peter Deyneka, who stated that while the Russian Gospel Association is a young organization, it has made remarkable strides since it begun its activities in 1934.

Of late the Russian Gospel Association has been very active in evangelizing native Russians in the United States and Canada.

Rev. Deyneka will soon leave for Soviet Russia to personally conduct services as well as preach the Gospel.

The Russian Gospel Association publishes every three months its own pamphlet under the title Russian Gospel News.

Interview with Rev. Shevchuk

WPA (ILL) PRJ 30275

By Dmitri Stranden

AN IMPORTANT EVENT IN THE LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY OF
RUSSIAN EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS IN CHICAGO

On June 5 and 6, 1937, the Russian Evangelical Christians of Chicago were celebrating the 25th anniversary of the foundation of their community in this city. There were solemn services at the church Saturday evening and Sunday morning and evening. Representatives of the Russian Evangelical communities of Detroit, Albion, Mich.; New York, Kenosha, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Beaver Dam, Mich. had come to the celebration.

The former preacher, Rev. J. Johnson, also came from New York.

On Sunday all the members and guests were invited to a fraternal banquet, which was attended by more than 200 persons.

III. ASSIMILATION

D. Participa-

tion in U. S. Service

III D
III B 2

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 3, 1936.

ATTENTION, RUSSIAN
VETERANS!

This notice is inserted to advise all Russian veterans of the city of Chicago that the Russian-American Citizens' Organization is now in a position to fill out application forms for the bonus. The office for this purpose is open every Monday at eight o'clock in the clubrooms of the Russian-American Citizens' Organization, 1902 West Division Street.

Committee

MPA (111) PROJ. 30275

III D
II A 3 c
IV

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 3, 1935.

THE RERICH AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL ASIA

In the June 25 issue of Rassviet there is a reprint of an article by an American correspondent in Peiping, China, about the Rerich Expedition to Asia, now somewhere in the Gobi Desert. This article is filled with false rumors and mean slanders directed against the Expedition which was equipped and sent to Asia by the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. N. K. Rerich, famous Russian painter, scientist, and traveler has been invited by the United States Government to head this Expedition. The lies and insinuations contained in this article cast, quite undeservedly, a dark shadow upon the activities of the United States Department of Agriculture, headed by Mr. Henry Wallace, who personally selected Mr. Rerich as the best man to head the Expedition. The purpose of the Expedition is to explore the Gobi Desert and other parts of Central Asia for grasses and plants which can thrive in dry arid climates, and which could be successfully transplanted to the arid districts of the United States.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/3

III D
II A 3 c
IV

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 3, 1935.

Not long ago Rassviet published a very interesting article under the headline, "The Rerich Expedition Moves Through Gobi Desert". This article contained much useful information about the Expedition, giving all the details concerning it: its plans for the future; its system of work in the field and in the laboratory; its accomplishments up to date; its collection, thus far made, of the seeds of various grasses. The article ended with the names of members of the Expedition, headed by N. K. Rerich. This article has also appeared in the English and Russian press of the Far East, which fact could not have escaped the attention of the American correspondent in China.

In order to establish the truth and dispel any possible doubts in the mind of readers, it is necessary to throw more light upon some of the points raised by the American correspondent in his article on the Rerich Asiatic Expedition.

The Rerich Expedition arrived in Japan in May, 1934, for a short stay in that country. Mr. N. K. Rerich, the head of the Expedition, and his son

III D
II A 3 c
IV

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 3, 1935.

Dr. J. N. Rerich, a member of the Expedition, were very cordially received by the Japanese authorities and by private persons of high social and educational standing. There were many receptions accorded Mr. Rerich as a world-renowned painter.

From Japan the Expedition went to Manchukuo, according to the previously planned itinerary, not because the Japanese military authorities forced it to leave the country, as the correspondent from Peiping insinuates in his article. While in Manchukuo, the Expedition moved from place to place, stopping here and there for field work and for the gathering of herbs and seeds, which, together with detailed reports had been periodically sent to the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. During his stay in Manchukuo, Mr. Rerich was received by the ruler of Manchukuo, who displayed great interest in the work of the Expedition and in Mr. Rerich's international peace organization for protecting the treasures of art and culture against the ravages of war. The monarch of Manchukuo expressed a desire to belong to Rerich's peace organization and to establish a branch in

WFA (ILL.) PROJ:30273

III D
II A 3 c
IV

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 3, 1935.

Manchukuo, like the branches this organization has in many countries in Europe and America.

The Rerich Expedition then went to China, stopping for some time in Peiping to replenish its supplies. After crossing Mongolia, the Expedition reached the Gobi Desert, its most important stop and final destination. A large number of stories, articles, and reports appeared in both the English and the Russian press of the Far East commending the work of the Expedition and the personality of its head, Mr. Rerich.

The American correspondent in China states in his article that he does not know whether the Expedition uses the American flag as a symbol of the country it represents. We should like to know since when and why any scientific expedition, financed and equipped by the Government of the United States, has not been anxious and willing to use the flag of the United States as the most direct and natural identification mark of the nationality of the Expedition. This last remark of the "American"

III D

II A 3 c

IV

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 3, 1935.

correspondent in Peiping forces us to doubt his truly American origin and his American citizenship.

Mr. N. K. Rerich is a world-famous painter, scientist, and writer, to whose name an art gallery in New York is dedicated, containing over one thousand of his canvasses. Not long ago he was highly honored at a special celebration at the White House in Washington, arranged by President Roosevelt with the co-operation of the representatives of twenty foreign countries. The celebration was held to honor his great work as peacemaker among the nations. Mr. Rerich does not need apologies and explanations, however ignorant or maliciously disrespectful the "American" correspondent in Peiping may be of the rank and renown of the man he dares to criticize so nastily in his article.

The attention of the world is again attracted to Mr. Rerich, who now marches at the head of his Expedition through the wastes and deserts of Central

III D
II A 3 c
IV

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 3, 1935.

Asia in search of grasses and plants suitable for transplanting into the districts of the United States exposed to drouths which bring misery and suffering to hundreds of thousands of people every year.

In conclusion, we wish to express the desire that the American correspondent in Peiping who sends his material to the English-language press will be more careful as to what he writes and as to his sources of information. If he wants true information about the personnel and the activities of the Rerich Expedition, he may apply for it to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., which receives regularly complete reports of the whereabouts and the progress of work of the Expedition.

Einaida V. Lichtman, Vice-President,
The Rerich Art Gallery,
New York.
June 27, 1935.

III D

I G

IV

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 20, 1934.

I. V. TURTCHANINOV

The Russian people now living in Chicago and in neighboring towns belong to the most recent national groups of immigrants in this country. First to come over were the people from the British Isles; the Germans, and then the Swedes, followed; and later came the Poles, the Italians, the Czechs, and others. The last immigration wave brought the Russians here.

There were, however, individual cases of early immigration to the United States from Russia. The most outstanding of the early Russian immigrants to the United States, and especially to Chicago, undoubtedly was Ivan V. Turtchaninov. He was a colonel, and later a general, in Lincoln's army during the Civil War.

Turtchaninov, who was born in 1822, was a Don Cossack. He graduated from the St. Petersburg Military Academy at the age of nineteen, and entered the czar's army as an officer in the artillery. In the years 1848-49, he participated in the Hungarian campaign. In 1851, he graduated with honors from the general

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3333

III D

I G

IV

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 20, 1934.

staff academy, and his prospects for a distinguished military career were exceedingly promising. In the Crimean War, Turchaninov, then only thirty-four, was already a colonel. In recognition of his military achievements and of his military genius, he was assigned the task of preparing the plan of defense for St. Petersburg, in the event of war with Germany. Later, he became a member of the general staff in Russian-occupied Poland.

Turchaninov was not only a good military leader; he was also a talented writer and something of a poet. But because of their contents, his writings, and especially his poems, found no favor in government circles; they were proscribed, and for this reason have never been published in book form. Turchaninov's writings not only cost him his military career; they also forced him to leave Russia, out of fear that he would be regarded a disloyal subject of the czar.

In the year 1858, Turchaninov lived in London. Shortly afterward, he came to the United States and settled in Chicago, which was then a small town with bright prospects for rapid development. During his first months in Chicago,

WPA 611.1 PROJ 267-1

III D

I G

IV

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 20, 1934.

Turchaninov was employed as a railroad engineer. Once while on the road, he had occasion to meet Abraham Lincoln in person.

In 1861, when the Civil War broke out, he accepted the offer to take command of the Nineteenth Regiment of the Illinois Infantry with the rank of colonel. Turchaninov achieved many military successes during the Civil War. His was the glory of a victory at the Battle of Chickamauga. Later on in the war, Turchaninov was deprived of the command of his regiment as a result of a misunderstanding. When the accusations against him had been thoroughly investigated, he was found innocent of the charges and was reinstated in his command. The charges against him arose out of the fact that many of his soldiers had become marauders and had pillaged the entire countryside somewhere in Alabama. It was later proved that Turchaninov's army was insufficiently supplied with food and had to resort to pillage and confiscation to keep alive. The authorities finally found that the responsibility for this condition lay not with the commander but with the agents and purveyors whose duty it was to keep the regiment well supplied with food. The soldiers and officers of the regiment presented Turchaninov with a saber as

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III D

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

I G

IV

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 20, 1934.

a token of the high esteem in which they held their commander. The Chicago Tribune placed this saber on display in its windows, and published stories and articles defending the splendid record of Turchaninov during the first months of the Civil War.

The city of Chicago held a special triumphal celebration in honor of Turtchaninov. The celebration was held in the Opera House, July 7, 1862. When the ceremony was at its height and Turtchaninov was about to address the public, a messenger brought a telegram from President Lincoln, in which Lincoln informed Turtchaninov that all charges against him had been dropped, that he had been raised to the rank of general and had been given the command of a brigade.

Soon afterward, Turtchaninov commanded a cavalry division and won new victories in the long war with the South.

At the end of the Civil War, Turchaninov retired from the army and rejoined the railroad company. He was entrusted with the task of hiring new immigrants from

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III D

I G

IV

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 20, 1934.

Europe as workers for the railroad. Turtchaninov received from the Illinois Central Railroad Company a tract of land two hundred and seventy miles south of Chicago. He brought in Polish settlers (there were no Russians in America at that time) and established a town called Radom (after Radom, a city in Poland). In 1873, twenty more Polish settlers bought land at Radom, each settler paying fifty dollars for a tract. This area, however, was covered with forest and had to be cleared for farming and habitation. The life of the first settlers at Radom was extremely difficult and full of hardships. Radom is located in the southern part of Illinois, and its present population, according to the 1920 census, is three hundred and ten.

Turtchaninov left the employ of the railroad in 1879. He retired to his farm and devoted his time to farming and to writing articles on military questions. He died June 18, 1901 at the age of seventy-nine.

Sources of material pertaining to the life and work of Ivan V. Turtchaninov:
Dziennik Zjednoczenia (Polish Roman Catholic Union Daily), Chicago,

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 10000

III D

I G

IV

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 20, 1934.

November 10, 1934;

Volnoye Kazatchestoo (The Free Cossacks), Number 154, in the historical archives in San Francisco, California, or in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

WPA (11)

III D
I G

RUSSIAN

WPA (22) 571 1774

Files of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 North Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Liberty Loan Campaign Committee. Federal reserve district number seven.
Chicago. April 4, 1918.

Citizens! The Foreign Section of the third Liberty Loan of the United States government had informed a Russian branch for the sale of this loan. This loan should especially interest us Russians, since from the fight for human freedom which has arisen all that Russia can hope for is the help from the side of the allies. Therefore all we Russians who found refuge in America are obliged to do all we can in contributing to the success of the Third Liberty Loan. For that purpose on Saturday April 6, 1918 at 8 P.M. sharp at Hull House, Polk and Halsted Streets, there will be an organization meeting of the Russian branch, for the working out of the plans of the future work of the loan.

All must be present.

Invite your friends and acquaintances. Please not to be late.

III D
I G

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 30076

Files of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 North Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

With regards,

The Russian branch of the Foreign Committee of the
Third Liberty Loan of the United States, seventh
Finance District.

Dr. H. Krasnow, President
J. Beskin, Secretary

16
Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol.III. Owned by Dr.H.R. Krasnow,
4601 North Broadway, Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Fourth Liberty Loan Pamphlet.

The first page of this pamphlet is devoted to a message from Pres. Wilson and Frank R. Wilson, Director of Publicity, War Loan Organization, Treasury Department.

It also contains an appeal to the Russians. The war must be won; if Germany wins then might will prevail over right. If Germany wins all the rights to which Russians in this country are accustomed will be cancelled. If Germany is defeated people in Europe will get a chance to live a free life. Money is needed to defeat the Kaiser. If the Russians do not buy they are not 100 per cent Americans. Then the terms of the Loan are set forth in considerable detail.

III. ASSIMILATION

E. Youth

Organizations

Information supplied March 24, 1937 and April 13, 1937, by
Mr. Michael Marilla, editor, The Aroya Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

THE AROYA CLUB OF CHICAGO.

The American Russian Orthodox Youth Association, otherwise known, "The Aroya Clubs", is an organization established among the youth of the Russian Orthodox Church of America for the purpose of upholding and defending the religion brought to this country by its fathers and mothers. Further, this organization was established to preserve the genius, language, traditions and customs of the Russian nationality; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to their church and their country; to combat wayward and atheistic influences; to promote social, literary, musical, dramatic and athletic endeavors among the Russian Orthodox Youths.

With its geographical location centered in the middle-west, mainly in the Chicago area, Leontiy, Russian Orthodox Bishop of Chicago, is the Spiritual Adviser. This organization has chapters in Milwaukee and Kenosha, Wisconsin, Joliet, Illinois, Gary, Indiana Harbor, Hammond and East Chicago, Indiana and Chisholm, Minnesota, in addition to several chapters in the city of Chicago. The Chicago chapters are located at the Holy Trinity Russian Orthodox Cathedral, 1121 North Leavitt Street,

III E
III C

RECORDED 287-10275

Information supplied March 24, 1937 and April 13, 1937, by
Mr. Michael Barilla, editor, The Aroya Journal, Chicago, Illinois

St. Michael's Russian Orthodox Church, 1700 West 44th Street and SS Peter
and Paul Russian Orthodox Church, 51st and South Western Avenue.

The history of this organization traces back to the fall of 1929 when at
Gary, Indiana a group of young people were inspired with the idea of form-
ing an association of such clubs. The next important event of this orga-
nization occurred on October 5th, 1930 when a convention of these newly
formed clubs was held at the Holy Trinity Russian Orthodox Cathedral of
Chicago. The persons instrumental in forming this association were His
Grace Bishop Theophilus then bishop of the Chicago Diocese (at the present
time Metropolitan of all America and Canada), Archimandrite Timon of
Chicago, Very Rev. B. Kedrovsky of Gary, Very Rev. A. Vyacheslavov of
Chicago, Very Rev. P. Semkoff of Chicago and Attorney S.S. Parfenoff of
Gary.

Thru the courtesy of the St. Tikhon's Russian Orthodox Society, located
at 1121 North Leavitt Street, Chicago, this new organization received
space in the Russian Publication "OUR WAY" (Nash Put) to publish its
news (1930-1934). Messrs. Daniel Kuzemchak and Joseph Daneluk were elec-
ted as editors. At the present time THE AROYA JOURNAL (begun 1934) with
Mr. Michael Barilla, editor, replaces the original publication.

Information supplied March 24, 1937 and April 13, 1937, by
Mr. Michael Barilla, editor, The Aroya Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. George Motel of 4933 South Rockwell Street, Chicago Illinois was elected the first president of this organization. Mr. Michael J. Grisak, 341 Monroe Street, Gary, Indiana is the present president.

The Aroya Clubs, in addition to promoting an annual convention, an annual basket-ball tournament, various social, literary, dramatic and miscellaneous events, fosters a plan under which cards of congratulation, condolence, etc., are sent to persons of the Russian Orthodox Faith in the Chicago Diocese.

Although this organization was established to preserve the Russian language, The Aroya Clubs are very instrumental in supporting the idea of replacing the Russian language with the American in its church services.

We preserve language in this manner. The child is taught the Russian language by its parents while still an infant. When this child grows to an age when it can understand more it is sent to a Russian school usually conducted by the minister at a church during evenings and summer vacations. When the same child, now a young man or woman, joins an Aroya Club it continues to use the Russian language because many of our discussions are carried on in Russian. Russian songs are a great past-time among the

1
III E
III C

Information supplied March 24, 1937 and April 13, 1937, by
Mr. Michael Barilla, editor, The Aroya Journal, Chicago, Illinois

Aroya members. The Aroya Club has a great influence on its members to
continue with their mother tongue all thru life. The Club creates a
Russian atmosphere among its members.

III E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 2, 1936.

YOUNG PEOPLE ARRANGE ENTERTAINMENT

The club of Russian-American youth in the Hanson Park district has arranged an evening of entertainment and a dance for Saturday, May 9, at the People's Auditorium, 917 North Wood Street. The committee on arrangements requests all related organizations not to set any of their entertainments for this date and to attend this party of the young people of the Hanson Park district.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 28, 1936.

SUCCESSFUL EVENING OF ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE
RUSSIAN YOUTHS

Russian-American youths are beginning to develop a great interest in those doings of their fathers which are connected with the large Russian center on Wood Street created by the older generation. The evening of entertainment arranged by the Young People's Club on Wood Street bears clear testimony to that effect. Last Saturday the People's Auditorium at 917 North Wood Street was filled to overflowing with young people of Russian parentage. The female sex predominated at the gathering, and this fact should be called to the attention of the young masculine element, which, it appears, is lagging behind.

The young people's entertainments on Wood Street that are being arranged from time to time by the two young people's clubs in St. George's parish are becoming more and more popular. The younger generation, it seems, is gradually

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 28, 1936.

taking over the functions hitherto fulfilled by its parents.

In the concert part of the program the children's chorus of R. I. M. A. S. under the leadership of Mr. A. Grishaev sang Russian popular songs, and their talented interpretation evoked a great deal of enthusiasm among the young people. Our well-known dancer, P. Gribova, drew the attention of the entire crowd with her brilliant performance of a Spanish dance, which she had to repeat at the insistent demand of the guests. Dr. Nedzel, acting as master of ceremonies, drew a great deal of laughter from the audience by his sharp and witty comments on the performers.

III E
II D 1
III A

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 24, 1935.

THE RUSSIAN YOUTH HOLDS A PICNIC

The Russian boys and girls organized as a unit of Branch Number 18 of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society held their first picnic last Sunday. Besides the young people, there were many members of the older generation, who, by their presence, wanted to show their appreciation of the work of the younger generation.

It was interesting to note that while the young people entertained themselves by playing ball and by dancing, the older people, gathered into small groups, indulged in conversation, recalling the old events and experiences and predicting the new. There were no incidents of insobriety, no rough language.

About seven o'clock in the evening, as is customary at all our picnics,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III E
II D 1
III A

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 24, 1935.

the speakers began their speeches. Mr. Volodkni was the first speaker. He praised the Russian youth for their work and for their cultivation of the Russian language and Russian traditions. Mr. Raskatov, the second speaker, explained the meaning and importance of the Russian contributions to world culture in the realm of such arts as music and literature. He also stressed the necessity for the Russian-American youth to master the Russian language as a key and a guide to Russian culture. Mr. Olesiuk and Mr. V. Pasiuk, the latter a chairman of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, urged the Russian-American boys and girls to join the benefit organizations of their fathers and thus assure the continuity of the Russian language and Russian culture among the second Russian generation in America.

The picnic was a great success. It brought considerable financial gain to the lean treasury of the youth department of Branch Number 18 of the Independent Society, and it gave much moral satisfaction to the fathers and mothers who attended the picnic.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III E
III A

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 16, 1933.

WE AND OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

There was a time when we old immigrants never bothered ourselves with the problem of the Russian youth in America. This problem, which has become a most pressing one, never even entered our minds before--it was not of any importance to us. But the time has come when it rises before us in all its gravity, and it is impossible for us to evade it, whether we want to or not. Our young people demand an answer to the burning question: What will they be after we are gone? We have to find an appropriate answer, and not sometime in the future but right now, for this question is of imminent importance.

Not so long ago, perhaps only ten years ago, we entertained different hopes and cherished other aspirations. At that time we had no intentions of becoming permanent residents of this country. Moreover, we never expected that we should leave our motherland forever and live in a faraway and strange country the rest of our lives; hence, the question of the future of our young

APSA (U)) PROJ. 30275

III E
III A

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 16, 1935.

generation, of course, was entirely irrelevant and stood outside of our program for the future.

This was a grave error on our part, the correction of which will be most difficult. But we must correct it at all costs; otherwise, all that we have done and will do in the future will perish; our Russian name will disappear from the American scene. For that reason we must exert all our efforts and ability toward making our youth the guardians of Russian culture and customs in a foreign country.

How can it be done and who shall undertake this difficult mission? Neither one person nor even a small group can hope to undertake this task with any success. This can be done by only such an organization as **RNzOV**. Only this Society can undertake the job and carry it through successfully.

Raskatoff

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III E
I D 2 c
II D 1

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 1, 1935.

YOUTHS' CONGRESS OF ROOV

Tomorrow in New York, the Fourth Congress of Roov's Youths will open its sessions. This congress has great significance not only for Roov (The Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society of America), but for the entire Russian colony in the United States.

Everyone knows that present day youth represents the future builders of social life. Therefore, it is not surprising that all dictators, all governments, and all political parties pay the greatest attention to their youth. Each country endeavors to rear its young in a desirable way so that each generation may pursue its course and build a social life according to the community pattern.

The same thing is observed in the United States where the population is composed of many nationalities. Here, foreigners' children are reared in American

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

III E
I D 2 c
II D 1

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 1, 1935.

ways, on one hand, and in the ways of their nationality and their parents, on the other.

This is revealed by the fact that almost all national groups in the United States have their own youth organizations, schools and various other institutions.

Until lately, the Russian colony was the only foreign group that offered practically nothing for its younger generation. There were no organizations, no schools for the children, and no periodicals in the Russian language for the growing generation to read.

There was a time when many Russians, because of their ignorance, did not identify themselves as Russians. For that very reason there was no Russian youth of whom mention could be made. The Russian youth was absorbed among the youth of other nationalities.

WPA (ILL.) PK01.30275

III E
I D 2 c
II D 1

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 1, 1935.

When Roov appeared on the scene, this situation was changed. This organization understood that besides organizing parents it is necessary to organize their children. Without youths' participation it is impossible to carry on the work of social advancement. Unless thinning ranks of parents are augmented by the growing generation, this activity will be eliminated in the course of time.

In this respect Roov has achieved good results. At present there are many Russian youth organizations in the eastern part of the United States. The membership of these organizations is growing rapidly despite the crisis and widespread unemployment. From this we must conclude that Russian youth is not lost. It is only necessary to approach the young Russians in a proper manner and instill the desire to do for the common cause what their parents had been doing. Then Russian youth will recognize its place in the world, and will actively participate in all social work.

The Chicago society of Razov (The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) also strives to aid Russian youth. They have been fairly successful, although their.

WPA (ILL. F. 30935)

III E
I D 2 c
II D 1

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 1, 1955.

accomplishments do not compare with the results achieved by Roov. We entertain the hope, however, that very soon this society will also have large youth organizations and clubs.

It would be quite laudable if these two societies would attempt to organize Russian youth in cities where there are no branches of these organizations.

In conclusion, we extend our greetings to the Fourth Congress of Roov and we hope it is successful in solving all of the important problems confronting it.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III E
III C

RUSSIAN

Archimandrit Timon, Under the Shield of Faith, Chicago:
St. Michael's Russian Orthodox Church, 1934, pp. 63-64.

UNION OF AMERICAN-RUSSIAN ORTHODOX YOUTH

In the beginning of this history we mentioned the important factor in the life of Russians in America the development within recent years all over the United States of Unions of Russian Orthodox Youth. The Russian Youth has become enthusiastic it has become interested in Russian culture, its attitude toward religion has become more serious.

This is the best achievement of our days. There is enough strength and enthusiasm within the older Russian generation, "there is still gun-powder in the guns," however the aid of the youth is needed. Besides, life itself is, in this new country, entirely different from that life the older generation lived in their Fatherland. The demand of time presents many questions, which can be solved more easily by the youth than by the older generation.

Therefore, we are pleased, that our youth has become active in church as well as national, social affairs. The Union of Youth at the St. Michael Church is

III E
III C

RUSSIAN

Archimandrit Timon, Under the Shield of Faith, Chicago:
St. Michael's Russian Orthodox Church, 1934, pp. 63-64.

V.P.A. (ILL.) PROJ. 35271

uniting all young men and young women of the parish. They have their own hall in the basement and have daily meetings. They read reports, they arrange parties and games. The members of the Union, according to the by-laws, are required to assist in all the work of the church. For the socials of the parish they arrange concerts.

One of the members of the union, Julia Samuta, always manages to instill a religious feeling among those present at the meetings and is, therefore, very highly respected. On Mother's Day, the Union of Youth buys flowers for all women in the church. On this day at the entrance of the church the names of all mothers, living and dead, are listed and are remembered at the services.

The Union of Youth is the most beautiful flower in the bouquet of church organizations.

III E
I A I a
I E

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Nov. 14, 1924.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 1977

RUSSIAN STUDENTS IN CHICAGO

In the spring of this year the student S. A. Popov (a member of the Northeastern Branch of the Russian National Christian Students' Union in the United States, which is the only large unifying students' organization in the United States) made an attempt to unify the Russian students' colony in Chicago. He was doing this with the closest cooperation of his senior colleagues, members of academic organizations, and of persons who were in sympathy with the noble aim of unifying the young scientific forces.

Because of some accidental misunderstanding there were present at the organizing meetings certain students and some persons calling themselves students, who had come with the obvious desire of creating, not a students' union, but a political organization under the guise of a students' union. They made speeches, tried to be witty, spoke eloquently about all the good they could do, and promised to do even better, if the student S. Popov would surrender to them his office of organizer.

III E
I A l a
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Nov. 14, 1924.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Much was said, and all the work which had been done by the student Popov with the help and cooperation of Mr. Powers, the secretary of the YMCA, was undone. That which was in the process of birth was destroyed, and nothing new was put in its place. The "students" (we regret to say that a part of them consisted of members of the New York branch of the Russian National Christian Students' Union), after having abused those who had participated in the first two meetings when the organization of the Chicago branch of the union had been discussed, gradually faded away, became like dust, and there was a lull in their work.

The student Popov who had always insisted on the necessity of organizing an independent local students' union, which later was supposed to become the fourth branch of the R. N. C. S. U., not wishing to interfere with the work of the students (there were only two or three of them) continues to work with the help of the three already existing branches of the R. N. C. S. U., and of the YMCA.

In Chicago the group of students numbers about 40 persons, plus the

III E
I A la
I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Nov. 14, 1924.

APR 21 1925

members of the academic organizations, and life imperatively demands that the existing students' groups be unified into a well formed, healthy students' organization which could stand the hardships of the way towards the completion of higher education.

Having gathered an initial group of students, S. Popov proposed to it to approve a project of by-laws in accordance with which is being realized the idea of the creation of a Russian National Christian Students' Union in Chicago. The idea of this union can be expressed concisely as follows:

On what plane can persons who respect and trust each other come together? What can a community of foreigners give to the members of a union in which the number of political parties represented may happen to be the same as the number of its members?

Without mutual trust and respect there is no life in any organization.

III E
I A I a
I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PP 11 2004

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Nov. 14, 1924.

It is the cement. In creating an organization, its initiators want to have cement of the best quality. Such is, according to the idea shared by all the branches of the R. N. C. S. U., the idea of moving towards good, the desire not of purely selfish profit, comfort and privileges, but the common thought that we have certain obligations towards other people, and that on the fulfillment of these obligations depends the welfare of all, including ourselves. How can these results be achieved? The religious consciousness of the Slavs, and of us Russians in particular, has a pre-eminently contemplative character. It consists chiefly of inner experiences and aspirations. While being proud of that religious nature of our mind and while considering it to be of great spiritual value, we must not forget that every principle possesses real value only in so far as it is being realized in our lives. The behests of Christ, such is the platform on which all can be united, and we must know how to consciously realize these behests in our daily life. During the period of such events as are happening now in Russia, one of the most dreadful consequences is the decadence of a lofty

III E
I A l a
I E

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Nov. 14, 1924.

WPA (ILL) PROJ M23

spirituality and morality in their vital manifestations. This we see, not only in Russia itself, but also among the Russian emigrants. Until a spiritual regeneration has set in we have no reason to believe in the possibility of the realization of material welfare.

Thus in making the moral integrity of the candidates to membership the basic condition of their being accepted the Union has solved a very important question which often becomes a stumbling block, namely, the question as to the non-political character of an organization. The solution is this: though the Union, as a matter of fact, does not mix in politics, it regards those acts of violence which are happening now in Russia as immoral actions, and it considers those who are in sympathy with these acts of violence as persons who have not reached that level of moral development which is required of a candidate to membership in the Union. All the other students, though they may differ in their views about other questions, have in this negative attitude towards violence that common basis which is so necessary for those who want to do some work together.

III E
I A I a
I E

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Nov. 14, 1924.

WPA FILE 100-10271

The skeptic will probably declare that in our age it is difficult to apply to life the principles of Christianity and of the progress towards good. True! It is difficult as long as it has not become the result of a conscious effort, but many can do it, though it costs them a lot of trouble.

The basic motive must be to do good to others; to be useful to the greatest number of other people. On these ideas we base the aims of the Union.

What has been told above constitute rather the plan and scheme of our endeavors than already achieved results.

But we must achieve. So help yourselves, and may God help us.

A Student from Kiev.

III E

II B 2 g

II B 1 a

RUSSIAN

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Feb. 23, 1918.

RUSSIAN YOUTH ALLIANCE

Dear comrades! There exists at present in the city of Chicago a new organization called the Russian Youth Alliance. The Aim of this organization is to unite all young Russian immigrants of Chicago and suburbs into one society which will offer a useful educational program, as well as other cultural facilities and entertainments.

In addition to these objectives, the Russian Youth Alliance will establish a library for its members and for outsiders as well. Also a dramatic circle and an orchestra will be organized. Classes in singing and dancing, lectures, etc., will be conducted.

The Russian Youth Alliance will also give financial assistance, legal advice, and medical care for members in cases of illness, injuries, or death.

III E

-2-

RUSSIAN

II B 2 g

II B 1 a Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Feb. 23, 1918.

APR 11 1918

Forty-two members joined this organization at the initial gathering.

The Russian Youth Alliance is non-partisan and will analyze the programs of the several political parties now at grips in Russia, elucidating the truth about them impartially.

The Russian Youth Alliance invites all Ukrainians from Russia and Galicia to attend meetings of the alliance and to join it. This alliance was founded in 1917 (December 10).

The Committee.

III. ASSIMILATION

G. Immigration
and Emigration

Memorandum on Russian Organizations in Chicago prepared for Foreign Language Project by Mark Khinoy, Jewish Daily Forward, New York, June 1, 1937.

". . . .On our arrival in Chicago we found quite a large colony of Russian emigrants. Some of them hailed from the provinces of Russia--Letts, Lithuanians, Esthonians and Finns, some from Poland and western provinces of the Russian Empire--Poles, Jews and Ruthenians, some from southern Russia and Ukrainia. Very few, if any, came from the purely Russian (Great Russian) districts. The Russians proper in this multitude of Russian subjects were almost exclusively from the guberniya (states) of Minsk, Grodno, Vilna and Volyn. It should be noted that these four districts of old Russia did not possess municipal self-government (zemstvo) which by that time had already established a network of public schools in the agrarian districts of the thirty-four zemstvo guberniyas. And since the four guberniya mentioned above were non-industrial in character, the native sons they sent to this country were culturally backward, a great number of them illiterate. Economically most of the Russians in Chicago were unskilled laborers with a low standard of living, sometimes ten or fifteen men living in one "community-house". Their social life outside of the Church was almost non-existent. The only active educational and cultural factors of the Russian community of that period were the Russian branches of the Socialist Party and the

III G

II A 2

II B 2 f

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20774

Memorandum on Russian Organizations in Chicago prepared for Foreign Language Project by Mark Whinoy, Jewish Daily Forward, New York, June 1, 1937.

non-political organizations influenced by them. Their lectures, meetings, free libraries and schools contributed both to the cultural betterment of the Russian colony as Russians and workers, and to the Americanization process of the immigrants."

Article prepared in English.

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 5, 1936.

MY FUTURE--IS IT IN AMERICA?

The first question which each foreigner thinking of accepting American citizenship must ask himself is: Am I to remain in America, and have I definitely decided that for the rest of my life the United States shall be the country of my abode, or do I feel that my future and the future of my children is over there, in my faraway native land?

Any immigrant, as a rule, comes here without any definite intention of remaining here for a long time. Quite frequently he leaves his wife and children behind him. In most cases he possesses a piece of ground to which he hopes to return, or he cherishes the dream that conditions in his native country will change for the better and in accordance with his desires. But in seven out of ten cases he decides to remain here. Without noticing it himself he acquires American habits--of dress, of living standards, of work, and of amusements. He sends for his wife and children. His children go to the American school and very rapidly acquire American

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 5, 1936.

habits, both good and bad. If he is single, he marries and becomes the founder of an American family. With passing years his ties with his native country weaken, although in his heart attachment to the land of his birth continues to burn. His work is here in America, his children grow up here, his daily interests are American. Even prior to his decision to give up the idea of returning to his native land, the chances of his doing it or wanting to do it had always been diminishing. Without being conscious of it he becomes in fact, if not legally, an American. Of course, it is not easy to give up old hopes. But in the problem of new citizenship this question must be considered frankly and realistically.

If, however, the ties with the native land remain strong, and the immigrant has the quite definite intention of going back to it and remaining there, there is no sense in his changing his citizenship. As a matter of fact, he cannot even do it, for the intention of remaining permanently in the United States is one of the basic conditions of naturalization. Even the right of a naturalized citizen to visit other countries is limited to

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 5, 1936.

two years' residence in his native land and to a five-year period in any other foreign state.

By accepting American citizenship a foreigner absolutely and fully gives up his former citizenship. This has to be done without any reservations and quite definitely. He becomes part of the American people. Together with certain privileges the foreigner on becoming an American citizen accepts certain responsibilities for the future of this country.

His new citizenship does not mean that he should forget his old country, his language, and his traditions. The history and the traditions of America are still young. His greatest gift to his adopted country may consist in handing over to it something of his own older culture. Naturalization means, however, that the immigrant has recognized that his future and the future of his children lie here, in America. In his petition for American citizenship the foreigner declares that he intends to reside in this country permanently. When he takes the oath he swears to defend the United States

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 5, 1936.

in all conflicts with other countries and to defend and support the Constitution and the other laws of this country.

In justice to himself, to his native land, and to America the immigrant considering the problem of citizenship should ask himself and answer for himself this question: Do I intend to remain in this country permanently?

III G
I D 2 c
III A
I J

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 2, 1936.

WHETHER TO BECOME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

In the current session of Congress several bills were introduced which proposed to deport to their native countries all foreigners residing in the United States. In the press and in radio broadcasts foreigners have repeatedly been accused as one of the causes of unemployment in this country. On them has been laid the responsibility for the rising crime wave. In a word, attempts have been made to make foreigners the scape goats for all the social and economic evils in the country.

Moreover, these attacks are still continuing. They produce anxiety and misgivings among immigrants, their families, and their acquaintances. Is it the truth that the United States, a country created by immigrants and nursed into maturity by their generations, really intends to deport scores of thousands of men and women who have not become American citizens for one reason or another, to deprive them of the right to work, and to break up their families?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G

I D 2 c

III A

I J

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 2, 1936.

It is not difficult to understand why in critical periods the presence of a large number of foreigners evokes protests from some people. "Let them go back home", they say. "We have enough of our own troubles. If we had admitted fewer immigrants, we should have had more work for our citizens." Such animosity toward foreigners exists not only in the United States. All over the world at present foreigners find themselves an undesirable element. From all countries come reports of new restrictions upon them. Everywhere at the root of this animosity are unemployment and an attitude of mistrust toward strangers.

Even though in the United States this agitation produces anxiety and uneasiness among the foreigners, it is quite improbable that the proposals to deport them will meet with the approval of any considerable section of the population. Mass deportations are contrary both to common sense and to elementary justice. It would be a measure both cruel and mad. The deportation of several millions of consumers, many of them providers for their families, would throw additional millions of people, wives and children of men deported, on relief and instead

WBA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

III G
I D 2 c
III A
I J

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 2, 1936.

of improving things would only aggravate the evil economic condition of the country.

But even though the agitation in favor of the deportation of foreigners produces unfounded anxiety, it has served a good purpose. This movement has concentrated attention as never before on the problems of citizenship. It has put five millions of foreigners face to face with the question: Shall I become an American citizen?

Many thousands of aliens at present are pondering the pros and cons of naturalization. This is a problem that each one must decide independently. But discussions of all aspects of this problem may help the reader to find the correct answer. The series of articles which will be printed in this paper on the subject, and of which this is the first, has in view such a discussion. In these articles we shall subject to consideration such questions as citizenship and obtaining employment, citizenship in its relation to receiving social security, the preservation of one's own cultural traditions, the right to vote, the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30255

III G

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

I D 2 c

III A

I J

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 2, 1936.

importance of citizenship for the family of a foreigner, and a number of other problems connected with naturalization.

Flis

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G

II B 2 d (1)

III E 2

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 29, 1936.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE WILL DISCUSS THE PROBLEM
OF IMMIGRANTS

On May 2, in Washington, in the Hotel Washington, a conference will assemble which will deal with problems of immigration. Its main purpose is to shed light on the present conditions under which foreigners live in the United States. For the first time in many months, after an intense campaign of propaganda directed against foreigners, the American public will get the answers to many questions and false accusations heaped on aliens. This conference, called on the initiative of the Foreign Language Information Service, will also make an attempt to uncover the causes and point out the sources of the malicious attacks against foreigners which have already led to proposals to deport all persons not citizens, to deprive them of the right to be employed on public works, and to introduce for them a special kind of passport system.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III E 2

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 29, 1936.

"One should not be surprised that at a time when it is most difficult to satisfy the needs even of citizens foreigners become the objects of discrimination and [the subjects] of heated arguments," recently declared Reed Louis, director of the Foreign Language Information Service. "On the one hand the most serious charges are preferred against them; on the other hand these accusations are made in violation of all justice and of American tradition. Then where is the truth in this problem? What should be our attitude toward immigrants, those who are not citizens, in the light of our own traditions and of our own needs? The task of the conference, therefore, will be to deliberate on these questions and to give answers to them. When in our attempt to make of foreigners the scapegoats for our own shortcomings and social and economic faults the most fantastic figures and 'proofs' are advanced, it is time to present to the public opinion of the country the real facts."

One of the key speakers at the conference will be John G. Vinnant, former Governor of the State of New Hampshire and at present the head of

III G

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III E 2

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 29, 1936.

the Council on Social Security. He in his talk will deal with foreigners receiving material assistance. A professor of the Catholic university in Washington, Monsignor John A. Ryan, will speak on "Whether Foreigners Have a Right to Work". Justin Miller, chairman of the advisory committee of the Department of Justice, will deal in his talk with criminalism among foreigners, and Thorston Sellin, professor of sociology in the University of Pennsylvania, will speak on "Criminalism in the Second Generation". Among other speakers are the writer Will Irwin, a professor of Harvard University, E. A. Hutton, and a Journalist, Morris Hindus. This last speaker will present the "immigrant problem" in the light of American history and from the point of view of the foreigners themselves.

All sessions of the conference will be open to the public. After the reports have been made, discussions will take place. The participation of a large number of editors and publishers of foreign-language newspapers is expected. Representatives of many large public institutions have been invited to attend the conference. The American press will

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III G

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III E 2

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 29, 1936.

also have a large representation.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 17, 1936.

[RUSSIAN REFUGEES IN EUROPE]

The situation of Russian refugees and emigrants in all countries, particularly in Europe, is most difficult, almost in every country they are restricted in their rights. Many of them are being deported and chased from one country to another. They receive employment only when native hands are not available. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Russian papers are replete with stories of tragedies occurring to Russian refugees.

In many European cities, particularly in Prague and in Paris, there are many Russian educational institutions, publishing houses, courses of instruction of all kinds, trade schools, and even trade organizations, and as far as lectures are concerned, at least twenty are given daily. However, with all this we must admit that there are negative sides to the life of the Russian refugee or [voluntary] emigrant. There are too many political parties among them. As a result, among the Russians abroad

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 17, 1936.

there is no singleness of purpose or unity of thought. Because of this, in the long run every one must suffer. With such mutual distrust in the political field no one is the winner, and everybody loses.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 24, 1936.

THE BILLS AIMED AT FOREIGNERS

(Editorial)

Almost every year bills are introduced in Congress directed against foreigners. In most cases the purpose of such proposals is to limit the rights of foreigners, and they contain provisions for such things as compulsory registration, deportation of undesirable foreigners, the removal of aliens from certain kinds of employment, depriving them of the right to seek and receive public aid, etc.

The anti-foreign sentiment has grown particularly during the depression. Some Congressmen now assign to foreigners all the blame for the misfortunes which grip this country: for unemployment, for the increase in crime, for the spread of strikes, and for other undesirable aspects of American life. Several Congressmen even go so far as to demand the deportation of all foreigners from the country, considering them undesirable and harmful simply because they do not want to become American citizens.

100-411760-1.30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 24, 1936.

In connection with this new campaign directed against foreigners the annual report made public by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Mr. D. McCormack, is of absorbing interest. In his account the Commissioner notes the sharp increase in the number of applications for first and second citizenship papers.

"It is possible," he states, "that the reasons for this are purely economic. At present it is difficult for a foreigner to get a job, and in many States proposals have been submitted with the purpose of depriving foreigners of the right to receive public assistance. The movement for old-age security and for the adoption of other measures of social security is, it seems, of vital interest to foreigners, for they realize that the new program of social reforms will extend only to American citizens."

In his report the Commissioner cites interesting data concerning the progress made in the naturalization of foreigners. In the year 1935 more than 136,000 applications for first papers were filed, almost twice as many as in the year

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 24, 1936.

1933. Petitions for second papers numbered 131,000, and 118,945 petitioners became citizens within the year. In 2,735 cases the applicants did not qualify for citizenship and were rejected. Besides, 864 certificates of citizenship were found to be void. This occurred as the result of the investigation of cases of fraud in New York, in which thirty-four persons involved were brought before the court, including a number of federal employees from the Immigration Bureau. It was established that a group of petty officials was changing dates of arrival, recording fictitious names, and committing other fraudulent acts, as a result of which several hundred foreigners who had illegally entered this country had received citizenship papers. A whole gang of persons was discovered who collected from \$300 to \$1,200 for such services from persons not entitled to citizenship. The investigations included 424 persons, and 83 of those have already been deported.

In his report the Commissioner also states that all talk of millions of persons illegally residing in this country is unfounded. At present, in his opinion, there are not more than 4,920,000 foreigners in the United States,

WPA (ILL) 65-130275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 24, 1936.

and among them are 1,500,000 persons who have taken out first papers.

Of no less interest is Mr. McCormack's statement to the effect that during the last five years, on account of the prevailing unemployment, more foreigners have left our shores than have entered the country. For that reason the "predominance of foreigners" exists only in the imagination of some Congressmen and other public men. They are ready to blame foreigners for all the misery which afflicts the United States.

At present there are bills in both houses of Congress directed against foreigners. We have no doubt, however, that the most drastic of them will be rejected. One should always keep in mind the fact that the entire population of the United States is essentially an immigrant conglomerate. The only difference [among the inhabitants] is that some became citizens sooner than others. Some are automatically made citizens by the mere accident of birth, and some persist in remaining foreigners for one reason or another. This is the reason, probably, that the more drastic bills against foreigners invariably have been

OFFICE OF PROSECUTOR

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 24, 1936.

rejected by Congress. The same fate, we believe, will befall most of the bills lately thrown into the legislative hopper.

WPA (LIT) PROJ. 3375

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 20, 1936.

A NEW BILL AGAINST FOREIGNERS

In both Houses of Congress a bill has been introduced which proposes to deport all undesirable aliens, to register all persons not citizens, and to establish a system of strictly selective immigration. In the Senate the bill was introduced by Senator Reynolds, Democratic Senator from North Carolina and in the lower House by Congressman Starnes, Democrat, of Alabama.

The chief aim of the bill is to secure more work for American citizens, to expel from the country foreigners who violate the laws, and to free Federal, State, and private agencies of the expense of supporting foreigners in need of assistance. Such were the purposes of the bill as they were explained by Senator Reynolds himself.

According to the provisions of the bill all foreigners are to be registered in post offices. On and after July 1, 1936, all foreigners found

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 20, 1936.

guilty of committing crimes or of carrying concealed weapons are to be deported; to those who desire to enter the United States a system of intelligence tests is to be applied; and the existing quotas are to be reduced to one tenth of their present size.

"On the basis of the most reliable information," declared Senator Reynolds," it is known that one out of every five or six inhabitants of the country partly or wholly depends on the assistance of the Government of the United States, and despite the fact that such conditions have existed for several years, we still tolerate millions of foreigners in our country."

Reynolds also said that thousands of foreigners receive aid from Federal, State, and private charity organizations, and that thousands of others perform work while American citizens remain unemployed.

The chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, Senator Coolidge,

100-111226-107

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 20, 1936.

Democrat from Massachusetts, has already held several conferences concerned with the problem of immigration restrictions. He says that in the near future he will call his committee to work out "an all-embracing bill". He also said that he has received strong support in his stand on the immigration question. If we are to believe his words, he was literally swamped with letters and telegrams demanding that limits be set on immigration, and that undesirable aliens should be deported.

"I stand for registration of the foreigners in the country," declared Coolidge. "So far we have only been guessing how many foreigners there are, and what they are doing. They **must** be registered. We must know all about them. They enjoy all the **privileges** of our citizenship without assuming any of its responsibility.

"As long as work cannot be found for the millions of people who at present are idle and subsist on the help supplied by the Government, it would be unwise to admit new workers to compete with the unemployed."

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 20, 1936.

Farther on Coolidge declared: "In America there are many immigrants who have lived here for years and have not taken any steps toward becoming citizens of this country. At the peak of the immigration [wave] they came to this country in large numbers and formed their own settlements in the large industrial and commercial centers. It is obvious that when all these foreigners were employed, there was no inducement for them to prepare for citizenship, despite the fact that opportunities for it were offered through our school system."

In the last month, according to Coolidge, a tendency to acquire citizenship rights has been observed among foreigners who hope through such rights to receive old-age pensions, unemployment benefits, and other advantages afforded by social legislation. He also declared that the Townsend plan enjoys great popularity among foreigners. According to Mr. Coolidge many foreigners are supported by the taxpayers of the country merely because employers in giving work give the preference to citizens.

In Congress there are influential groups which intend to adopt severer

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 20, 1936.

measures for the purpose of ridding the country of foreign communists. Several bills already have been introduced intended to facilitate the deportation of persons engaged in activities or preaching directed toward the violent overthrow of the United States Government.

III G
II E 2
II E 3

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 14, 1936.

A CRUSADE AGAINST FOREIGNERS
by
D. Somov

In connection with Colonel Lindbergh's departure to England reactionary elements in the United States again have raised their voices against foreigners. The new campaign is carried on with the insistent demand that a passport system applicable only to aliens should be introduced in the United States--a system that exists only in despotic European countries.

Although the crusade began only with the demand for registration of foreigners, it now actually is directed against the entire population of the United States, since none of the residents of the country bears on his forehead any mark distinguishing him as a citizen from an alien. Consequently the passport system will have to be extended to everybody, and the number of policemen checking up the documents will have to be increased threefold.

Undoubtedly the Congress will be presented with a set of proposals; some of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

III G
II E 2
II E 3

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 14, 1936.

them will be enacted as laws, and the authorities will have to enforce measures directed in their main features against foreigners. Against these encroachments of American reactionaries attempting to strangle the freedom of American citizens all should protest in the most energetic way. Last June Mr. Dies, a Congressman from Texas, tried to institute a campaign against foreigners, asserting that in the United States there are more than seventeen million aliens, of whom more than six million have entered the country illegally, and seven million have not sworn allegiance to the United States. He insisted upon the deportation of all those illegally residing in this country and on allowing one year's time for the voluntary departure of the four million immigrants who arrived here legally but have not become citizens. He demanded also the total stoppage of immigration.

The figures given by Mr. Dies are vastly exaggerated. They are absolutely inaccurate. Thus, according to the 1930 census, fourteen million foreign-born persons resided in the United States. Out of this number eight million had accepted American citizenship, and there were only six million aliens.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

III G
II E 2
II E 3

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 14, 1936.

According to the Federal Commission on Immigration and Naturalization the number of aliens since 1930 either on account of naturalization or departure from the country has decreased to 4.9 millions, of whom more than a million (1.1) since then have taken out first papers. Thus there are only three and a half million foreigners in this country who have not taken any steps to become citizens. From this one can see how wide Mr. Dies is of the mark.

Quite inaccurate also is Mr. Dies's assertion relative to the number of those illegally residing here and subject to deportation.

According to the data furnished by Commissioner of Immigration McCormack the number of those subject to deportation does not exceed 100,000 persons. The same number of persons illegally residing here was cited by the former secretary of labor, Mr. Doak, and by the former assistant to the Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. I. Wilson, who for twenty-seven years studied the problems of immigration. The figure mentioned does not include those who came illegally prior to July 1, 1924, and according to the law such persons are not subject

1027

III G
II E 2
II E 3

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 14, 1936.

to deportation. The number of them is not definitely known, but it cannot exceed 400,000.

As is well known, to persons who entered the country prior to June 3 the right is accorded to legalize their residence here. In the period of 1930-1935 more than 45,000 foreigners legalized their residence, and seventy-eight per cent of the registrations took place in the first three years of the period. In the three years following the number of legalizations fell off rapidly, and the majority of them, it appears, must have availed themselves of the opportunity to acquire a legal status. Unfounded also are the assertions that in the last thirteen years almost 500,000 sailors from commercial vessels have left their ships and are now illegally residing in this country, and that in the recent years 250,000 sailors annually have been escaping from their steamers and remaining here. As a matter of fact the exact data show that only 164,800 sailors have deserted their vessels in the last thirteen years, and that since then many of them have left the United States. During the rush of desertions not 250,000 but only 21,000 sailors left their vessels annually and during the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

II E 2

II E 3

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 14, 1936.

last four years only 1,500 desertions on the average have taken place annually. There are not a million sailors on all the vessels that arrive at American ports in a year; only 250,000 foreign sailors arrived in our ports in the year 1934, and out of that number only 250 men remained ashore.

As additional evidence we cite the words of Mr. McCormack, the Federal Commissioner of Immigration, who at the hearings in the joint session of the House and the Senate expressed himself as follows:

"At present we witness in this country anti-immigrant prejudices directly or indirectly pointed toward a third of our population, for out of every three residents of our fair land one is either foreign born or derived of foreign parentage. I am certain that [the effects of] those prejudices can be seen by every fair-minded person in the attempts to picture foreigners as people dangerous to our form of government, to our standard of living, and to the positions which we occupy at our work. However, all the accusations against foreigners remain to be proved.

III G

II E 2

II E 3

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 14, 1936.

"We have reason to suspect the source which spreads among the members of Congress and the press unfounded and false information concerning the foreign population in our country. The information and the data submitted by this source is absolutely unfounded and not substantiated by facts. More than that, the stories put out by this source are in contradiction to the official census data and the official information made public by the Immigration Bureau and the Department of Labor in Washington."

In connection with the outcries raised against immigrants, in which statements are heard that all immigrants are criminals, Senator Norris declared that making the laws more stringent for the purpose of reducing crime is not sufficient. It is imperative for that purpose that the American people should radically change their ways of life, and then such hideous crimes as the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby would not occur.

With this statement of Senator Norris's nobody can disagree. According to the data furnished by the National Council in Washington criminalism costs the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G

- 7 -

RUSSIAN

II E 2

II E 3

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 14, 1936.

nation annually not less than thirteen billion dollars. The official data supplied by the Department of Justice in Washington show that that Department in the year 1934 had 5,824,448 names registered of criminals and held in its files the fingerprints of nearly six million persons. In the same year about 350,000 arrests were made. Out of this number 7,000 persons arrested had previous criminal records, and 120,000 persons had had their fingerprints taken before.

Out of the 350,000 persons arrested in the year 1934, 7,000 criminals were charged with murder, 15,000 with holdups, 30,000 with grand larceny, 50,000 with stealing, and 10,000 with embezzlement, fraud, etc. Among these 20,000 were women, 80,000 were negroes, and the rest were white males; the average age of the male criminals was nineteen years, and of the females twenty-three years.

According to the data recently released by the Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation and by the head of that bureau, Mr. E. Hoover, in the year 1935

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G
II E 2
II E 3

- 8 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 14, 1936.

criminal activity in the country somewhat subsided, and yet on the average there were daily 3.8 premeditated killings, 2.4 homicides, 4.3 criminal assaults on women, the same number of kidnappings, 27.8 assaults with the purpose of robbery, 41.5 robberies, the same number of larceny cases, 163.3 automobile thefts, 208 cases of larceny, and 465 cases of all other serious forms of crime.

The data furnished by the Department of Justice and by the chief of the federal police present a vivid picture, the explanation to which is supplied by Mr. James Moss, the head of the National Council in Washington, who asserts that "the average citizen is not at all familiar with the state of affairs in the country and the conditions as they exist".

To this problem the attention of the nation should be drawn, and the immigrants should be let alone, for they have nothing to do with bringing about the conditions complained of.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 3, 1936.

SHARP DECLINE IN IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

Figures published the other day on the number of visas issued by American consulates tell more eloquently than anything else the difficulties connected with obtaining permission to enter the United States.

According to the existing law in this last year 153,774 quota immigrants might have entered the country. As far as the non-quota immigrants are concerned, the law provides no limit to their number.

Actually, however, within the last fiscal year only 17,291 visas, about eleven per cent of the quota, were granted. Out of this number 6,062 permits to enter were received by parents of American citizens or by wives and children of the holders of first papers, who are entitled to first and second priority. Besides these 20,855 immigrants of the non-quota class were admitted to the country. Most of these were wives and minor

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 3, 1936.

children of American citizens.

In distributing these figures among countries, we find that from Germany 4,653 immigrants were admitted, or only 18 per cent of the annual quota, from Italy 2,207, or 38 per cent, and from Poland 1,724 or 27 per cent of the quota.

With respect to the Soviet Union we find the following data. Although the Russian quota allowed 2,712 immigrants, only 381 permits were issued, including 85 permits to parents of American citizens and 32 to members of families of declarants. Thus only 14 per cent of the quota allowance was utilized. In addition 166 non-quota immigrants were admitted from the Soviet Republics. Among them were 120 close relatives of American citizens, 23 immigrants with re-entry permits returning from short visits to their native country, 11 professors, and 11 students.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 3, 1936.

The State Department considers that the application of more rigid requirements to the immigrants in the last four and a half years has reduced immigration by a million. During the year 1930 monthly arrivals in the United States reached a total of 22,000. But as soon as the United States consulates received instructions that they were to demand proof that the applicant would not become a public burden and require charity, immigration was immediately reduced by one third, later on by one half, and finally by three quarters.

In many countries the strict immigration rules have led people to believe that it is impossible to gain admittance to the United States, and they do not even apply for permits to enter. By the end of June, 1935, only 238,798 applications for visas had been filed, and 45 per cent of these came from persons residing either in Germany or in Poland.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 24, 1936.

CRUSADE AGAINST UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS

D. W. McCormack, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, in his report to Secretary Perkins, suggested several amendments to the immigration laws which would allow deportation of certain classes of immigrants who at present feel themselves perfectly safe.

The Commissioner also demanded revision of the rules and regulations governing interdepartmental co-operation. He further recommended that judges be allowed to impose more severe sentences, and that the officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service be given the right to arrest suspected immigrants twenty-four hours prior to the issuance of warrants for arrest.

During the last year, 8,310 undesirable foreigners have been deported from the United States. Furthermore, there were sent out of the country 7,976 foreigners who had entered the country illegally.

The flow of immigrants into the country has fallen off considerably. During

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 24, 1936.

the last year only 34,956 immigrants entered the United States. During the same year, 38,834 immigrants left this country; and, thus, the number of immigrants in the country was reduced by more than four thousand.

In 1935, according to official estimates, there were 4,922,000 foreigners within the United States; and these figures indicate a considerable falling off in the alien population, for, in 1930, there were 6,284,000 foreigners in the country and 1,500,000 immigrants who had only applied for citizenship papers.

During the year 1935, 118,000 foreigners received citizenship papers, although during 1934 only 113,000 aliens were granted citizenship.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 20, 1935.

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The American Information Bureau (Flis) appeals to the readers of your newspaper to co-operate as much as possible in fighting prejudice and intolerance with respect to foreigners and citizens of foreign origin. Like many other countries, America has always shown a certain degree of unfriendliness toward "foreigners". The lack of employment and general conditions created by the crisis have only deepened these prejudices. At present bills are being introduced in Congress which provide for the deportation of all foreigners from the country, and some of them would even prohibit their employment. Of course, one should not admit even for a moment that any of these rash proposals are ever destined to be enacted.

For both the immigrant coming to this country and for the United States it is very important, however, to put certain restraints upon this prejudice and distrust. The first thing that should be done in this matter is to establish certain facts and make them known. The injustice of putting obstacles in the way of those people whom we voluntarily accepted for permanent

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 20, 1935.

residence in this country is too obvious and glaring. We may rely on the sense of fair play of the country once the facts are established and properly presented to the judgment of the public.

But what are these facts? We request your readers to advise Flis of all personally-known cases of unjust treatment to individuals or groups of people just because they happened to be either foreigners or people not of native descent; or of cases where national prejudices manifested themselves in matters of rendering help, or giving employment; of cases where unfriendliness was manifested in schools, or in public life; of cases where intolerance was manifested just because of the nationality of the person or group involved, etc.

We need such facts from all over the country. As far as possible, indicate the names and places where such incidents happened. In all possible cases steps will be taken to verify the facts and repair the harm done. Correspondents' names will not be made public under any circumstances, of course.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 20, 1935.

At this time even many of the native citizens suffer from various injustices. We are interested at present not in the general conditions and tendencies, but only in cases where men and women suffer indignities because they are not citizens or because they were not born in this country.

We hope that the readers will give us their co-operation in such a vital fight against prejudice and injustice.

Please address all letters written either in English or Russian to:

Fair Play Editor, F.L.I.S., 222 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Reed Louis, director of Flis

III G

III A

III H

I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 12, 1935.

SECOND FATHERLAND

(Editorial)

Russian-American communists have been telling people for many years that the proletarians of the world have only one fatherland, the USSR. Even those who had become naturalized American citizens, before they became "class conscious," considered themselves citizens of the Russian fatherland. Many of them wanted to rid themselves of the capitalist oppression in America, and to go to the "proletarian state," to take part in the "great" socialist construction which is being carried on there under the leadership of the Communist party.

But as long as a preponderant majority of the Russian-American communists remained and still remain ignorant and illiterate, the proletarian state accepted them unwillingly, and some of them were not admitted at all, and were told that they were not needed there, and that a good Russian proverb applied to them: "Good neither for a candle to God, nor for a coal poker to the devil." For

100-10717-1-30275

III G

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

III A

III H

I E

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 12, 1935.

that reason, the Communist leaders began to open schools for these ignorant and illiterate people, and began to give them a technical education.

All this, however, came to naught. Some of the communists could learn nothing in these schools and were compelled to remain in bourgeois America; others managed to learn a few things and began to emigrate to the USSR. However, as soon as they stepped on the territory of the proletarian state, they were bitterly disappointed in it, and after living there for a few weeks or months, they tried to return to the "American capitalist hell". At present there are in America thousands of such refugees from the proletarian state. Some of them began to tell the truth about the USSR, and others (those who have relatives in Russia) did not dare to reveal the Bolshevik deceit.

This, of course, greatly disturbed the Bolshevik leaders and they began to carry on agitation against going and coming to and from Soviet Russia, under the pretext that a real communist should fight for the establishment of the Bolshevik

WPA (ILU) PROJ. 30273

III G

III A

III H

I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 12, 1935.

dictatorship here in America--should fight for the transformation of this country into the second proletarian state. The Bolshevik leaders knew all the time that these illiterate communists who knew nothing about the American people or the English language, could exert no influence whatsoever upon social movements in this country. The pretext was given only for the purpose of keeping the flock together, under Bolshevik control, because this flock assures the leaders of a decent living.

Now matters have gone so far that the communist leaders have begun to preach in favor of naturalization. A bureau has been established in the editorial offices of Novi Mir [Translator's note; Communist newspaper in New York], to render assistance to those communists who wish to become citizens of the United States, viz., for those who agree to recognize capitalist America as their own fatherland.

The conclusion must, therefore, be drawn that for the Russian-American communists there are two fatherlands: one is the USSR, for propaganda purposes, and the other is America--for their own personal welfare.

WPA (111.) PROJ. 502/5

III G

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 25, 1934.

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

[From the Foreign Language Information Service]

Allow me the hospitality of your pages so that I may speak directly to your readers in a matter of vital importance to every foreign-born person living in this country who is not a citizen of the United States.

The fact that Bruno Richard Hauptman, accused of kidnaping Lindberg's child, is an alien who illegally entered this country has served as an impetus for renewing the clamor that our deportation laws be strengthened and that all aliens be registered. As a result of this anti-alien campaign, the American people may become inoculated with the idea that all aliens living in America are undesirable and should be deported.

Such an assumption is absurd and does not conform to reality. According to the report of a special commission appointed by President Hoover for the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 25, 1934.

purpose of studying law observance in this country, the foreign-born population of the United States has a much lower crime rate than the native-born American population. If registration is desirable, it should include all the people of the United States, not merely the aliens and immigrants as a group set apart from the rest of the American people. It may be noted here that the kidnaper Hauptman was an alien liable to deportation throughout his entire residence in the United States. The fact that he had not been discovered and apprehended before, is not to be attributed to any defects in the present immigration law.

This does not mean, however, that our present immigration laws are perfect and are in no need of revision and improvement. In some cases, our immigration laws are too severe; in others, they are not sufficiently rigorous. For instance, there have been cases where alien criminals have been repeatedly imprisoned as habitual lawbreakers; yet they could not be deported because of some technicality in the present immigration statutes. The Labor

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 25, 1934.

Department recently introduced an amendment to the immigration law, according to which an alien criminal who has been found guilty of two serious offenses may be deported to his native country at any time the law decides. This is a reasonable and desirable improvement of the present law, and we hope it will be passed by Congress.

On the other hand, there exists an obvious necessity of modifying those clauses of the present immigration statute which concern alien residents in this country who have never violated any of the criminal laws of this nation. The Foreign Language Information Service, an American organization, is working for changes in the present immigration law, so as to make it more flexible and more easily applicable to individual cases. These changes, if approved by Congress, will eliminate many unnecessary worries and privations now suffered by thousands of innocent people who might be liable to deportation because of the lack of clarity and the ambiguity of the existing immigration law. The Foreign Language Information Service opposes compulsory registration

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 25, 1934.

of foreigners and is against any harsh measures tending to make life difficult for the alien population of the United States. This organization demands that all law-abiding aliens who entered this country illegally, but who are no longer subject to deportation, be given an opportunity to legalize their residence here and to become citizens of the United States.

There are other phases of the activities of the Foreign Language Information Service. Many of the readers of foreign-language newspapers published in this country are well acquainted with our work through the articles released by our organization to the foreign-language press. We receive thousands of letters from foreign-born people throughout the United States on all questions pertaining to their legal rights, their citizenship status, and their families abroad. These inquiries are given careful attention before answers are returned. Persons who are unemployed or who are otherwise unable to pay for this service receive the same consideration and attention as those who are able to pay a small sum to cover the expenses incurred.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 25, 1934.

The Foreign Language Information Service is able to carry on its useful work through membership dues and through voluntary contributions. At the present time, this organization is greatly in need of funds to continue its work. Soon Congress will convene, and we will then be very busy in exerting all our efforts to secure the changes in the immigration law outlined in preceding paragraphs. Readers of foreign-language newspapers who wish to join us in our work can be of great assistance. Their contributions, no matter how small, will be greatly appreciated. A membership card costs two dollars a year.

Foreign Language Information Service

Heed Louis, Director

222 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

III G
III H
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 7, 1934.

DEPORTATION OF COMMUNISTS

(Editorial)

Communist newspapers printed in the Russian language are scared by the news from Washington that negotiations are going on between the American and the Soviet governments regarding the deportation to the Soviet Union of those Communists in America who were born in Russia.

According to the report of the Secretary of Labor, there are at present on the government deportation list eighty-eight Communists deportable to Russia. These Russian communists could not be deported before, because the United States Government had no diplomatic relations with the Soviet government, and did not recognize the Soviet regime. Because of this fact the Soviet government refused to receive the deportees from the United States, and even after diplomatic relations between the two countries were re-established the situation remained as before, for during the talks of Mr. Litvinov, the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, with

III G

III H

I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 7, 1934.

Mr. Roosevelt no mention was made of the deportation question.

Lately, however, because of increased Communist activity in this country, the Washington Administration has decided to send back to the Soviet "paradise" all those American Communists who were born in Russia, and who advocate the establishment of the Communist system in America. For the time being there are eighty-eight candidates marked for deportation to Russia, but soon there will be more, as Washington is now considering deportation not only of non-citizen Communists, but also of those who have acquired citizenship yet are engaged in Communistic agitation.

It would seem that the negotiations now in progress between Washington and Moscow concerning this important question should not worry the Communists, but should rather make them glad. However, reports that the negotiations in Washington are proceeding smoothly have filled many Red prophets with fear and even panic. It appears they are so afraid of the Bolshevik bliss that they would give anything to save themselves from deportation. They have just made an appeal to

III G

III H

I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 7, 1934.

to all American workers to organize meetings and send telegrams to Washington, protesting against the proposed deportation. And yet these same Red heroes, even those who are American citizens, have impudence enough to proclaim to the credulous that Soviet Russia is their dearest and most beloved country, and that its institutions are the paragon of liberty and justice. Conditions in Soviet Russia, they say, cannot be compared with American slums, unemployment and capitalistic slavery. But, at the same time, they cling to the last thread of hope that they will be allowed to remain in this "capitalistic hell," as they call America.

One should not wonder at this strange behavior of the Russian-American Communists facing deportation to Soviet Russia. They know too well what kind of prosperity and happiness is awaiting them in the Soviet land. They know it from those Russian Bolsheviks who have succeeded in escaping from the Soviet bliss to "slave-driving, capitalistic America", and who unanimously declare that Russian peasants and workers are in a much worse condition than the American unemployed. All American Communists are "kulaks" and capitalists in comparison with Russian

III G
III H
I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 7, 1934.

peasants and workers.

There is no doubt that when they find themselves actually facing deportation to Soviet Russia, the Russian-born American Communists will appeal to American courts, and will cite the American Constitution to save themselves from deportation to their "promised land"--Soviet Russia.

WPA (H) 1-1-34

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1934.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION

(Editorial)

Last June, the Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, formed a special committee of fifty persons well acquainted with our social problems in general, and the immigration problems in particular, and gave it the task of investigating conditions existing among recent immigrants in this country, with a view toward possible improvements and reforms in our immigration law.

A few days ago, this committee ended its work and presented to Miss Perkins about eighty new recommendations, the more important of which are given below.

The committee is of the opinion that, at the present time, when there are millions of unemployed in this country, there can be no talk of opening our doors to new immigrants from foreign countries, or of increasing our present immigration quota.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1934.

But, at the same time, the committee recommended that certain immigration regulations be changed. It suggested that our present immigration law should be changed so that it would not prevent the union of families, of husbands with wives, and of children with parents. At the present time, there are many cases where one member of a family, living in the United States, cannot be joined by other members living in a foreign country, because of the restrictions in our immigration law.

The committee also favors the retention of the right of asylum for all refugees forced to leave their countries on account of religious, racial, or political persecution. In its recommendations, the committee mentions the fact that the right of asylum has been one of the oldest and most cherished of American traditions since the days of the first pilgrims, who left England because of religious persecution. It is understood, the committee added in its report, that such refugees should not take part in any activities directed against the social system existing in this country.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1934.

Reporting on the question of deportation of immigrants who have violated the immigration law of this country, the committee recommends some necessary changes in the present immigration statute. In the opinion of this committee, the government agencies should concentrate their attention on the deportations of immigrant criminals and those who abuse American hospitality. Those who, in the future, illegally enter the United States should also be deported, the committee suggests.

Those illegal entrants who have resided in this country for at least five years, who appear to be honest, and who have not committed any crime, should receive an opportunity to legalize their residence here, and even to become American citizens. This recommendation was made by the committee in view of the fact that many such persons, since their arrival, have established their homes and their families here and have maintained a good reputation, but who nevertheless face deportation for illegal entry. In cases of deportation, their wives and children become public charges.

100-41101-10001-30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1934.

The committee is also against the deportation of those persons who have lived here since childhood, but who have failed to obtain their citizenship papers; under the present law, such persons are liable to deportation as undesirable aliens.

Thus it is seen that the committee has presented to the Secretary of Labor very important recommendations directed to softening and modifying the existing harsh immigration laws. It is impossible to predict whether, and to what extent, these recommendations may affect the proposed modification of the immigration law. But we can be certain that at least some of these recommendations will be enacted into law. There are now before the Congress several bills providing for "easing the pressure" on immigrants.

III G
III H
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 5, 1934.

DOES IT PAY TO GO TO RUSSIA?

To many Russians in America, this question has become a topic of daily talk and argument, and continues to agitate the minds of men and women of our colony. One hears many answers to this question. All these answers can be easily expressed in one of two words, "Yes" or "No". Those who say "yes" and those who say "no" give their own reasons for their views. The difficulty, however, lies in the fact that the opinion of neither group is based on logical thinking, but on their emotions.

One thing is certain, and that is that the question of the return of Russians from America to their homeland has many angles and many complexities. Therefore it deserves our close and most serious attention.

The Russian worker, "tiller of the soil," because of economic conditions, or political persecution, or mistreatment at the hands of landowners or government officials, was forced to emigrate to America, where he could breathe the air of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G

III H

I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 5, 1934.

freedom and improve his economic status. In other words, his aspirations to liberty and independence, his hopes for a better life and happiness, have driven him out of Russia, and have brought him to America.

But, even in America, the Russian immigrant has not found what he has been looking for. From the wide steppes of Russia, where he spent his youth, he was transferred into the sweatshop or into the smelly factory of the large American city. Then the European war broke out, and later the Russian revolution. The hearts of the Russian immigrants became gladdened, "Back to our home, where there now is liberty and independence!" Soon, letters began to come from those who had returned to Russia--sad letters, pointing to one fact, that life was impossible in Russia. Many of those who left America for their homeland after the revolution came back to the United States, all saying, in one voice, "There is no real living in Russia".

Then many Russians in America began to ask themselves, "What shall we do? Shall we return to Russia in spite of all the disadvantages; or should we make up our

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G
III H
I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 5, 1934.

minds to call America our home and rearrange our lives accordingly?" This wavering mental attitude interfered with their economic pursuits.

In Russia, at the present time, there is an acute shortage of almost everything needed for the sustenance of life and of culture. The Bolsheviks had put their heavy hand upon everything that made life bearable. If those Russians who intend to return to Russia think they will find comfort, independence, and freedom of action there they are gravely mistaken. They will find hunger, want, and coercion by the dictators, who measure everybody and everything by one and the same yardstick. Let those who dream of the Soviet paradise abandon their fantastic dreams and hopes, as they will be shockingly disillusioned when they come in actual contact with the Soviet realities. It is much better for them to remain here, in bourgeois America, and make their plans for continuation of their residence here, and at the same time participate in the American workers' struggle for better life in this country.

But those in whose breasts the flame of revolution is still burning--those who

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

III G
III H
I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 5, 1934.

still possess enough strength, energy, and courage, and who are ready and willing to fight against overwhelming party domination and face most cruel privations and hardships, and work in the only conditions possible under the dictatorship--those men can go to Soviet Russia and there exert their efforts to help the Russian people in overthrowing the cruel Bolshevik dictatorship.

Only those should go to Russia who dedicate themselves, and their life's work, to fighting capitalism and its power to the bitter end, and to bringing about a complete liberation of the working classes from their yoke. In Russia, the heavy billows of the revolution have not yet subsided, and there are more chances for success than in our conservative and inert America.

The soft-bodied dreamers who wait for happiness and the "Soviet paradise" in Russia might better remain here, for Russia needs only the revolutionaries--men who can build, upon the ruins of the dictatorship, a new and free society of peoples.

"Let this cup pass from me," prayed Christ upon the eve of his crucifixion.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G
III H
I E

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 5, 1934.

And as this cup of suffering did not pass from Christ, so it will not pass from those who intend to return to Russia. Let those who desire to go to Russia meditate well before reaching their decision.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G
III H

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 24, 1933.

SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO DEPORTATION ORDERS

(Editorial)

According to the information contained in the New York Times, the Department of the Interior has handed an inquiry to the Department of Labor regarding the disposition of those Russian "Reds" and "Whites" who are illegally residing in this country. The Department of Labor at present is bringing to an end an investigation concerning 642 deportation orders, orders which can not be executed because it is impossible to obtain passports for the Russian deportees, since there are no diplomatic relations between the United States and Russia.

This list of deportation orders embraces all cases of illegal entry into the United States from November 1, 1927, to the present time. Mr. Daniel McCormick, the Commissioner of Immigration, when asked if these deportation orders would be carried out immediately, answered that the question had not been decided, and that it was difficult to make any prediction as to what recommendation would be made to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. Mr. McCormick promised that the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G
III H

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 24, 1933.

whole question would be considered carefully and sympathetically, and that in cases where the political or religious motives for immigration could be established, the Immigration Department would do all in its power to apply the most favorable clauses of the immigration law.

As every one knows, Russians who had entered this country illegally could not be deported to Russia as long as the U. S. government refused to recognize the Soviet regime. But now this obstacle no longer exists, and, as a result, many Russians may find themselves in an extremely difficult position.

This impending danger of deportation is especially threatening to two classes of Russians in this country. It is a menace to those who came to the United States on temporary visas, as tourists or students, and also to those who made an illegal entry into this country. Naturally, the deportation will not be so dreadful for those Russians whom the Federal Immigration Department calls "Reds," and who sympathize with the Soviet government. They will receive free passage to the Soviet paradise, a place of bliss, an abode of the highest social

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 24, 1933.

achievements in the world, according to their loudly-voiced opinion. But for those Russians whom the Federal authorities classify as "Whites," and who are against the Soviets, the deportation will mean a great misfortune, a calamity equal to death because, after their arrival in Russia, their lot will be either to face a firing squad or to spend the rest of their days in prison or in a concentration camp.

Persons who want to escape the dire consequences of a sudden and unexpected order of deportation should immediately try to obtain the support and backing of some known Russian or American organization. It should be remembered that all persons who illegally entered the United States before the month of June, 1921, may now legalize their entry and become rightful residents of this country. Therefore, all persons in doubt as to their legal status as residents of the United States should seek the advice of some Russian organization which is well acquainted with the immigration law of this country, and can easily determine whether or not a given person has a right to a legalized residence here. Illegal residents of the United States who entered this country after June, 1921,

III G
III H

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 24, 1933.

cannot legalize their residence here, according to the present law. These should wait until the passage of the supplementary immigration law, which is now before Congress. It is quite different with persons who came here legally, on a visa entitling them to stay here for a definite time only, as tourists, or as students desiring to complete their education. Such persons as have overstayed their allotted time should strive now to obtain permission to become legal residents of the United States. Even in these cases it is much better if all solicitations to that effect are made through some well-known organization.

In our opinion the question of the possibility of deportation is so serious that it should immediately receive the attention of all Russian organizations in America. Special committees should be formed wherever there are Russian organizations, especially in all the big cities of America. These committees should take it upon themselves to render aid and advice to all Russian immigrants who for one reason or another may be threatened with deportation to Soviet Russia, and who may not wish to be deported.

62-111-21-30275

III G
III B 1
III H

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 2, 1933.

A FIGHT FOR THE RIGHT OF REFUGE

The forthcoming recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States, together with the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the two countries, puts before the Russian-Americans a series of very important and timely questions. The solution of these questions presents a momentous problem, and delays may cause a severe blow to the whole colony.

The question of recognition in itself is purely theoretical, as far as our colony is concerned. The whole problem of the recognition of the Soviet government by this country has extremely important international ramifications, and the specific weight that could be brought to bear upon the matter by our Russian colony in America, or even by all Russian emigres in the world, is infinitely insignificant and unimportant as compared with the international implications.

In quite a different light and in a different class stand the questions that will come up as a result of the recognition of the Soviet regime. And to the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/3

III G
III B 1
III H

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 2, 1933.

forefront comes the question of the right of asylum for our immigrants. The right of asylum, however, is not the only question that will arise after the Soviet government is formally recognized by the United States. Questions will come up which have to do with the citizenship rights and privileges as applied to political refugees, as well as questions of civil law pertaining to family relations, insurance, property-ownership, and inheritance. All these questions will require much time and work on the part of the American Government, and, no doubt, legislative acts of Congress. It is important that the Russian colony be prepared for all these questions.

But the most timely and, at the same time, most important question is that of the right of asylum for our immigrants. There are many people in this country for whom Soviet recognition will represent a direct threat. According to the opinion of those well acquainted with immigrant problems in this country, there are about five thousand persons for whom the recognition of Soviet Russia will be a direct blow, as they will find themselves under the threat of deportation to the Soviet Union. On the other hand this threat

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G
III B 1
III H

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 2, 1933.

may not be regarded as imminent, because in this country the last word belongs to the all-powerful public opinion. Therefore it is necessary to mobilize public opinion. This should be done in advance, so as to prevent future sacrifices and even unnecessary fears.

It is necessary, therefore, to acquaint the American people with Soviet law, especially as it regards citizenship, immigration, and emigration. It should be pointed out who, according to Soviet law, may be accepted as a full citizen with all privileges, and who can only be regarded as a **semi-citizen**, with limited civic and political rights and privileges. Furthermore, we should acquaint ourselves with the history of this particular problem and with the way it has been settled in European countries. Thus we shall be able to avoid repetition of the same difficult and very complicated experiences through which our Russian emigres have passed in other countries. All these things should be properly presented to the American public. It is also necessary to enlighten the American as well as the Russian public as to the history and actual practice of these matters in pre-war times. This

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G
III B 1
III H

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 2, 1933.

enlightenment will prove very interesting and very instructive to the American public.

In this undertaking the Russian-Americans will have natural allies and supporters in other national groups, the members of which will also, in many cases, feel the blow of the new regulations. This applies especially to such national groups as the Ukrainian, the Jewish, the Armenian, the Georgian and other groups, whose place of origin is now within the Soviet borders.

But the whole problem reaches far beyond the limits of the question of the right of asylum alone. Here and now we have the opportunity of demonstrating to the American public what the Soviet law really is, particularly since the Anglo-Saxon people do not like generalities in the domain of politics, but can be strongly influenced by actualities, facts and experiences. The well-known case of the English engineers who were prosecuted by the Soviet courts in Moscow, and the very recent arrest of an English newspaper correspondent in Nazi Germany have done more to inform and influence British and American public

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G
III B 1
III H

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 2, 1933.

opinion than all the agitation of our colony during the entire period of its existence.

In order properly to influence American public opinion and obtain desirable results, it is necessary to plan our action according to certain well-thought-out principles, and not just beg for favors and mercy. The foremost objective is to retain the right of refuge, and to maintain the inadmissibility of deportation and extradition. The present-day sense of law and righteousness in the democratic countries cannot be reconciled with the monstrous possibility of giving away people to be subjected to Soviet "justice," for at present there are no regular courts of justice in Russia, even for criminal trials. The law-conscious democracies cannot even be reconciled to the fact that in Soviet Russia a criminal can be sentenced and punished outside and above the regularly constituted courts of justice. In the case of deportation or extradition of a criminal, he would be subject not only to a supplementary sentence, but also to some unknown punishment arbitrarily meted out.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

• III G

• III B 1

III H

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 2, 1933.

If the whole problem is properly formulated, and properly presented to the American public, then its force will have a far-reaching effect upon the American mind; and only then can we expect practical results.

Our activity in this direction can be helped to a large extent by progressive groups of Russian-Americans. The voice of these, heard many times on many matters concerning our life and affairs in America, and supporting non-recognition, will be recognized as authoritative by the American public.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G

RUSSIA

Russkoye Obozreniye, Dec. 21, 1929.

WPA

100-10000

THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN RELATIONS IN THE U. S.

Three years ago in Chicago, two Russian dramatic actors, L. Less, and L. Luganov-Kopelevich, husband and wife, appeared on the American stage. Both were longing to return to Russia, thinking that only there they could live as human beings and be of service to the people and to Russian art. Finally, both of them became homesick and several months ago, leaving the "American Paradise," they went to U. S. A. R. They were overjoyed when thinking how much better they would feel there.

Recently from an item in the Russian newspaper Russky Golos (Russian Voice), we learned that L. Less and L. L. Kopelevich-Luganov returned to America. We welcome them heartily.

III A 1

III A 2

III A

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), April 12, 1926.

THE RUSSIANS IN AMERICA

(Editorial)

Some eight or nine years ago the Russian immigrants in America were rather inconspicuous.

Apart from a few rare exceptions the Russians were earning their living by physical labor. There were no Russian commercial or industrial enterprises. Only very few Russians had houses of their own. Prominent Russians would seldom come to America and settle in this country.

But during the succeeding years a great change has come about. Especially during the last years.

In some cities, especially in New York, there have appeared a good many Russian commercial and industrial enterprises.

Everywhere there began to crop up Russian co-operatives and restaurants.

III G
II A 1
II A 2
III A

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), April 12, 1926.

Many Russian farmers and workmen are acquiring houses or farms of their own.

There are some Russians who buy and sell lots and farms.

Previously the Russians were living in America as passersby who had come to this country casually. Now many of them have settled here for good. They take their sojourn in America seriously, are gradually getting organized, and become established permanently.

Previously very few Russians would study the English language; now even the "old timers" begin little by little to talk English. Among the young men and girls many speak English.

The Russian workmen have succeeded in getting better conditions of work and higher wages. The number of Russian workmen who join trade unions is also increasing; the same can be said about the number of those who join Mutual Aid Societies and such Russian organizations as are business like.

III G
II A 1
II A 2
III A

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

APR (11) 1926 1 20275

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 12, 1926

During the last years many prominent Russians have come to the United States. Among them we find scientists, artists, engineers and even writers.

Slowly the Russian colony in America is getting organized, is being built up on a solid foundation and begins to make itself known.

This colony is poor in comparison with the colonies of other nations. It is poor in all respects, in cultural institutions, in businessmen and in material achievements. And in our Chicago colony there is also a lack of all these things.

But we must remember that nine or ten years ago the poverty of the Russian colony in America was simply horrific.

In course of time the Russian colony will evidently occupy the place belonging to it among the other foreign colonies.

This is natural. Wherever the people may be they have to use all opportuni-

III G
II A 1
II A 2
III A

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 36075

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 12, 1936

ities of improving their mode of life, of becoming organized, of advancing.

Unless they do it they are doomed to a miserable existence, to backwardness, to defencelessness. And this is what has been happening until now.

But the Russians have learned much from the painful experiences of the past.

III G
I E

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 23, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PR. 30076

CONFERENCE ON THE DEFENSE OF IMMIGRANTS

The meeting of the conference on the defense of Russian workmen immigrants took place on March 14 of the current year. Delegates from the following schools and organizations were present:

From the Women's Progressive Society, two delegates; from the Fullerton School, 1; from the Wicker Park School, 2; from the Russian Workmen's Mutual Aid Society, 3; from the International Committee for the Defense of Workmen, 2; from the Cooperative Restaurant, 1; from the House of the Workman, 1.

As the other organizations did not send their delegates, and the problem of the defense of Russian workmen is a very important one, the meeting elected a committee consisting of three persons and entrusted to this

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 23, 1926.

WPA (111) 5207 4074

committee the task of calling another conference on April 4 of the current year at the quarters of the House of the Workman.

The committee begs insistently all Russian labor organizations without exception to pay serious attention to this important problem and to the threatening danger of exclusion laws concerning immigrants which are being discussed now by the legislature. All organizations and schools should send their delegates to this conference in order that they may deliberate together and decide what measures we should take for our self-defense.

Workmen of various nationalities have already called their conferences of defense. And it is time for us Russian workmen to raise our voice. You should elect without fail delegates from your organizations and send them to the conference of all Russian labor organizations of the city of Chicago and suburbs, which is going to take place (do not

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 23, 1926. WPA (11) 210: 1275

forget that) on April 4, at 10 A. M. at the quarters of the House of the Workman, 1902 W. Division Street.

For the Committee of the Conference,

V. Stefanov, Secretary.

(Note: - This conference was called at the initiative of the Bolsheviki. In reality it was attended only by delegates of Bolshevik organizations and of schools controlled by the Bolsheviki. N. K.)

III G

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik, Mar. 29, 1924.

NUMBER OF RUSSIANS IN CHICAGO

The number of Russians in Chicago in 1924 was estimated at from twenty-five to thirty thousand. The suburbs are not mentioned.

Free Russia (Svobodnaya Rossiya) 7/21/23

WHY ARE PEOPLE NOT PERMITTED TO ENTER RUSSIA? (EDITORIAL)

During the two last weeks there have been published in our paper declarations of the Society of Technical Aid to Soviet Russia and of the empowered delegate of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs about the closing of the Russian border to single individuals. Only organized groups are allowed to go to Russia. Single individuals have to get special permits.

We do not agree with the protests against such restrictions--protests made without sufficient reasons by the enemies of Soviet Russia. We understand that all this is done in order to prevent accidents that may happen to single individuals, and all kinds of hardships with which such persons are liable to meet. We understand that it is difficult at present for a person who has been living abroad to live in Russia, and that only organized groups which have provided themselves with machinery can get a decent living there. We understand also that the government apprehends that harmful elements--white guards--may enter Russia.

But, all the same, we do not agree with this non-admittance of single individuals

WPA (ILL) 100.3421

Free Russia (Svobodnaya Rossiya) 7/21/23

to 'Russia.

Only persons who are definitely known to be harmful elements--such as white guards and persons who are conducting an agitation harmful to the interests of Soviet Russia--should not be allowed to enter the confines of Russia.

Everybody else should be granted the perfect freedom to return to his native country.

The workman, the farmer or the educated man who yearns to go back to Russia and is not afraid of hardships cannot do any harm to Russia. On the contrary, such persons can be only useful.

We hold that every Russian citizen has the full and inalienable right to return to his native country.

According to our firm conviction the Soviet government commits a grave mistake by not allowing single individuals to return to Russia.

The Russian American Colony must demand that its members should get permits to return

III G

I E

III H

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROL 302/6

Free Russia (Svobodnaya Rossiya) 7/21/23

to Russia without meeting with all kinds of obstacles.

We had to meet enough obstacles under the Tsar's regime. It is about time now to remove these obstacles. We must request that. We must demand it.

III G
II D 10
I E
III H

RUSSIAN

Free Russia (Svobodnaya Rossiya) July 19, 1923.

THE WAY TO RUSSIA IS CLOSED FOR SINGLE PERSONS

(The following communication has been received at the editing office from V. Skvirski, delegate of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs to America.)

"As a result of false rumors spread by agents of steamship companies and by private individuals about the possibility of free return to Russia a whole series of persons have left and are leaving for Germany and other countries in order to return to Russia. Such persons are not able to cross the Russian frontier as they have no special permits from the authorities in the U. S. S. R. concerned with the granting of such permits. Not having enough money for returning to America such persons apply at the offices of delegations and consulates of the U. S. S. R. empowered to grant these permits, requesting the respective officials to be allowed to cross the Russian border as an exception, motivated in their requests of various reasons. They declare that they left for Russia without having received a preliminary permit to enter the country because they were not acquainted with the rules established by the government of the U. S. S. R., or because they have been deceived by agents of the

III G

-2-

RUSSIAN

II D 10

I E

III H

Free Russia (Svobodnaya Rossiya) July 19, 1923.

steamship companies or some other persons.

In order to avoid in the future such difficulties I am empowered by the People's Commissariat of Foreign affairs to communicate at the present to Russian citizens residing in America and planning to return to Russia that no requests of persons leaving America without having been granted a permit to be repatriated by the proper authorities of the U. S. S. R. will be taken into consideration in the future by empowered delegations and consulates of the U. S. S. R.

Those who want to be repatriated must procure such permits before leaving America. If they will not do it they may incur the risk of being stopped on the way to Russia and having to remain in a difficult position somewhere in Germany or in some other country bordering on Russia where they would be prevented from crossing the Russian border.

On the absence of duly empowered representatives and consulates of the U. S. S. R. in the United States single individuals have to apply for permits to enter Russia

III G

-3-

RUSSIAN

II D 10

I E

III H

Free Russia (Svobodnaya Rossiya) July 19, 1923.

either directly to the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs or through authorized delegations or consulates of the U. S. S. R. in Europe (in Berlin, London, Rome, Copenhagen, Riga, Reval, Warsaw and other places.)

Those who intend to leave for Russia in organized groups with the help of the Society of Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, with the purpose of undertaking there agricultural or industrial activities, will get, as such organized groups do, permits to enter Russia from the Permanent Commission of the Council of Labor and Defense which supervises the immigration of agricultural and industrial worker ("KOMSTO").

With the authorization of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs.

V. Skvirsky.

III G
I C

RUSSIAN

News of the Russian People's University in Chicago.
(Izvestiya Russkogo Narodnogo Universityeta v Chicago), No. 1,
(1919), pages 85 to 88.

ON THE NECESSITY OF THE STUDY OF THE PAST AND PRESENT
OF THE RUSSIAN IMMIGRATION. (Mr. M. Vilchur's report.) (New York)

Respected citizens - delegates;

We all live by the present and are working for a bright and better future. Usually we look back at the past, only very reluctantly, because in that past we can see all our blunders, all our mistakes, our frustrated and shattered dreams.

But in public life not to look back at the past means to reject the experience of past generations and to repeat their mistakes which we could easily have avoided. It would mean to reject together with the mistakes and blunders, the achievements of our predecessors who have been laboring on the same field of public welfare, in which we are laboring now.

I seek to draw your attention for a short time from the poignant issues of the

News of the Russian People's University in Chicago.
(Izvestiya Russkogo Narodnogo Universityeta v Chicago), No. 1,
(1919), pages 85 to 88.

present, and to remind you of the fact that up to the present time we have stubbornly refused to become interested in our past here in America, and that this past of the Russian colonies persistently offers us the rich experience of Russians in America, their bequests and their spiritual heirloom.

If the study of the past, speaking generally, attracts chiefly historians studying all kinds of "tedious" special questions, such as archeology and even down to numismatics; the study of the past of the Russian colonies in America presents a great and immediate practical interest. It is so because the great trans-atlantic republic, in which we have found a refuge is at present very busy trying to achieve a cultural unification of all the various nationalities inhabiting this country. By this, we do not mean assimilation, an enforced or artificial transformation of all foreigners into "Americans". Such a mixture of nations, such an attempt to fit violently or artificially people with different cultures and languages into the same frame would be quite antagonistic to the spirit of American history and

News of the Russian People's University in Chicago.

(Izvestiya Russkogo Narodnogo Universityeta v Chicago), No. 1,
(1919), pages 85 to 88

American liberty. America does not want to force its Hungarians, Italians, Syrians, Czechs to become Americans. America seeks to bring about a closer approach to each other of all foreigners, as well as the American aborigine. A coming together on the basis of common interests, common economic conditions of life, common ideals. Let us put this in a different and simpler way, thus; America does not say, for instance, to the Russian immigrant: "Renounce not only Russia, but everything that is Russian, your Russian ideals, Russian cultural habits,-and become an American." Lincoln's and Wilson's republic has another appeal to the immigrants. It tells them: "If you are our temporary guest, we are glad to serve you, to teach you those things in which we are superior to you, and learn from you those in which you excel. But if you want to become one of us, come nearer to us, and let our interests become yours.

News of the Russian People's University in Chicago.
(Izvestiya Russkogo Narodnogo Universityeta v Chicago), No. 1,
(1919), pages 85 to 88.

We put at your disposal the conquests made by our forefathers who have built our republic under the shadow of the flag of liberty. We know that our republic is not perfect, that we are still expected to do a great work in improving it. Come and help us, so that we can improve and crown this home of Liberty together with you, by our united efforts. Accept from us our ideals, but contribute also your share to the treasury of our culture; bring your cultural habits, your social ideals and your aspirations for Righteousness and Truth".

In its so called work of Americanization the American government has previously been trying to study out the contribution to American culture made by each of the nationalities forming the population of the United States. This work has just been started, but it has already shed a bright light on the fact that the immigration from Russia has been a powerful factor in the advance of American

FILE 11 100-1171

News of the Russian People's University in Chicago.
(Izvestiya Russkogo Narodnogo Universityeta v Chicago), No. 1,
(1919), pages 85 to 88.

civilization during the last twenty-five years.

Only by a careful study of our past and present can we make clear to what extent we have repaid our great debt to the American republic which has opened wide its doors to us during those years of sad memory when the persecutions of the tsarist regime, poverty and hunger have driven us to seek a happier, better fact beyond the ocean.

We began to requite America for its hospitality in the sixties of the last century; when for the first time fugitives fleeing from the tsarist rule, bent their steps in the direction of the New World.

The Russian immigration to America is usually subdivided into two periods:

News of the Russian People's University in Chicago.
(Izvestiya Russkogo Narodnogo Universityeta v Chicago), No. 1,
(1919), pages 85 to 88.

the period of political immigration, or immigration of representatives of the Russian intelligentsia, and the period of mass - or economic immigration. Both these periods remain almost unexplored, except what is known about them from two or three articles published in magazines, and an unpretentious study of the Russian immigration published by the author of this report.

Yet, during both periods mentioned, Russian immigrants have had their say in various branches of American culture and civilization. Our pioneers among the immigrants were pure idealists who were seeking in the New World an opportunity to realize their ideas of the brotherhood and liberty of the nations inhabiting the earth. Some of these pioneers, such as Nicolai Vasilievich Tchaikovsky and Vladimir Vasilievich Heins, known better under the pseudonym of William Frey, have contributed to the work of organizing experimental Socialistic communes in America which have, no doubt, played a certain role in the creation of modern American socialism. Others, i.e., Sergey, Shevich,

News of the Russian People's University in Chicago.
(Izvestiya Russkogo Narodnogo Universityeta v Chicago), No. 1,
(1919), pages 85 to 88.

and Lev Hartmen, were fanning in the cities, the smoldering fire of the socialist movement, helping to convert it into a bright flame; others again have contributed to the growth of American industry. In this field of activity we had, and still have here such prominent workers as the mining engineer, Evgheniy Nicolayevich Engelhardt and Peter Alexyevich Demens, an active worker in one of the Russian Zemstvos. (Note: organs of local self-government which existed in Russia under the tsarist regime. D.S.). Both have played an important role in the industrial development of the state of California.

Do many of us know that a Russian physician, Dr. Neftel, was the first to introduce electric treatment of diseases in America; that another Russian physician, Dr. Sverchevsky, of the Kiev University, was occupying in the seventies a place of honor among the members of the American medical profession; that one of the members of the greatest medical institutions of America - of the

News of the Russian People's University in Chicago.
(Izvestiya Russkogo Narodnogo Universityeta v Chicago), No. 1,
(1919), pages 85 to 88.

Rockefeller Institute in New York - is a Russian immigrant; that scores of Russians occupy places of honor among the professors of American academic institutions.

Among the early Russian immigrants there were many who are close to the heart of every Russian; i.e., Ivan and Vladimir Dobrolubov, brothers of the great Russian critic, had to struggle for their existence in America. But we do not know anything about the life of these people, how they have toiled and what they have contributed to the constructive work being done in America; yet these contributions must undoubtedly have been considerable.

These very men, the bearers of Russian social and cultural ideals, awakened in America the interest in Russia, Russian literature, Russian art, Russian music, Russian folk-songs. They paved the way towards the cultural rapproche-

News of the Russian People's University in Chicago.

(Izvestiya Russkogo Narodnogo Universityeta v Chicago), No. 1,
(1919), pages 85 to 88.

ment of the Russian and American democracies. The creative spirit of the Russian people has succeeded in putting its mark on the American social ideals, on American literature, American art, and these influences have never been appraised.

The men and women of the mass, - or economic immigration, had to learn chiefly from America; yet their contribution to the building up of this country was not insignificant, whether we consider those who were working with the pick-ax, the shovel and the needle, or those Russian immigrants belonging to the working class who were participating in social constructive work, struggling side by side with their American friends, for the triumph of social justice, in the American republic.

The immigration of Russians to America has been going on for fifty years. One after another the pioneers who have broken a way into the New World for our

News of the Russian People's University in Chicago.
(Izvestiya Russkogo Narodnogo Universityeta v Chicago), No. 1,
(1919), pages 85 to 88.

generation, leave us depart for eternity. Two years ago Herman Rosenthal died, the founder of the first Russian agricultural colonies in America, a man who was respected by all those who knew him. In this year there has gone to a better world one of the founders of the "Oregon Commune", the Social revolutionist Dr. Paul Kaplan. The last witnesses of the past of the Russian colonies depart from this life.

On the other hand we can see clearer and clearer the necessity of the study of our present for the correct determination and enhancement of the role which the Russians should play in the family of national groups of America.

The study of the Russian immigration to America becomes an urgent problem. It is important for us, and is also important for the future of the Russian immigration if the latter will have any future.

News of the Russian People's University in Chicago.
(Izvestiya Russkogo Narodnogo Universityeta v Chicago), No. 1,
(1919), pages 85 to 88.

This is why I have the honor of proposing to the Chicago Convention the founding of a special Committee for the Study of Immigration.

The purpose of this Committee should be the study of the past and present of the Russian Immigration to America. For this purpose this Committee should be authorized: 1. To conduct investigations in the realm of Russian immigration and to encourage institutions and private individuals to investigate this matter.

2. To make agreements with existing historical sociological Societies concerning the collecting and publishing of materials about the Russian immigration.

3. To get information about the economic, cultural and spiritual needs of Russian immigrants, by means of questionnaires distributed among the members of Russian colonies.

III G
I C

- 12 -

RUSSIAN

News of the Russian People's University in Chicago. * 92 111 - 8201 30718
(Izvestiya Russkogo Narodnogo Universityeta v Chicago), No. 1,
(1919), pages 85 to 88.

When the activities of this Committee will develop, its function could be enlarged in accordance with demands arising out of changed conditions.

I believe that such a Committee will play a useful role in helping the Russians in America to achieve self-determination in cultural respect; and shall allow myself to urge the Convention to create such a Committee.

If the Convention would found some other institution which would have to do with immigration, the functions mentioned above could be entrusted to this institution instead of electing a special Committee, such as I have proposed.

With hearty greetings to the delegates of the first Russian Convention, devoted to the problems of the people's enlightenment.

New York, December, 1918.

Mark Vilchur

III C
I E

RUSSIAN

Russkaya Pochta August 17, 1917

THE RUSSIAN CONSULATE IN CHICAGO
July 26--August 8, 1917. N 2957

To the editor of the paper Russkaya Pochta, in Chicago.

Dear Sir:

The Russian Consulate in Chicago requests you to print in the next number of your paper the following announcement: In the name of the Russian Embassy in Washington.--In connection with the extreme circumstances of the present time, in consideration of the state defense, the Minister of War, Kerensky, has ordered stopped until further orders, the action of the established privileged order of giving out passports to Russian political emigrants for return to Russia. With the opening of the borders of the Russian State the entrance of the Russian political emigrants will be permitted on the same basis as the entrance of all other Russian citizens. Inquiries should be sent to Petrograd about each political emigrant. Only upon the reception of a satisfactory answer will passports be given out. Permission of the Central Government to enter the borders of the

III G
I E

Russkaya Pochta August 17, 1917

RUSSIAN

Russian State can be expected if the causes for the return to Russia are found to be weighty enough. Therefore the conferences and Committees of political emigrants are invited to mention in their references, if they find it necessary, the special conditions, which demand an immediate departure of some emigrant, to Russia.

Consul-General: A. Volkov

III G
III H
I E

RUSSIAN

Russakaya Pochta June 30, 1917.

THE FIRST SOCIAL UNDERTAKING OF THE RUSSIANS.

The sum assigned and expenditures for the political emigrants made by the consul in Chicago: Credit for the first party \$8,000.00. 34 persons left. Expenditure \$6,733.40, plus \$500.00 for the New York Anarchists.

Credit for the 2nd party, \$10,000.00; 50 persons left. Expenditure \$9,696.05. For the 3rd party, credit \$25,475.00; 107 persons left (from Detroit 42.) Expenditure \$22,022.30. The number of persons leaving 197. It was assigned, \$43,475.00; expenditure \$38,951.75. Balance is \$4,523.25. In spite of the fact that money was left over and on account of the misuse of it the transportation of the political emigrants was cancelled.

(Ed. Note: The Kerensky Provisional Government enabled to return to Russia at the government expense all those Russians, who had emigrated, because of the persecutions for their radicalism and their revolutionary activities. Nicholas Korecki)

III H

I E

WPA (ILL) 1917. 307 21

Russkaya Pochta. April 28, 1917

The Departure of Political Emigrants to Russia.

At the beginning of this week 50 persons, political emigrants, left Chicago for Russia.

The next party of political emigrants will leave Chicago at the beginning of the month of May.

Russkaya Pochta. April 14, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30074

Conference of Fifteen Russian Organizations.

In order to make easier the transportation of Russian political emigrants desiring to return to Russia there has been organized recently in Chicago a Conference consisting of representatives from fifteen Russian revolutionary and political organizations. The chief aim of this Conference is the issuing to political emigrants desiring to go back to Russia of papers certifying that they are bona fide political emigrants. Such certificates are necessary for the local Russian Consulate. The Russian Provisional Government ordered the consulates to give tickets and all necessary assistance to those Russian political emigrants who wanted to be repatriated. And in order to be sure in each individual case that the person applying for such aid is really a political emigrant, the consulate put itself in communication with the local organizations for the purpose of creating a center where all the information wanted could be obtained. Another aim of this Conference is the moral defense of those wishing to be repatriated and of their interests at the time of their departure.

(Note: the sense of the last sentence is not very clear in Russian. D.S.)

Molodaya Rus (Young Russia) Dec. 31, 1915

THE LIFE OF RUSSIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO

There are in Chicago more Russians than in any other city (except New York).

An unusual influx of our compatriots to this city became noticeable around eight or nine years ago; from that time on, also began to appear a disposition among the Russians to form various progressive clubs and organizations.

III G
III H
I H
I C

RUSSIAN

WPA (LL) PROL 30275

Miscellaneous Material Owned by Dr. A. R. Erasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

AN APPEAL TO ALL RUSSIAN PEOPLE BY THE CHICAGO DIVISION
OF YEDINSTVO RUSI (ALLIANCE FOR THE UNITY OF RUSSIA)

Russian people living in America, who have not seen the horrors of the revolution, regard it lightly and do not see that it means the systematic extermination of the Russian nation.

Terrorism, disease, hunger, and abortions encouraged by the Bolsheviki, have destroyed over ten million Russian people. Over three million were ordered to leave the country. Emigrants and refugees were forbidden to come back to their native land.

The destruction of the Russian nation is being carried out with astounding

III G

III H

I H

I C

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

consistency. We clearly visualize the following picture: Religion destroyed, churches polluted, priests shot down by the thousand, and those alive driven into jails. The growing new generation, children, brought up in a spirit of depravity. Parents deprived of the right to supervise their offspring; children and adolescents turned over to the Comsomal and to Setobrists, where free love is preached as per prescription by the licentious old woman Molontai; and venereal disease is rampant.

Workingmen, bound to the job and without proper nourishment, become afflicted with tuberculosis; they die gradually. Peasants taxed beyond endurance, deprived of the right to manage their farms, Commissars gathering the crop and sending the grain abroad.

Teachers, technicians, engineers, physicians, and magistrates destroyed

III G
III H
II
I C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (IL) 11-1-76

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

in greater part, and those alive becoming objects for derision as an amusement for Communists. Schools closed, and Communist schools busy with international songs and laudation of red-chief-heroisms.

Factories, mills, mines destroyed, and production carried on by primitive methods, without application of technical devices. Over 1,500,000 unemployed; and as a crown to all these achievements by the Bolsheviks, there are 800,000 uncared-for children, wandering over Russia, engaged in stealing and in prostitution.

And all this is going on when Communists spend yearly one hundred million in gold, supposedly for world revolution, but actually for acquiring palatial villas abroad, and for debauchery, surrounding themselves with unheard-of luxuries. Besides, in Russia proper, 400,000 rubbles are spent annually for the support of the Communist Party.

III G

III H

I H

I C

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ALL / SEP / 1975)

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

It is being hammered into our heads that during the tsarist regime the nation suffered; but the fact remains that in those days one could be engaged in any occupation he chose, and live wherever he cared to live.

Then punishment was meted out to thieves, robbers, law-breakers, political criminals; but now, with Bolsheviki ruling, one is made to do their bidding. People may live only where the Bolsheviki will permit them to live, and those who protest against robbery, murder, and theft, are severely dealt with.

Only a few days ago the Communists themselves admitted that Hersch Zinovievich-Apfelbaum had organized in all the tsarist palaces of Petrograd a commune consisting of his own relatives. He "nationalized" the very best soil and turned it over to his kin, previous storekeepers, gamblers, speculators. Now this seam owns the heritage of the Russian people.

III G
III H
I H
I C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material ,.....

This is how Russia is plundered; this is how the people's wealth is given over to Jews.

To the Russians it was merely promised, but to the Jews it was actually given.

Not land possessions alone, but the whole of Russia, the entire Russian wealth went into the hands of Jews.

The best land of the Crinca, of Little Russia, the Don, and Kuban, is taken away from the Russians and given to the Jews.

All of commerce, all the factories, the mills, are taken from the Russian people and given to the Jewish nomen.

III G

III H

I H

I C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL. 12 17 20275

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

The Russian nation is deceived, disgraced, and with Satanic spite they spit into the soul of the Russian people.

The Russian workingmen and peasants have been transformed into bondsmen of the Jewish International. They die, they starve, they are slaughtered, while the Arfelbaums possess millions, wax fat and thick; and they quietly laugh in their sleeves at the dumb peasants who submit to carrying aliens on their backs.

This is what proletarian dictatorship, freedom, equality, fraternity, gave to Russia. We have been served, and we continue to be served a lie wrapped in nice words!

Freedom, equality, and fraternity, dictatorship of the proletariat, workmen and peasants power all this is just a snare for the trusting

III G
III H
I H
I C

- 7 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnov's Miscellaneous Material,

people! In reality we see the dictatorship of Leiba, Trotsky-Bronstein, of Rosenfeld-Kamenev, of Harsch-Arfelbaum-Zinoviev, of Dzerzhinsky, of Nakhanke-Steklov, of Dzhughashvili-Stalin, and other aliens.

The Russian workmen and peasants are slaves of the international! Nationalization and struggle with capital are merely sign-boards behind which murderers and robbers hide.

The Bolsheviks promised to abolish money, and now they have divided the loot with the capitalists and have instituted a money system.

Russian people! You know already the worth of nice words. Many of you no longer believe the Bolsheviks, the Socialists, and you have repudiated politics; but all this will not save you from vegetating in a strange land. The road to your native land is closed to you. Your families are

III G

III H

I H

I C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

under the yoke of the International.

For a struggle with the Bolsheviki an alliance has been organized in America. Its name is The Unity of Russia. The Chicago division of this alliance informs you, as a Russian, of the aim and tactics promulgated by it.

The activity of the Chicago division of the alliance 'Unity of Russia' is defined by a charter issued by the Government of the United States, and this charter permits:

- (1) Publishing of newspapers, magazines, books, pamphlets, and appeals.
- (2) Opening of branches of our alliance throughout America.

III G
III H
I H
I C

- 9 -

RUSLAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30274

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

- (3) Defending the American Constitution from Communist encroachments.
- (4) Conducting agitation against Communists.
- (5) Propagating nationalistic ideas and Christianity. Availing itself of this permit the division of the alliance has decided on the following program for 1926:
 - (1) Publishing a daily paper in Chicago with a nationalistic tendency.
 - (2) Organizing weekly free lectures on Russian history, literature, and technology, and arranging musical evenings.
 - (5) Supplying to those who desire it, information about conditions in Russia.

III G
III H
I H
I C

- 10 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) 2203 30775

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

(4) Defending with all means the laws of the land which gave us hospitality and protection.

(5) Giving full protection to the Russian Orthodox Church, and to those professing Christianity.

(6) Collaborating with all the Russian Nationalistic organizations.

(7) Refusing membership to Jews, and to persons whose parents professed the Jewish religion.

Those who join our alliance are accorded its protection and defense in government and community institutions of the United States of America. The protection of our alliance is that of an organization recognized by the United States Government.

III G
III H
I E
I C

- 11 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PFO: 30796

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

The Unity of Russia Alliance stands for a nationalistic Russia, for a Russia for Russians, for equality before the law of all classes of the Russian population.

The Chicago division of the alliance for the unity of Russia invites you to enter your names in the list of its members, and to give assistance through personal participation, or financial aid, in its enterprises, which require expenditure of money.

Those who wish to assist with money will please direct same by mail to Mr. M. F. Papooga, 1121 N. Leavitt Street, Chicago, Ill. The alliance also accepts these applications for membership, on Sundays, between 12 and 2 P. M.

Applications for membership and payment of dues are also accepted in

III G
III H
I H
I C

- 12 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PE 51.302/5

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

the office of Attorney S. S. Farfenoff, 1834 Broadway, suite 210, Laker Bldg., Gary, Ind.

Our alliance does not permit anybody to inspect its membership list, and thus our members' relatives, living now in Russia, are not subjected to danger.

Russian people! Enough of insults from an international gang, insults to yourselves and to Russia! Consolidate all of you around the alliance for the Unity of Russia! Organize yourselves and prove that you are Russians and you love your native land.

Russia is our land and we, and not Jews, should rule there!

The international gang lays its hand on us even here in America. Judge

III G
III H
I H
I C

- 13 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (LL, 1970) 20770

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

for yourselves: they try to seize the churches in America, even as they seized them in Russia. All the 'Russian' papers advocating Bolshevism and supporting a revolutionary democracy are published not by Russians. Russkii Golos, Novoye Russkoye Slovo, Novyi Mir, and Russkii Vestnik are all swarming with Jews; there are no Russians there.

This is why we must have a Russian paper to stand watch over Russian nationalistic interests, to serve these interests, and truthfully to describe all that is going on in Russia.

We must know the truth about our country and about the gang which leads our country to ruin! But those aliens will not let us have the truth; it pays them to lie because by doing so they can accomplish their insidious designs.

What is Russia to them? Nothing! Even her name they blotted out,

III G
III H
I H
I C

- 14 -

RUSSIAN

WPA FILE PROJ 30275

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

substituted for it the ridiculous letters U. S. S. R. But for us, Russia is our native home, our land, and our dominion!

Let us stop praising the red executioners who ruined Russia! We should rather recall those who built her!

Remember this, Russian people!

Consolidate around the Alliance for the Unity of Russia. Struggle for our outraged honor! For perishing Russia and the Russian nation!

With us is God omnipotent and omniscient, Who leads Russia through trials to penitence, and to a new, bright life.

Powerful countries like Russia cannot die. Russia will arise, yet in

III G
III H
I H
I C

- 15 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) FROJ 30275

Krasnow's Miscellaneous Material,

order that she could do so, we ourselves must apply all our will, our heart, our brain, and sacrifice at least some part of our possessions, and when it becomes necessary, give also our very life.

(Signed) For the Unity of Russia

Chicago Division of the Alliance.

III. ASSIMILATION

H. Relations
with Homeland

III H
I G

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 2, 1936.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

by

Mokro-Olchovsky

Political complications in Europe and particularly in the Far East between Russia and Japan begin to excite all [us] Russian people, who despite many years' residence abroad remain true sons of our native land. We all, despite a government of which we do not approve, continue to love our mother country, Russia. We shudder when we hear of the inhuman sufferings of the Russian people. We fight, we protest against the band of highwaymen now controlling the fortunes of Russia. But when a threat of war confronts us, we begin to think seriously and to put the question to ourselves: What shall we do?

If we side with Russia, we shall have to defend the Bolshevik government, which is hateful to us. To oppose Russia and to desire her defeat in order that by means of it Stalin's regime and his international brethren may be overthrown is also hardly possible. By taking this second stand

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 2, 1936.

we may miscalculate and fall under a foreign regime, perhaps even worse oppression. Then it will appear as if we had desired such oppression. Consequently we are confronted with a very complicated problem, which, however, must be solved, for we cannot stand on the sidelines and play the role of impartial spectators. The defeatists say:

"No matter who rules Russia, the Russian people will be no worse off than they are under the Bolsheviks."

Perhaps there is a bit of truth in that assertion, but if we look at the problem from another angle, we easily perceive the absurdity of such a statement. It is absurd because the people who say so underestimate the full meaning of a foreign yoke imposed on a country like Russia, and they place too much confidence in the curative properties of the slant-eyed Japanese and of Hitler.

Of course, to overflow with joy over what is going on in Russia is rather

III H
I G

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 2, 1936.

premature, but it is impossible not to notice certain changes in the situation in our native land. Here is an instance of what the Russian people are thinking:

"Here is what I was told about one lieutenant recently graduated from the Kiev military school. He visited his relatives in his village and talked with them about politics. He told his relatives that the revolution is not over yet; that at present it is going through the most important stage of vital reconstruction; that the forms of authority are not perpetual and depend on historical environment; and that the present authority sitting in the Kremlin is not the last word. He was asked whom he expected after the 'beloved and omniscient comrade Stalin' was gone. The lieutenant mysteriously shrugged his shoulders. To everybody it was clear however, that he had some answer to this question, but that he wanted to keep it to himself. One thing was certain. The lieutenant obviously did not think of Stalin while concealing his answer. He had in view some one else."

WPA (LLC) (Pp 7) 3

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 2, 1936.

This little instance, at first sight not important, nevertheless is evidence and reveals that among the Russian people something is brewing that sooner or later will come to the surface; that people's patience some day will be exhausted, and that [then] they will pronounce their final weighty **word** to their oppressors. The coming of such a moment should always be expected, and we must help the Russian people to free themselves of the Bolshevik parasites.

Whoever rules over Russia, it is easier to settle accounts with an enemy within than with an enemy from without, after the country has been subjugated by a foreign foe. We ourselves can put our house in order and sweep out the dirt when the time comes.

For that reason the **answer** to the question which is the title of this article becomes self-evident. It is that in case of war we should take our stand with Russia and say to all enemies and "friends" of Russia:

III H

I G

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 2, 1936.

"Hands off!"

Perhaps some people will remind me of our former slogan: "we fight together but march separately." To this I reply that at that time we were promoting a political party, whereas now the problem is the defense of our native land, and there is a great distinction between these two.

WPA (ILL.) PC 31.3.10

III H
II D 10

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 31, 1936.

A LETTER FROM RUSSIA

The question of the famine in Russia has disappeared from the pages of our newspapers and is no longer discussed at the meetings of Russian organizations, and it appears that starvation does not exist in Russia, and that conditions over there have become normal. Such forgetfulness and such an attitude toward this problem are not only regrettable but criminal. It is quite possible that conditions in Russia have temporarily improved, perhaps because the peasants have managed to hide part of the grain gathered last summer, but this has not put an end to the famine. I have received a very interesting letter from a nineteen-year-old peasant lad who describes conditions as they exist in a village in the province of Volyn. I cite some passages from the letter.

"You ask me why I do not study. I want to study, but circumstances are such that it is impossible for me to continue my education. Our family, and not our family alone but our entire village, are in distressful

WPA (ILL.) 1.3.30/5

III H
II D 10

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 31, 1936.

circumstances. Literally there is nothing to eat, and we subsist exclusively on the help that you send us in the form of dollars, out of which we pay even our taxes.

"I have read the clippings from the Novy Mir sent by you, and I note that your paper writes about conditions [here] as our government papers do, which continually tell us that the Soviet Union is ever growing stronger, and that conditions are rapidly improving, although we in the villages do not notice it. If we are to believe our newspapers, we must think that our cities are prosperous, whereas so far as the villages are concerned, we see with our own eyes that they are decaying. In one of the clippings I notice a statement to the effect that many collective farms have much money on deposit in the banks, but knowing the true situation, I say that the money kept in the banks does not do the peasants any good. We are very much astonished that you in America believe such lies".

WPA (ILL.)
100-36273

III H
II A 3 b

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 7, 1936.

THE SIBERIAN SINGERS IN CHICAGO

The Siberian Singers, who have appeared with such distinguished success before American audiences in various cities, finally have come to Chicago and have evoked the highest praise in the local American newspapers in connection with their concerts given in Evanston and Cicero. Their ensemble includes the best singers, such as M. Antonov, A. Apostolov, M. Bataev, N. Vasiliev, M. Greben, N. Climov, Y. Reznikov, I. Reznik, F. Stanislavsky, and L. Troitsky.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H
I D 2 c

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 5, 1936.

THE WAGES OF SOVIET WORKERS

(Editorial)

Moscow newspapers have published the official statistical data concerning the wages received by Soviet workers. From these data it can be seen that in the year 1935 there were 24,700,000 workers employed in the Soviet Union. Their average annual wages in that year amounted to 2,271 rubles as compared with 1,853 rubles in the year 1934.

The difference between wages paid to qualified workers and those received by unskilled labor is very great. For instance, common labor receives from 80 to 100 rubles a month, and some of the skilled so-called "shock workers" receive from 1,200 to 1,400 rubles a month. There is no such difference in earning power between skilled labor and unskilled labor in any of the capitalist countries.

WPA (H. 1001.30275)

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 5, 1936.

The average monthly wages of Soviet workers, according to Soviet official data, are 154 rubles, and since the Soviet ruble on the basis of the official rate of exchange is worth only 20 American cents, it appears that Soviet workers make on the average only \$30.80 per month. In reality, however, Soviet workers earn much less because the actual purchasing power of the Soviet ruble amounts only to 5 American cents or less. Even if we assume that the Soviet ruble is worth 5 cents, the real wages of Soviet workers on the average amount only to \$7.70 [a month] or \$1.92 a week.

Lately the Soviet press has devoted a great deal of space to the lowering of prices on certain articles of prime necessity by an official decree, but this reduction was of no material significance. For instance, at the present reduced price ordinary women's shoes cost from 150 to 175 rubles, and for her entire monthly wages the Soviet working woman cannot buy even one pair of shoes.

If such conditions existed in any capitalist country, the Bolsheviks would

WPA, ILRG, PROJ 3-275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 5, 1936.

constantly have been pointing their fingers at it and speaking of the unheard-of exploitation of workers in that country. But since such a state of affairs exists only in the "socialist" state, they do not see anything wrong in it. On the contrary, many Bolsheviki have the impudence to assert that workers in Soviet Russia are having good times, and that workers in capitalistic countries are starving to death!

In connection with the data cited above concerning the wages paid to Soviet workers it would not be amiss to cite some data concerning the conditions of the American unemployed. In this last year the average amount of the government relief to the unemployed was about \$29 a month per family, and the average wages paid to those employed on public works amounted to \$31 a month. In the industrial States common laborers employed on public works receive \$55 a month and qualified workers receive up to \$95 a month. And yet the Soviet worker, if we consider the Soviet ruble as worth 20 cents on the basis of the officially fixed Soviet rate of exchange, earns only \$30.80 a month, about as much as is currently

III H
I D 2 c

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 5, 1936.

paid by the government for relief to the American unemployed, who according to Bolshevik propaganda, are dying of starvation.

WFA (ILL) PROJ. 30/75

III H
II A 3 b
III C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 24, 1936.

A SUCCESSFUL BANQUET

Last Friday a very successful banquet was given in honor of Mr. G. Greben-shchikov on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the beginning of his literary career.

Greetings to the Russian writer were extended by the Right Reverend Bishop Leonty of the Diocese of Chicago and Minneapolis, by Professors P. Nedzel, Komarevsky, and A. Nedzelnitsky, and by Messrs. J. Voronko, V. Cheslavsky and E. Moravsky and some clergymen of the Russian churches in Chicago.

The banquet was concluded by the singing of the Kuban Cossack quartet.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I G

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 10, 1936.

IN DEFENSE OF RUSSIA'S BEING ARMED
by
A. Krupinov

Some people write in their articles that the military budget of Soviet Russia exceeds that of all the bourgeois countries, that this is something unprecedented in the history of the Russian people, that the red rulers, disregarding the fact that their own people are starving, increase their military strength and continue to arm to the teeth, trying to save their own hides.

I do not agree with such statements, but I grant that they are arming the country to the teeth. But why do they do it, and for whom?

The Russian people do it for the sake of self-defense, for they have lived through the worst calamities that human beings have ever experienced, and many things have become clear to them. They know how difficult it was to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

III H
I G

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 10, 1936.

fight against the better-armed enemy. Russian soldiers had heavy hearts when they had to wait behind the front lines for their comrades to be killed so that they could grab their rifles.

Even General Cheslavsky in his war memoirs writes that "we answered the enemy's gunfire sparingly, for we were short of shells".

Now the Russian people are developing their mines and building plants and factories. They have begun to consider now to create a strong force so as to be able to defend themselves, and in order to defend themselves the Russian people need a powerful army, equipped with the latest weapons of war. All this requires money, and this is the reason why such a military budget is needed for defense.

If the Russian people were in the unfortunate position of China, the Japanese, one may say with certainty, would invade Russia as they have invaded China.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 11111

III H
I G

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 10, 1936.

As far as we are concerned in America, we do not pay any Russian taxes, nor do we shoulder any military expense, and in regard to the Russian people in their native land I say that they are well able to take care of themselves and to carry the burden of military defense. They have been able to widen their confines and to defend them against all odds through centuries of history, and of course they will not permit their country to become the victim of conquest and to be made the colony of some other stranger country. They have begun to develop mines and to construct factories and mills; they have built a powerful air fleet, the might of which is known and feared all over the world, and at present the Russian people vigilantly keep guard over their own immense land and decide their own destinies.

But when the [idea of] brotherhood of men is realized, they will gladly stretch their hands to other peoples in sign of friendship, and then no military budgets will be necessary.

100A (U.L.) PH

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 28, 1936.

AFTERMATH OF THE OPEN LETTER TO AMBASSADOR TROYANOVSKY
by
The Reverend Feodor Turchenko

In the open letter addressed to Ambassador Troyanovsky in connection with the Bolsheviki's execution by shooting of my brothers and sisters I, as my readers, perhaps, remember, set a last day for an answer, demanding acknowledgment not later than January 16. My desire to a certain extent has been satisfied; that is, on instructions from the American authorities a special agent of the United States Department of State, Alexander R. Burr, came the other day from Washington to Chicago.

I presented myself at the appointed time and place with the Ukrainian attorney, Mr. Pelechovich. Mr. Burr was very attentive and extremely polite. Our conversation lasted for an hour and a half. I presented to him all the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 28, 1936.

information concerning myself and my relatives and also described to him all the beastly outrages perpetrated by "comrades" on the defenseless population of Soviet Russia. Besides this I gave explicit answers to all questions put to me according to the instructions of the American Government. In conclusion Mr. Burr thanked me for all the interesting information supplied by me and on my leaving the room promised that the American Government would take whatever action was possible in the matter.

My advice to you, my Russian and Ukrainian comrades in misfortune, is not to keep silent about all those beastly acts which your relatives have to suffer under the dirty heel of the Third International but to demand of his excellency, Ambassador Troyanovsky, the explanation of what led the Bolshevik tyrants to take the lives of your relatives or to send them into exile, where they die a slow death. By doing this you will accomplish a great deal. A Ukrainian proverb

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 28, 1936.

says that "true often hurts," and you should tell the truth, even though the Bolshevik executioners have no sense of shame. These protests, after all, will attract the attention of the American Government, and this will help it to grasp the true situation and to realize the mistake made when the Bolshevik Government was recognized [as the government] de facto and ae jure [of Russia].

Always write the truth without hesitation or fear, and the most important requirement is that it be written in polite form. No matter how much we condemn and curse, we cannot excel the Bolsheviks in the abuse of our language. They will [always] take first place in this contest of recrimination. To every really cultured and naturally intelligent man invective is repugnant, from whatever source it may come, especially from an intelligent man, even when he abuses his language for cause.

The American Government is an intelligent Government. It will understand us and give protection. However, we may seek solace in our sorrow, my dear

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 28, 1936.

friends, only in prayer to God above. Pray not for the victims, but for their tormentors, for the former have already saved their souls and are crowned with the wreaths of martyrdom.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

III H

II B 2 d (3)

I E

IV

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 26, 1935.

A. TAVDUL WRITES THE TRUTH

by

Minsky Mujik

In recent months, the American press has been devoting much space to life and events in the Soviet Union. Almost every day we see, in one or another American newspaper, articles and reports dealing with the "building of new Russia" and with the life of the Russian people under the Soviets. The American reading public has been following, with great interest, the articles on Soviet Russia which now have been appearing regularly in many American daily newspapers, and which have been written by two former leaders of the American Communist party--A. Smith and F. Bill. Both returned recently from Soviet Russia completely dejected, and disillusioned in their communist dreams. The public pronouncement on, and severe criticism of, the Soviets by the two foremost former American communists are bound to have a tremendous effect upon American public opinion and, indirectly, are sure to bring some benefit to the oppressed people of Russia. This writer met personally Mr. A. Smith, former American communist, after his return from the U.S.S.R., and had

WPA (ILL) PROS 31273

III H

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (3)

I E

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 26, 1935.

IV

a long talk with him, which was fully reported in Rassviet.

The Hearst newspapers are now publishing a series of very interesting articles on Soviet Russia written by A. Tavidul, Russian-American technician, who recently returned from Russia after spending there three years as a technician in the employ of the Soviet government. This writer has known Mr. Tavidul for many years before his trip to Russia, and talked with him twice after his return to America. In his initial articles, Mr. Tavidul writes mostly about the famine, in the Ukraine and in other parts of the U.S.S.R., which swept the country and decimated its people in 1933. Some time ago, this writer published in Rassviet a lengthy article devoted exclusively to this most painful and sorrowful chapter in the history of the communist rule in Russia. Mr. Tavidul lived in the Ukraine at the time when death and starvation were at their peak, when thousands of villages were desolated by hunger, and when millions of men, women, and children prematurely went to their graves. Mr. Tavidul, in his articles, confirms what I stated in my writings, and what many other investigators declared--that eight million persons died of starvation in Soviet Russia during the famine.

III H

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (3)

I E

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 26, 1935.

IV

This writer believes that Mr. Tavidul, as well as the American writers, Long, Smith, and Bill, who write about Russia in the English language newspapers, are doing splendid, and humane work by informing the American public of the true conditions in Russia. This writer also thinks that this is only the beginning, and that the exposing of Stalin and his clique will continue.

The people of Russia who survive the famine and continuous oppression by the Red rulers will be sincerely grateful to the American people for their interest in the gruesome lot of the Russian workers and peasants under the Bolshevik yoke.

Editor's note: The writer of this article is well known to us. To our readers he is known through his articles in Rassviet and through his recently published book, both under the title, "What I Saw in Soviet Russia". The book is selling fast. Within a very short time, almost the entire first edition has been sold. The book contains many interesting chapters which have not previously appeared in Rassviet.

III H
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 25, 1935.

AN APPEAL TO THOSE WHO RETURN FROM SOVIET RUSSIA

A successful struggle against the dishonest and intentionally falsified information supplied by the communists regarding the conditions prevailing at present in Soviet Russia, can be waged only in two ways.

The first way is by careful study of the Soviet press and extraction from it of all authoritative statements, by gathering the factual information presented therein and giving it a wide publicity. One must note with full satisfaction that the Russian and foreign press more and more often resorts to this source, and more and more carefully studies the data supplied by the Soviet papers.

The second source is more important, and it promises to widen as time goes on. This is the information and data supplied by the foreign communists, and persons of Soviet sympathies who lived and worked in Soviet Russia. The truthful stories told by these people, which are crammed with facts,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 25, 1935.

present a very vivid picture of the life in Soviet Russia, and they are convincing to the numerous workers' circles which still believe the information concocted in the secret centers of the Communist party in Russia and abroad.

Unfortunately, the informative news supplied by those who return from the U. S. S. R. appears only from time to time, and this exceptionally valuable material remains almost unknown to the masses of the working people.

A few months ago Rassviet printed information to the effect that in Detroit and Chicago an organization is being formed of those who came back from Russia. Since then the news has not been confirmed; it would be very regrettable if the valuable idea has been dropped.

At present my American friends tell me that among American communists and specialists who have worked in the U. S. S. R. the idea of forming an organization is growing, and they intend to supply truthful information

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 25, 1935.

about the conditions in our native land. If the idea is carried through the newspapers and magazines will be furnished with valuable information at regular intervals.

At present I request the initiators of such organization, and all those who came back from the U. S. S. R., to get in touch with me by mail and I will supply them with all the necessary information.

All correspondence will be kept confidential. All names will be withheld from publication. All mail should be addressed to me personally.

F. Mansvetov
529 West 186th St.
New York City, N. Y.

with (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I H

I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 15, 1935.

IN SUPPLEMENT TO SHOOTINGS

(An Editorial)

In addition to the decree inflicting capital punishment on criminally inclined children on June 1, the Bolshevik government made public another decree. This latter one is also directed toward putting an end to the juvenile criminal activity, and to the elimination of homeless children as such, but the methods to be employed to fight these evils as promulgated by the government in the second decree are different from those prescribed in the "decree on shootings".

The decree "On Liquidation of Juvenile Criminalism and Uncared-for Children," as the decree is officially known, was signed by Stalin and Molotov. It introduces a new system in distribution of homeless children, and those children who have no parental care [children of Soviet citizens who have been exiled, imprisoned or executed], among Soviet Juvenile institutions.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

I H

I E

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 15, 1935.

Children without criminal records will be sent to children's homes, and those with criminal records will be confined to special institutions of correction and to the labor communes maintained by the Commissariat of the Interior. General supervising authority, both over the children's homes and the communes, is vested in the newly established Department of Schools of the Central Executive Committee. For this purpose, the ruling party will assign to the department two hundred active Communists and five hundred active Young Communists. For technical supervision over the trade-teaching shops of the juvenile institutions, the Central Council of Trade Unions will select three hundred qualified workers, and for educational and caretaking work the Commissariat of Education will assign five hundred graduates of the pedagogical institutes who received their diplomas during the current year, and one hundred twenty-five graduates from the Soviet universities.

For prevention of child homelessness in the future, the chairmen of city and rural districts are instructed to appoint guardians to take care of the orphans and children whose parents find themselves in poverty.

MPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

III H

I H

I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 15, 1935.

For reappearance of vagabond children on the streets or in other public places, the responsibility will be carried by presidents of city or county committees, and in places where organized guardianship exists the responsibility is carried by the guardians.

The militia is entrusted with the task of prevention of criminal activity among Street children. The militia is given the authority to fine, up to two hundred rubles, parents whose children commit acts of depredation or rowdyism.

The decree also imposes responsibility on guardians and parents for material losses from juvenile acts of a criminal nature, children's pranks and other mischievous acts. In cases where children prove to be incorrigible, they may be sent to juvenile homes of correction, and their parents will bear the expense of upkeep of their offspring in such institutions.

The Section of Press and Propaganda of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist party is ordered not to admit into children's circles literature and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I H

I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 15, 1935.

films of a character having harmful influence on the child's mind.

Besides this, throughout the entire Union a reorganization of schools and all organizations of Young Communists had been carried through for, in the words of Bolsheviks themselves, "many former schools and Young Communists' units had become crime breeding places". In the schools was re-established, almost in its entirety, the regime of pre-revolutionary Russia. On the Commissar of Education, Mr. Bubnov, former member of the dreaded secret police, is imposed the duty of supervision and guidance over all other commissariats of the component republics. Simultaneously Bubnov is appointed chairman of the commission of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League, which will take charge and direct the general political and civic bringing-up of the youth. As a result Mr. Bubnov concentrates in his hands the entire problem of education over the whole extent of the U.S.S.R. both in the Soviet and party institutions.

The Bolshevik newspapers lately have been carrying on an extensive propaganda

WFOA (111) PR91.30275

III H

I H

I E

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 15, 1935.

campaign against heretofore flourishing "free love," preached and practiced originally by Miss Kollontay [Translator's note: present Soviet ambassadress to Norway]. Her preachings of such love bred incredible sexual dissipation and other vices among Young Communists. The campaign is against abortions, against the breaking up of families, and other realities of Soviet life which heretofore were considered attainments.

All this serves as evidence of the fact that loose sex association, criminalism, and complete demoralization among the Soviet youth have reached such a point that panic begins to get hold of the Bolsheviks themselves, the very same people who planted and cultivated all the hideous sides of Soviet life.

Now they attempt to destroy all these Lenin-Marxist achievements by means of shootings, imprisonments, and other reprisals. But it is very difficult to fight against these vices, for they are being nursed into growth by the oppressive Bolshevik regime itself.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 16, 1935.

SOVIET TRANSPORT

(Editorial)

The Moscow correspondent of the Chicago Daily News wrote the other day that the weakest link in the Soviet defense is the railroad transport. During the past two or three years the Soviet government has appointed the most active party members to the post of commissar for transport, and yet the conditions on the railroads have not improved in the least.

At present the work of reorganizing and improving the railroad transport has been entrusted to Commissar Kaganovich, but whether he will be able to accomplish anything at all, it is difficult to say. The difference between the former commissars and Mr. Kaganovich is that his predecessors attempted to reorganize the transport facilities by issuing orders from Moscow, whereas Mr. Kaganovich is almost constantly on the wheels and is engaged in personal investigation of the conditions on the spot. Furthermore, former commissars always laid the blame at

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 16, 1935.

the door of some mysterious wreckers, and Mr. Kaganovich discovered the disrupters, thieves, and defrauders among the Communists themselves--those who work on the railroads. At a recent conference of the railroad employees, held in Moscow, Mr. Kaganovich declared:

"Superintendents in charge of new railroad building should, with Bolshevik determination, put an end to the thievery and frauds that are found on construction jobs. Stealing is going on right and left on every project, and thousands of crooks in places adjacent to the jobs are living off the proceeds of the sales of stolen materials and goods. Such abominable conditions should not be tolerated for even one day, when the socialist property of the state is involved.

"Many party workers engaged in the transport industry--and this is their misfortune--quickly reconciled themselves to the disorders prevailing on our railroads: disruption of schedules for train movements, absence of labor discipline, carelessness and disobedience to orders. We can and must organize the work of

III H
I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 16, 1935.

the railroads in such a way that they will give us efficient and accurate performance, just like clockwork." (Pravda, April 24.)

Such was the demand made by Kaganovich of the railroad employees, and it was made, probably, because one of the Soviet engineers, after visiting the United States, wrote in Pravda that American railroads really perform like clockwork, and compared them with Soviet railroads.

Kaganovich also told the railroad workers that during the current year, the Soviet government **has** decided to spend four billion roubles on transport, or eighteen per cent more than last year. For the acquisition of rolling stock alone, the government has appropriated seven hundred and thirty million roubles, for building new railroads and laying second tracks on the existing lines, eight hundred and eighty-four million roubles. For technical reconstruction of the existing network, the appropriations amount to one thousand two hundred and fifty-two million roubles.

Despite these huge outlays, the Bolsheviki are not certain whether they will be

WPA (ILL) PROD 130273

III H
I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 16, 1935.

able to raise the railroad performance to the level attained by the American railroads so that the Soviet transport industry would not hold back military movements in the event of a war. For the purpose of improving their transportation facilities, the Bolsheviki are even willing to seek a loan in France. The improvements planned thus far will be carried out primarily in the western provinces bordering on Poland, and the work of railroad reconstruction will be entrusted to French specialists.

What the outcome of the negotiations for the loan will be, nobody knows. Paris newspapers consider that it will be difficult for Bolsheviki to obtain such a loan because many Frenchmen still hold the railroad securities issued by the czarist government, and thus far unredeemed. The Bolshevik government, as is well known, refused to honor these obligations and has not paid interest or any of the principal on these securities.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 1007

III H

I E

I G

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 14, 1935.

SOVIET AIR FLEET

(Editorial)

In connection with the renewed rivalry of European countries in the sphere of military aviation a great deal of attention is being paid at present to the Soviet air fleet. Many military experts consider the Soviet air force to be the most powerful in the world, and that, therefore, the Soviet Union may be a valuable and powerful ally for some countries and a very dangerous enemy for others. As a result of this speculation, bourgeois France has concluded an agreement with "Socialist" U.S.S.R. and Fascist Germany has set itself the task of creating an air fleet which, in numbers and efficiency, will not only equal but will exceed the Soviet fleet.

Recently, some very interesting information concerning the Soviet air force appeared in the Paris newspaper Journal de Debat. According to this newspaper, the Soviet Union at present possesses 3,500 airplanes, of which 500 are

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I E

I G

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 14, 1935.

bombers, 1,000 destroyers, 1,000 reconnaissance airplanes, and about 500 hydroplanes. The bombers can carry up to 1,000 kilograms of bombs and develop a speed up to 200 miles per hour. The best airplane-destroyers attain speeds up to 360 miles per hour. They are armed with machine guns capable of firing 600 shots per minute. In the opinion of this newspaper, the Soviet air fleet represents a serious force, but the average skill of the Soviet aviator is not very high.

One of the English aviation experts declared that Soviet military aviation is so strong that the Soviet Union cannot be successfully attacked either from the East or from the West, although a serious blow can be dealt to it by a sudden air raid. However, he makes one reservation and says that the Soviet military air force is adequate only for a defensive role and for the application of collective sanctions which may be imposed, but is inadequate for an independent action and for carrying the war into enemy territory.

"Everybody knows," he says further, "that aviation, in its present state,

WPA (U.S. PROJ. 30275

III H

I E

I G

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 14, 1935.

can serve only as an auxiliary arm, the role of which in war will be considerably weakened within a few weeks after the military operations begin. In the laboratories of every country there are to be found improved models (armed airplanes for flying in the stratosphere, etc.), which are not being built for lack of money, but which of course, will be manufactured as soon as war is declared. The country that is to be considered the best prepared for war, therefore, is not the one which has the largest number of aircraft ready for action, but the one which can replace the airplanes lost in action in the shortest possible time."

He, therefore, concludes that the Soviet Union may represent a formidable force only in the event that it acts in collaboration with other countries. If, however, the Soviet Union is left to act alone, it cannot represent a serious force. The English expert believes that for this reason, despite all the talks about the military might of the U.S.S.R., the Bolsheviks are striving to conclude nonaggression pacts or collective security agreements not only with the large states, but with small nations as well.

APR 11 1935

III V
I 2

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 20, 1925.

RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS IN RUSSIA

by

L. Kravsky

(Editorial)

Russian immigrants scattered all over the world represent an extremely heterogeneous conglomeration when you consider them from the political viewpoint. Among them, there are monarchists, republicans, socialists, anarchists, Fascists, National Bolsheviks, and other political groups. All these groups, with the exception of a very small group of Bolshevik supporters, are anti-Bolshevik. They all agree and readily understand one another when questions arise concerning present-day Russia. Each group feels that the liberation of Russia from the barbarous yoke of Bolshevism is the sacred duty of every Russian, regardless of his political views.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIA.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 30, 1935.

But when they begin to consider the question of what is to follow Bolshevism, then they no longer speak the same language and they no longer understand one another. Each group pictures the future of Russia according to its own lights. More than that, each group or party, has its own program for the future construction of Russia. Some of the groups, however, think that the will of the Russian people ought to be considered, while others are intent on subjecting the people to their own will.

All of these programs, however, are nothing more than soap bubbles, which will burst when the immigrants see Russia after the downfall of Bolshevism. If the Russian people are to shed any more blood, it will not be spilled so that some immigrant group can seize power, or some immigrant dictator can take the place of Stalin. The Russian people will not shed their blood in order to substitute one evil for another. **They** will fight only for the purpose of establishing a better social order on the ruins of Bolshevism.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 20, 1935.

From this point of view, the letters of a Red Army commander, which are being printed serially in the magazine Chasovoy, are particularly interesting. His latest letter was written in February of this year, and, therefore, reflects fully the present sentiment in Russia.

The Red commander writes that a bitter struggle between the Russian people and the scoundrels in the Kremlin is unavoidable. Nevertheless, he forewarns the enigres and says that the new revolution in Russia will be carried out under the banner of "freedom and popular rule," and not **with** the aim of restoring the old order or of establishing a Fascist **dictatorship**. For this reason he advises the White officers to break away entirely from the past.

"The revolution," he says, "was not a riot. It was a manifestation of the natural indignation of the people against an inept ruling class and its mismanagement in the conduct of the war. We fight against Bolshevism because it distorted this revolution, betrayed the interests of Russia, betrayed the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 30, 1935.

religious beliefs of the people, and polluted their ideals. We solemnly declare that we shall rebuild Russia not with the aim of restoring the old prerrevolutionary regime, but in order to build a new Russia, bereft of all the worst features of the old regime, **disregarding** the currents of our times."

In an appeal to all Russian immigrants who are drawing up plans for the future construction of Russia, the Red commander says: "It's unbearably painful to think that people live by vain hopes and draw up plans according to beautiful ideals and dreams which are unsuitable for present-day Russia."

At present in Russia, the new revolution is planned to run along the following lines, he says: Industry is to remain under government control, and the private property of the peasants is to be returned to them in conformance with agreements regarding the establishment of "free collective **farms**". Free commerce is to be re-established and the eight-hour work day guaranteed.

MPA (L.L.) REG. 30273

III H
I E

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 22, 1935.

As far as political problems are concerned, the national order is to be established in conformance with the will of the people, expressed freely in a referendum. If the whole system of government instituted by the Bolsheviks, only the freely elected soviets are to be retained, heading freely organized collective farms. To all peoples living in the present Soviet Union, the widest possible autonomy is to be accorded in order that the entire country may be converted into a "Free Peoples' Federated State". This is the path which will be taken in the forthcoming Russian revolution, according to the Red commander.

Whether such a plan is satisfactory to the Russian emigres or not, the new revolution will re-line some program of social reconstruction, and will not embrace the antiquated formulae of the Russian emigrant groups. For this reason, the Russian anti-Bolshevik emigrant circles should act very wisely if they ceased to engage in controversies regarding plans for the future reconstruction of Russia, and should listen more attentively to the

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 3007/10

III H
I I

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 6, 1935.

voice of the Russian people, and could come to their assistance in the hour of need.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 6, 1935.

COMMUNIST PATRIOTISM

by

E. Moravsky

Only recently the Bolsheviks considered themselves one-hundred-per cent internationalists and called all Russian people, from whose tongues occasionally slipped the words "nationalism," or "patriotism," as counter-revolutionaries.

By now the situation in Russia has radically changed. If formerly it was dangerous to preach patriotism, now it's even more dangerous to appear in the role of an anti-patriot. This abrupt about-face, of course, is explained by the fact that the Bolsheviks themselves have turned from anti-patriotism to rabid patriotism. They have become such great patriots that the bourgeois type of patriotism is regarded by them as something that is obsolete and inferior in quality. Bourgeois patriots, according to their declarations, are not even fit to shine the shoes of the great patriots of the Bolshevik variety. For that reason the Bolsheviks are ready and willing to teach the bourgeois world "genuine" patriotism.

The Moscow Newspaper Pravda, in its issue of March 19, writes the following of

WPA (U.S.) PROJECT 1957

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 6, 1935.

Soviet patriotism:

"Soviet patriotism is the fiery feeling of unstinted love, absolute devotion to our country of socialism. It springs from the sense of deep responsibility for the country's fate and its state of defense. It has its origin in the hearts of the whole Russian people. Ideas of Soviet patriotism nourish and sustain heroes and millions of brave fighters, who are always ready with mighty blows to fall on any enemy and wipe him off the face of the earth. With mother's milk Soviet patriotism is imbibed by the child. Our youth is brought up and taught to love our country; and it is our duty to bring up new generations of Soviet patriots for whom the welfare of the country will stand above all, even above personal life.

"All riches and acquisitions of science, as well as all possibilities of technique, may be used for a clear and absorbing presentation of Soviet patriotism.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 6, 1935.

With the greatest care, skill and knowledge, we nurse as a tender plant this great, unconquerable, fiery spirit of Soviet patriotism. How much strength, youth, heroism, touching beauty, and movement there is in it. Soviet patriotism is burning in our country with a great flame."

Such a hymn to patriotism has hardly ever been written by a bourgeois. This is quite understandable. The same newspaper states that bourgeois patriotism is only a caricature of the real (Communist) patriotism, that the peoples of bourgeois countries never were and never can be truly patriotic.

"Patriotism of the bourgeoisie," writes Pravda, "is a patriotism of capital, rents and high interest rates. The bourgeoisie has natural feeling of attachment to the native country but has converted it into a currency, and let it out on the stock exchanges in order to intensify exploitation, and to confuse the people groping in darkness. The bourgeoisie offer for sale everything that yields

2024 (M) 1000000.30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 6, 1935.

profit, including their patriotism and the interests of their respective countries."

Such a great upset occurred in the brains of the Bolshevik heads! Not two years have passed since the same men were imprisoning Russian patriots or punishing them with death, and now in the domain of patriotism they are surpassing even the bourgeoisie, while giving them instructions on the true spirit of patriotism.

Why, then, has such a metamorphosis taken place in the Bolshevik heads?

Why, all of a sudden, have they become preachers and advocates of patriotism making pale even the brightest form of bourgeois patriotism? Why do they worship only patriotism and not nationalism spite the fact that these terms are closely interrelated?

We shall answer the last question first. The Bolsheviks cannot speak of national-

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 6, 1935.

ism in the terms they employ with reference to patriotism for two fundamental reasons: first, because the Soviet Union is composed of several national, formally independent republics and does not consist of homogenous people; for this reason they would have to speak of several nationalisms in order not to offend any of the national groups, but since many nationalisms cannot be consistently preached at one and the same time, the Bolsheviks preach none. Then how can the Bolsheviks preach any nationalism when the Communist International, actually governing Russia, is composed of different criminal international scum. Of course, it is understood that these international hoodlums cannot preach any kind of nationalism, be it Russian, Ukrainian, Georgian or any other.

Quite different is the case with patriotism. The Bolsheviks may preach patriotism without violating any of the precepts of their great prophet, Karl Marx. Marx, as is well known, belonged to the people, who, like gypsies, have no country. Therefore, Marx said that the mother country is that country wherein man can live the best. We shall not find fault with such statements. If men

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 6, 1935.

have no country they have a perfect right to consider the country in which they can live best their own.

International Bolshevik flotsam began to profess "fiery love" toward Russia for the same reason. As long as the Bolsheviks felt that their tenure on the country was only temporary they could not be patriots. They had to be very careful. Suppose that in the course of two or three years after establishing the Bolshevik rule the dictators would become patriots and then would fall. Then it would be quite improper to spit on the country which only yesterday they had "loved so ardently."

Seventeen long years have passed since the Bolshevik revolution. The international Bolshevik octopus by this time has sunk its tentacles so deeply into the flesh of the Russian people that it considers its regime to be firmly stabilized and permanent. And the important fact is that this scum of the earth fares quite well in Russia; it holds the power and suffers no need. Many of the Bolshevik

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 6, 1935.

leaders have risen from total obscurity to places of prominence; and, if this is the case, there is nothing surprising in the fact that the Bolsheviks proclaim Russia as their own mother country and turn into superpatriots.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 5, 1935.

THE REJECTED ONES

(Editorial)

The Moscow correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, W. Stoneman, reports that a new wave of mass arrests is rolling over Russia. According to Mr. Stoneman, in the larger cities no fewer than one thousand arrests take place daily. During the last four weeks there were arrested, and exiled to Siberia and other places, no fewer than twenty-five thousand men and women.

The arrests are conducted under the pretense of eliminating "undesirable elements" from Moscow, Leningrad and other large cities. But, as can be inferred from the information supplied by Mr. Stoneman, the Bolsheviki regard as "undesirable elements" mainly the remaining old intellectuals, and not the criminal elements, as might be supposed.

The Bolsheviki, as is well known, have been engaged in the extermination of the

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 5, 1935.

intellectuals for the last seventeen years. During the first years of their dictatorship the exterminated part of the intellectual class, part of it was starved to death in prisons and places of exile, and the rest of the intellectuals were deprived of all rights. These men were the rejected ones in every sense of the word; they had no rights whatsoever, and yet they honestly and faithfully took part in the economic upbuilding of the country. But when in some sphere of this reconstruction breakdowns or upsets occurred, the blame was always laid at the door of these outlawed specialists, and they were subjected to all forms of persecutions and reprisals, including punishment by death.

At present, it would seem that the Bolsheviki have once more detected some important breakdowns in their "socialist reconstruction". For that reason they have decided to exterminate by means of hunger and other privations that inconsiderable part of the intellectual class which has managed to live through and survive the period of military communism, and has not perished from cold and hunger up to the present time.

The mass arrests, according to Stoneman, have reached such proportions that many

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 5, 1935.

scientific institutions at present have found themselves without scientists, universities without professors, hospitals without physicians.

Scholars, professors, engineers, physicians and other specialists are being exiled to Siberia and other places to perform hard labor; others are forbidden to reside in the fifteen main cities. The Bolsheviks impose on these people such conditions as were suffered under the Czarist regime only by Jews, whose residence was also restricted to the limits of the so-called "pale."

The Bolsheviks, it would seem, now are of the opinion that they can continue the work of "socialist reconstruction" with the assistance of their own "Red specialists" alone--specialists raised and educated during the soviet regime--and, therefore, the remnants of the old intellectual class may be starved to death or done away with by means of the imposition of hard back-breaking work.

They are mistaken, however. If the Bolsheviks decide to find support only in their own specialists, their **T**ower of Babel will crumble very soon.

III H
II B 2 d (1)

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 13, 1935.

WHY?

(Editorial)

In the latest issue of Movyi Mir, space is devoted to an article signed by some "comrade" by the name of Rudin. Semi-literate and ignorant readers of this newspaper, after going through the article, may come to the conclusion that Rassviet has become a Bolshevik newspaper. For instance, Rudin states that Rassviet became a defeatist newspaper and took Japan under its protection, and declares that the newspaper at present defends the viewpoint which formerly, during the World War, was sustained by Bolsheviks. At that time, the Bolsheviks quite assiduously obeyed the orders of the German general staff, given out with the purpose of destroying Russia and bringing defeat on the country. Now the Bolsheviks, as is well known, have become "the patriots" and the only defenders of the country. For that reason they call "traitors" and "enemies of Russia" all those people who dare to occupy the defeatist positions forsaken by themselves. It is true that among the Russian immigrants

9703103d11v edp

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 13, 1935.

there are only a few such defeatist people, but the sentiments expressed by them are still to be noticed, mainly, in monarchist circles.

However, this newspaper never was a defeatist organ, and it never considered before and does not consider now that, for the sake of bringing about a quick overthrow of the Bolshevik tyranny, it is necessary to parcel out to foreigners Russian land and Russian people, as the Bolsheviks did in order to preserve their dictatorship in Russia, when they gave away parts of Ukraine, White Russia, Bessarabia, etc. Rassviet never justified nor ever called for foreign intervention in Russian affairs for the purpose of annihilating Bolshevism, being always mindful that sooner or later the Russian people themselves would overthrow Bolshevik dictatorship, and re-establish those liberties which were destroyed by Bolshevik dictators. Therefore, Rudin attempts in vain to convince ignorant readers of Novyi Mir that Rassviet, while allegedly following the precepts of Lenin and Trotsky, strives to wreck Russia and approves the expansionist plans of Japan, Germany, Poland, and other countries.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 13, 1935.

Further in the article this same Rudin writes that Rassviet appears now as Zinovieff's defender and that the newspaper has adopted Zinovieff's and Trotsky's positions of opposition. But in this charge he also reveals his lack of common sense and consistency, together with a total political ignorance. Rassviet always affirmed and still insists that there is no distinction among Stalin, Zinovieff, and Lenin, that all three are nothing more than political adventurers and enemies of the Russian people. As far as the strife among themselves is concerned, it has nothing to do with ideological differences. They carry on a personal fight for domination and leadership in the party--a fight for power. In this respect they very much resemble hungry dogs fighting for a bone. Because of this Rassviet will have no pity for the contestants if they one day find themselves in the concentration camp on the Solovki islands, or somewhere in a political "isolator" where their former opponents are pining.

Rudin is particularly enraged because the newspaper declared that during the process of the trial the court received no evidence which would implicate

III H
II B 2 d (1)

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 13, 1935.

Zinovieff with the assassination of Kirov. He tries to persuade the readers that Zinovieff is the only culprit in the crime. But if this be so, the question **arises**: Why then have Stalin's judges not found Zinovieff guilty of the murder and sentenced him to death as the organizer of the anti-Stalin terrorist movement? Instead, they shot down 117 men who had had not even an indirect connection with Kirov's assassination.

Why has Stalin treated the main culprit so benevolently? Neither Rudin nor Schliar can give a satisfactory or plausible answer to this question.

WFO (411.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II D 1
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, (The Dawn), Mar. 6, 1935.

"LETTER OF COMRADE MAXIM GORKY"

by
Mark Stepanoy

The executive committee of Knov (Russian Mutual Aid Society) has published a handbill entitled "Letter of Comrade Maxim Gorky to the Chicago Anti-Military Congress". One of these handbills is before me now. In it Maxim Gorky, among other things, writes:

"Capitalists of Europe, America and Japan are preparing very assiduously for a new world war. This means that new millions of workers and peasants will be annihilated, millions of tons of metal will be used for the destruction of millions of people, and hundreds of prosperous and peaceful cities will be destroyed. Executors of the **criminal** capitalist will, the leaders of fascism, affirm their belief that centuries of warfare will accompany the future history of nations. This affirmation hardly expresses a sincere sentiment or conviction, **for**, as we **well** know, it is prompted by the lackeys' habit of adopting even the bosses' villainy."

.

III H

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II D 1

I E

Rassviet, (The Dawn), Mar. 6, 1935.

That which was stated by Gorky regarding the capitalists is equally true of the Bolsheviks. Of course, Gorky, while remaining a faithful servant to his masters, does not mention the Bolshevik crimes, of which there are many; these have been legalized by government decrees and official proclamations.

Millions of men under the Bolshevik regime are working for the benefit of a few thousand high Bolshevik dignitaries and thousands of functionaries who are running the government, industry, and trade. The working people of the U. S. S. R. work for the enrichment of a coterie of Soviet bureaucrats, to help them **strengthen** their rule over the Russian people, for their amusement. The working people in the U. S. S. R., just as in the capitalist countries, are deprived of most of that which they produce.

Gorky writes about the accomplishments of the "Socialist State," which has, as its ultimate aim, "the liberation of the working class throughout the world." What hypocrisy! Are the workers of Russia free? Do they enjoy the civil liberties of a free press, free assembly, unrestricted movement, etc.?

III H
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 28, 1935.

FAMINE IN THE UKRAINE--THE GRANARY OF RUSSIA

At the present time, a number of American newspapers are printing [a series of] articles written by Thomas Walker, an American newspaperman, who recently returned from his travels in Soviet Russia. Walker smuggled some pictures he had taken in the Ukraine across the border. These snapshots are really the documentary evidence of the famine conditions existing in the Ukraine among the peasants.

"Recently I traveled in the Ukraine where six million peasants have perished from hunger during the last eighteen months, just because most of the grain which they had gathered, was requisitioned by the Soviet government," writes Mr. Walker.

Further on the author says that throughout his travels he carried a camera with him. In order to avoid the suspicion of the border guards he threw the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 28, 1935.

camera away some time before he left Russia, but he preserved the negatives and later smuggled them across the border.

He left Moscow in the spring of 1934 and together with other tourists visited a collective farm near Tambov. He considered this collective to be an exemplary one. He had noticed at the railway depot in Voronezh a large number of peasants at the station waiting rooms and had asked one of the guides why the peasants slept at the station and why they all were ragged. The answer was that they were all workers from the same factory who were on their way to the Crimea for their monthly summer vacation, and that their dress was quite suitable for the occasion. Since they were afraid of missing the train, they spent a sleepless night and quite naturally looked tired.

In the opinion of the author, the expression of agony and suffering on the peasants' faces did not suggest an impending rest in the Crimea.

Later on Walker decided to travel alone. He arrived in Belgorod, and from

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 28, 1935.

there went on foot to a collective farm located near the city. On the way he met a group of peasants with three horses. One of the horses was falling off its feet and the others were just as weak. The peasants told the tourist that the previous day they had gone to the collective farm and asked for some straw to feed the horses. They also wanted to fill a few barrels with water from the farm wells. Both requests were refused and they were ordered to leave the farm under threat of guns.

The same peasants told Walker that during the last year they had had enough bread for both themselves and the livestock, but that it was taken away from them by a detail of Red soldiers. Two of the peasants were married, and had seen their children die during the famine of 1932-33. Walker left the peasants when they began to tear the hide from a fallen horse. Walker states that during the famines Russia lost nearly ten million horses. On the collective farm, the author witnessed another scene which he recorded on his film. A special permit was granted to allow the peasants to pick up the grains of wheat which had fallen from the sacks. Nothing can be done without permission. One of the peasants, he relates, was shot by the guards when he [was caught] gleaning the field within a forbidden area. Other peasants told Walker that a peasant died from hunger

III H
I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 28, 1935.

on a farm which produced thousands of bushels of wheat and other grain. The last desire of this dying peasant was to join the ranks of the Communist party so that when he died the party would lose one member.

This article by Walker was printed in yesterday's Chicago Evening American.

III M
I 4

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 26, 1955.

CONDITION OF THE WORKERS IN THE USSR

Mondrashevka is the junction station on the newly built railroad line from Moscow to Donbas. About 2,800 men are employed on the construction work. No one knows how many of them are free workers and how many are conscript laborers. The conscript laborers receive only a small part of their wages; the rest is paid into the treasury of the GPU (political police). All their food is supplied by the contractors because all conscript workers are taken off the prison or concentration camp ration [list] immediately after they have been assigned to work. The contractors pay the free workers according to the general scale.

Quite recently, in January, something happened in Mondrashevka, something that forced Moscow to act. Investigators were sent down there in a hurry. The investigators found out that the tragedy had to occur, because it "was

REF ID: A66541 PROJ. 30275

III H
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 26, 1935.

prepared in advance".

The free workers had not received any money for their work for three months, and the conscript workers had not received any wages for four months. Quite frequently the workers did not even get any bread. Thus, on December 14, 15, and 16, the workers did not get any food. There was nothing to eat on December 26, 27, and 28. On January 1, Kondrashevka received only 600 poods of flour (one pood equals thirty-six pounds) for the entire month, viz., nine pounds for each individual for a whole month.

Once the contractors attempted to feed the workers on credit, by accepting in lieu of money, scrip coupons. For two days the workers received some food, but on the third day the administrators in charge of the food demanded real money. Why? They did so because the administration that issued the scrip promised to pay for them, but did not do so. Besides, the workers received

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H
I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 26, 1935.

no work clothes, which are supposed to be furnished by the contractors, and, consequently, they work in rags.

Instead of shoes, workers wear anything their ingenuity can devise. Walls in the workers' barracks are full of holes and cracks. As regards fuel, the contractors care as little about that as about everything else. Workers endured hardships as long as they could and used everything that they had, but when the frosts came and the temperature fell to 40 below zero, something happened. The GPU demanded that the men responsible for the negligence be punished. According to the agreement the contractors received able-bodied, employable men, but the men in charge of the construction ruined the health of these men in a short time and made them invalids. This is, of course, a direct loss for the GPU.

The contractors tried to justify themselves by claiming that they had no money, but the question is: is there any Soviet institution that has any

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 26, 1955.

money? The Central Grain Administration itself has no money to pay for the grain taken from the collective farms. There is no Soviet undertaking that pays the workers on time. Let us call it bankruptcy, but who is not bankrupt today?

The excuse put forward by the contractors will not absolve them. But the interesting point is that the Moscow-Donbas line is being built with particular haste under the personal guidance of Stalin himself. Stalin is daily advised as to the progress of the work, and yet.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 25, 1935.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE USSR?

Recently there have been a great many arrests in Moscow among communists, anarchists, and even among other people who at one time or another belonged to revolutionary organizations before the revolution. Most of the arrested men had not participated in politics for many years.

Among the arrested men there are many foreign communists, including German immigrants. Particularly unlucky are those who seriously supported the United Front policy, and collaborated with Socialists abroad and expressed their approval of such collaboration.

The arrested foreigners are given the choice of repatriation or exile within the boundaries of the USSR, with an assignment to work on orders from the Communist International. Among the arrested are former anarchists Lovomirsky and Sandomirsky, and several foreign journalists.

.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 25, 1935.

Lately a great deal of friction has developed between the communists of the older generation and the communist youth. In many communist families a drama is taking place within the family circle: a relentless struggle is going on between parents and children. Youth is complaining about the ever-narrowing sphere of independent activity. Youth hates the fact that it is being compelled, more and more, to act on orders and instructions from above. When the Soviet press cites certain incidents and practices [common] in Germany under Hitler, many young communists point out that "the same thing is being done to us; we too, are having our will subjected to an ever-increasing flow of orders from above; we too are being intimidated."

It is rumored that young Nikolaev held such opinions. It is said that Nikolaev carried a diary with him at the time he assassinated Kirov, and that he wrote down all his thoughts and disillusionments during the seventeen days preceding the crime. From the entries in the diary, one can readily understand that personal and political motives were interwoven in Nikolaev's mind, and

III II
I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 25, 1935.

this resulted in his ultimate decision to kill Kirov, one of Stalin's strongest supporters. When one reads the diary, one can clearly see Nikolaev's growing resentment against things as they are and his ever-deepening conviction that under the prevailing order of things, nothing could be done, nothing could be improved. Prior to the assassination, he had handed in to his superiors two written statements: one addressed to the Politburo (Translator's note: the Political Bureau is the highest body in the Communist party of Soviet Russia), and the other, to the Control Commission.

.

Upon his return from Leningrad, where he personally conducted investigations in connection with Kirov's murder, Stalin called a conference, during which the dictator proposed two ways of handling the episode: first, he recommended that all communists who had had even the slightest and most indirect dealings or contacts with Nikolaev, should be severely punished; second, that

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 25, 1955.

consideration should be taken of all circumstances which breed resentment and hostility among that part of the population on which the Soviet government has a perfect right and logical reason to rely. For this purpose he proposed to give greater freedom to political expression and to undertake certain steps for a rapprochement with the peasantry.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III C
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 23, 1935.

VICTORY OR DEFEAT?

The other day, one of the news agencies reported that the bolsheviks celebrated another victory. This time the victory was won on the so-called "cultural front"--thus, the implacable and fiercest foe of Marxism-Leninism was laid low....religion was overwhelmed.

If we are to believe assertions of some of the leading bolsheviks, religion in the USSR at present is in a state of complete collapse, and for that reason the magazine Bezbozhnik instead of its usual weekly publication will appear now once a month. (Translator's note: Bezbozhnik (Godless) is a leading anti-religious periodical published by the League of Godless). Some of the bolsheviks regard religion as being entirely dead; and, for the same reason, consider further existence of magazines as unnecessary, for it would be wasted effort to preach atheism among non-believers. Vice-chairman of the League, Mr. Lukashevsky, claims that during the last ten years such a severe blow has been dealt to religion that even the existence of the

III H

III C

I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 23, 1935.

League becomes superfluous. He also declared that at present the common-run bolshevik propaganda against religion has been **dis**continued, and that the half-dead and half-alive institution is being **dealt** with not by forceful means, but by "scientific exposure of religious fallacies". The number of non-believers in the USSR, according to Lukashevsky, has grown so tremendously that the country in the nearest future will be left without a single church. As far as Bezbozhnik is concerned, its circulation during the last few months dropped by eighty thousand copies, which may lead to the total suspension of the publication. People who do not believe in religion consider the reading of the magazine unnecessary. Further on Lukashevsky pointed out the great success of the anti-religious stage presentation of the play called "Spanish Priest", and cited a case of a Russian priest who left his church with the declaration that "truly, religion is an opiate for the people".

From all these statements one may conclude that in the course of the last seventeen years, Russia has been converted from a religious country into

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H

III C

I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 23, 1935.

a country of non-believers, of outright atheists. If this is so, there is no further need for creating new, or maintaining old, anti-religious organizations to publish magazines and spread anti-religious propaganda. This would seem to be quite logical. If the religion is dead, there is no sense in fighting a corpse. On the other hand, bolshevik utterances seem to be extremely incongruous. If we are to agree with their reasoning about religion, then, at present, there is no need for any kind of bolshevik propaganda in the USSR, for, according to their own statements, the entire population of the country, with few exceptions, is Marxism-minded and supports the Bolshevik party in its every undertaking, while worshipping its beloved and great genius-leader Stalin. But the bolsheviks do not do this; on the contrary, despite the complete victory of Marxism-Stalinism in the USSR, instead of reducing their output of propaganda they are increasing it. They do not abandon their bloody dictatorship, but reinforce it.

This only goes to show that the population, far from being Marxist-minded, is manifesting an ever growing dissatisfaction with the bolshevik chain-gang regime. Probably the situation is the same in the matter of religion.

WPA (ILL) PP01.30275

III H

III C

I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 23, 1935.

In all probability, the bolsheviks have suffered an utter defeat on this front instead of gaining a victory, and for that reason they decided to discontinue any further struggle against religion. It is not because the soviet papers reported increasing activity among church followers in different localities and total inactivity among the godless elements, for in many places such elements godless are non-existent. During the Christmas holidays, according to the reports of American correspondents, the churches everywhere were jammed with people. In view of all this, we are constrained to think that all bolsheviks' claims regarding the total collapse of religion in Russia do not correspond with the facts.

WPA (111) PRO 20275

III H

I E

I G

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 19, 1935.

THE USSR AND WAR

Pravda [Translator's note: Official organ of the Communist Party of Russia] prominently features an editorial concerning the "USSR in the international scene". In this editorial the Red newspaper attempts to justify the growth of Red militarism by [mention of] a new military danger which confronts "the only socialist country in the world."

As reported at the Soviet Congress, the numerical strength of the Red Army, during the last four years, has been increased from six hundred thousand to nine hundred and forty thousand soldiers. The war budget for 1934 will total five billion roubles. [Translator's note: at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time this editorial was written, the rouble was worth fifty-one cents.] During the current year, the budget will increase to six and one-half billion roubles.

In order to justify this immense expenditure for armaments, the Bolshevik

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

. III H
I E
I G

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 19, 1935.

newspaper states or emphasizes those circumstances which are supposed to exist in every capitalist country. The Soviet government, in other words, claims that it is arming the country as a defense measure because the other countries are increasing their armaments. The Soviet government declares that the Soviet Union does not intend to use its military strength to attack any other country.

The Newspaper states: "Imperialist Japan is carrying on an open war against China, openly declaring that its aims are the redivision of the world, which has already been divided. Fascist Germany is ready to follow imperialist Japan. The National Socialist party of Germany is spreading its beastly propaganda against all other nationalities, and attempts to mask this by its nonsensical 'theories' about the superiority of the German race.

"The German National Socialist party is spreading the gospel of hatred toward other nations. It is depending [for support] upon other nations who wish to grab some territory in a world which is to be redivided or to be created in opposition to Soviet Russia. The danger of war has grown, and with it has grown

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I E

I G

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 19, 1935.

the danger of an assault on Soviet Russia.

"For this reason, the [Communist] party and the government have worked without respite all these years to strengthen the defenses of the Soviet boundaries and to make them impregnable. During recent years fortified regions have been established with all the necessary military equipment on the Soviet Union's eastern and western frontiers. The numerical strength of the Red Army has been increased and the Red Fleet has grown tremendously, particularly, the submarine fleet. Artillery, tanks, and aviation equipment for the Red Army have been developed to a staggering proportion. This increase of the armed forces required an extra expenditure for defense."

From all this we can see that Red militarism has grown tremendously, but the newspaper claims that all this is due to the inevitable attack which is pending against the Soviet Union from the capitalist countries.

But, let us see, do not Japanese, German, Polish, English, and other militarists

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H

I E

I G

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 19, 1935.

tell us the same story when they increase their own military expenditures? Of course, they do. They also assert that their countries are in imminent danger of attack from other countries, and for that reason alone they have to arm their own countries.

The difference between the militarists of capitalist countries and Bolshevik militarists is that the former do not consider it necessary to engage in hypocritical talk about world peace and disarmament, and the latter always talk about their own peaceful intentions. However, the facts show that the more Bolsheviks talk about peace, the more they appropriate for armaments. In this respect they have, in fact, surpassed all capitalist countries. No wonder, therefore, that nobody takes seriously their empty blabbering about world disarmament and peace. As the old adage says: "Men are known not by their words, but by their deeds".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 18, 1935.

THE GERMANS AND RUSSIAN PRODUCTION OF PLANES AND CHEMICALS

By
P. Trenin

In the development of military aviation and the chemical industry of Soviet Russia, a tremendous role was played by officers of the German Army (Reichswehr), who after the defeats of the war of 1914-1918 were unemployed.

The beginning of German influence can be traced to 1922, when the Soviet government and Germany concluded a secret agreement concerning armament and equipment of the Red Army by air and chemical means.

From the economic standpoint, this agreement was beneficial to Germany to some degree, for part of the chemical supplies and aviation equipment, which were supposed to be destroyed, was sold to the Soviet government.

However, Germany did not receive even one hundredth part of what she expected. Germany expected to entrench herself on the limitless plains of Russia, if not

www.m1717801.30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 18, 1935.

forever, at least for a few decades, because the Bolsheviks, as Germans were well aware, lacked their own experienced aviation and chemical experts. To a great many aviation and chemical men, the German dreams were real and grandiose, indeed.

Shrewd and experienced German industrialists, who entered the agreement with the Bolsheviks, thought they took every possible circumstance into consideration. However, in reality, that was not true. The practical Germans failed to take into account a very important consideration: the fact that the Bolsheviks' tactics were to utilize somebody else's capital and technical knowledge, and then to throw the benefactors overboard as useless refuse. That is what the Bolsheviks did to the Germans three and a half years later.

In the second half of 1922, German aviation experts arrived in Moscow, signed a contract for five years and in Fili, near Moscow, built the first airplane factory. All technical equipment was brought from Germany. The technical personnel and workers were also German at the beginning. During the same year, the first Russo-German aviation company named Deruluft came into existence, and organized

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 18, 1935.

the first air line between Moscow and Koenigsberg.

In the beginning of 1923 another group of German officers built a small chemical plant twelve miles from Moscow, between the towns of Liubertsy and Liublino, which was designed to produce chemicals for military purposes. In the beginning, only a few score men were employed at this plant and the entire personnel was German. In the beginning the plant did not produce any chemicals, but was engaged in loading mines, chemical artillery shells, poisonous smoke grenades, and inflating gas balloons. All this was done on the territory which later on was assigned as a scientific research testing field.

In the beginning the process of loading and testing, as well as the experiments in the use of gas, were performed in the most primitive way.

As the country grew economically and the Bolshevik authority became stronger, the influx of chemical materials from Germany also increased, and with it the activity at the plant increased.

This development was short-lived, however. Gradually the Bolsheviks trained

III H
I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 18, 1935.

their own specialists, and began to build two huge chemical plants of their own: one in Moscow, named later the Chimik-Rezinteshik, producing rubber goods, and the second, in Bogorodsk, forty miles from Moscow. When, toward the end of 1925, both plants were ready for operation, the Bolsheviki decided to close the German chemical plant. But as the contract was to continue until 1927 the Bolsheviki resorted to their choicest method of removing obstacles from their path. One autumn night, during the month of September, they set the plant, and the living quarters of the German personnel, on fire. Only a warehouse with chemicals remained intact. The living quarters were consumed to the last ember. Later on the Bolsheviki charged the Germans with wrecking the plant, which in another year would have reverted to the Soviet government.

Soon after that, the other group of German officers in Fili was thrown out of the aviation plant. It is true that some of the German specialists worked at the plant until Hitler appeared on the scene in Germany, but they remained there only as Soviet employees.

III H
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 16, 1935.

EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS OF U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Embassy in Berlin has made public some interesting information concerning the external indebtedness of Soviet Russia. According to this information the external debts of the U.S.S.R., which were fourteen hundred million roubles in 1932, have been reduced by four hundred and fifty million roubles. During the year 1934, a considerable part of the remaining sum was paid. (In all probability gold roubles are meant in the statement.) The Bolsheviks claim that Soviet Russia, in contrast to all other countries, is the only country that pays its financial obligations (!).

The indebtedness of the U.S.S.R. to Germany, according to official German data, was reduced from eleven hundred million marks in the beginning of 1933 to eight hundred million marks by January, 1934, and later on was further reduced to five hundred and fifty million marks.

The payment of Soviet debts to Germany was covered partly by the sale of

111

- 1 -

11111

Russviet (The Daily), Feb. 14, 1947.

goods and partly by shipments of gold.

During the most recent period the U.S.S.R. received over two hundred million dollars worth of gold. This was due principally to the over-increased production of gold in the U.S.S.R., which stands second in the world after the U.S. in this respect.

The improvement of the credit situation of the U.S.S.R. in foreign exchange the Soviet Trade Agency in Berlin had opportunity to appear with the statement that in regard to foreign credits, the Soviet commercial policy has reached a turning point, and in the future the U.S.S.R. will purchase goods only for cash and will reject all offers of credit if the credit conditions, as in the case in British transactions, are too high. The idea of the U.S.S.R. to switch to cash purchases was reported in the press some time ago, and now the Soviet Trade Agency in Berlin only confirms this report. The British financial press, on its own behalf, remarks that the interest rate on Soviet credits, together with the "risk premium" amounts to eleven per cent. These charges, in the opinion of the Soviet Government, are too high. The U.S.S.R. feels

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 16, 1935.

that the Soviet state will be able to dispense with the purchase of certain commodities abroad, and that the Soviets have only to bide their time and wait for the credit terms to improve.

It is interesting to note that recently the credit charges on Soviet purchases in Germany have been lowered. This is partly due to the reduction in Soviet purchases, because the number of promissory Soviet notes presented for discount is also falling.

According to information supplied by a reporter from a Swiss newspaper, negotiations between the U.S.S.R. and Germany concerning new trade deals have not yet begun in earnest; the new Soviet trade representative, Mr. Kandeliaki has not taken up his duties. German government circles count on the possibility of signing a general trade agreement with Russia on the basis of which Germany will be able to open to the U.S.S.R. credits amounting to two hundred million marks. In the industrial circles, however, it is considered doubtful whether that amount of credits will make possible the receipt of large Soviet orders.

III H
I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, (The Dawn), Feb. 16, 1935.

As far as the range of prices bid by the Bolsheviks is concerned, on the average it is thirty-five per cent lower than that of two years ago. This decrease in prices by the Soviet trade agents is not acceptable to German industry. Therefore, if the negotiations reach the stage when large deals are to be closed, besides the state guarantees on credits, state export subsidies will be required. The German government will hardly consent to this.

III H
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 16, 1935.

BOLSHEVIK STATISTICS

The Bolshevik newspapers very often print statistics which are supposed to reflect the economic and cultural development of the USSR and the corresponding decay of the capitalist countries. All this data is publicized by the Bolsheviks in order to show the starving Russian workers and peasants that in the near future the USSR will overtake the capitalist countries, that is, it will reach the state of well-being which the capitalist countries enjoyed during their most prosperous years. And when such a state of prosperity is reached, then the workers in the USSR will enjoy the same living standard as was enjoyed by workers in the capitalist countries that are now in a process of decay.

From such an analogy, one receives the impression that the final goal of the Bolsheviks is to attain not a socialist but a capitalist order of society. For that reason all their agitation against capitalism is futile. There are, however, several phases of Bolshevik economics which they scrupulously avoid

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H
I B

- 2 -

RUSSEL

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 16, 1935.

mentioning. These aspects of the social and economic life are really the ones in which the capitalist countries are immeasurably advanced as compared with the U.S.R.

Bolsheviks notice only the sins and crimes of others, and are silent about their own. This can be explained by the fact that their psychology is similar to that of the Hottentots. For instance, they quite frequently allude to the persecutions suffered by revolutionaries in the capitalist countries, to the horrible capitalist prisons, and to the mass murders in the capitalist states, but they either justify or conceal their own crimes.

Just recently the Soviet newspapers reported that the U.S.R. was getting ready to publish a five-volume history of the political prison, the hard labor camps, the [political] exiles, and the terror in the territories of the White Armies and Interventionists during the Civil War.

This will make interesting reading, but the work would be more valuable if a sixth volume were added, devoted to the Bolshevik jails, concentration

MPA (ILL) PRO 130275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 16, 1935.

camp, and places of exile. But there will be no such volume because Bolsheviks regard their own prisons as good institutions and not as bad ones.

We see the same situation with regard to executions. Pravda of January 19, cites figures on the number of executions in capitalist countries. This data is printed to justify the recent mass executions in the U.S.S.R. However, the figures given do not favor the Bolsheviks. According to this newspaper, during the years 1932-33-34, there were ninety-three executions in Germany, twelve in Austria, thirteen in Spain, two hundred and fifty-seven in Poland, one hundred and fifteen in India, and twenty-eight in the United States. Since capital punishment in the U. S. A. is inflicted only on murderers, we have to assume that the Bolsheviks included murderers and spies in the ranks of "fighters for the revolution". And yet the figures given are not impressive at all, and, besides, they cover a three-year period, whereas the Bolsheviks, at the time of the Kirov murder, executed one hundred and seventeen men for that single crime.

The data printed by Pravda, therefore, appears to be counterrevolutionary,

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 39275

III H
I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 16, 1935.

for it shows that not one capitalist state kills as many people as the Bolshevik state does. And if the Bolsheviks were to publish the complete data on all their executions since 1917, it would probably show that more people have been executed than were previously killed in a century. Of course, such figures will not be published, for this kind of statistics would make the most convincing indictment against the Bolsheviks.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 9. 1935.

RESOLUTIONS ON SEVERING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE U S S R

At the present time, when every hope of reaching an amicable agreement between the United States and the Bolshevik regime concerning debts and other claims has to be definitely and irrevocably abandoned, loud voices are raised among the Senators demanding the severing of diplomatic relations with the U S S R. Senator Barbour (New Jersey) declared that he would insist on the adoption of his resolution concerning the break with the Soviets. Congressman Hamilton Fish declared: "Recognition of the Soviet government was a colossal error. American industrialists and cotton planters were assured that the recognition of Russia would enable them to sell not less than one billion dollars' worth of goods annually to the U S S R. Since the Soviets were recognized, fifteen months have elapsed, and instead of showing any increase, our export trade with the Soviet has actually decreased." The severing of diplomatic relations with the Soviet government is demanded also in a telegram sent to Vice-President Garner by the chairman of the Affiliated Patriotic Societies, John B. Trevor.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 9, 1935.

The preparations for closing the Export-Import Bank, created especially for the purpose of trading with Soviet Russia, are proceeding hurriedly. The men at the head of the bank are preparing to call a meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of deciding what to do. The closing of the bank, however, will not prevent private firms and individuals from dealing and entering into commercial relations with the Soviet organizations. They will be permitted to extend credit facilities to the Soviet government at their own risk, without any guarantee by the bank.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

III H
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 8, 1935.

RESULTS OF BOLSHEVIK RECOGNITION

The Bolsheviks' hopes of receiving credits and loans from the United States have not been justified. It is generally known that the Bolsheviks expected to outsmart the Americans by their Jesuit politics. But after her experience in extending loans to European countries during the World War, the United States began to consider carefully each new application for money submitted by the Kremlin dictators.

On the other hand, the Republicans are engaged in a strong campaign aimed at breaking off diplomatic relations with the Bolsheviks altogether. Appropriations totaling one million dollars for erection of an embassy building in Moscow caused serious disagreements among Washington legislators. While it is not yet clear what the outcome of this controversy will be, it is possible that the money necessary for the building will be withheld because of the number opposed to such a step.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

III H
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 8, 1935.

It is important to notice that the Russian radicals in America stood for Bolshevik recognition. They assumed that, by recognition of the Bolshevik dictators, all the horrors of the Bolshevik regime would be revealed to America. They reasoned that the doors of Bolshevism would be thrown open after recognition, and that Americans could thus see the abuses and outrages of Bolshevism with their own eyes.

However, their expectations have not been justified. Bolsheviks still continue to carry on their destructive propaganda in America. Bolshevism in Russia still exists as before with all its previous outrages and abuses, such as shooting, exile, and concentration camps. The economic poverty continues to grow.

The "gigantic" construction program of which Bolsheviks so frequently boast has not brought any improvement to the Russian people. Factory goods and food products do not belong to the producers; they are in the possession of Bolshevik idlers and bureaucrats. The Russian workers and peasants find

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3077

III H
I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 8, 1935.

themselves in the position of slaves, and their voices are stifled by Bolsheviks.

The Bolshevik regime has been recognized by all of the great powers, but this has not improved the condition of the Russian people. Recognition of Bolshevism, by other powers, only emboldens its bloody dictatorship. If recognition served to weaken the Bolshevik regime and its stranglehold on the Russian people, the Bolshevik leaders would never strive for recognition by such fascist leaders as Hitler and Mussolini.

By supporting certain aims set forth by Bolshevism it is impossible not to advance Bolshevik objectives in their entirety. Those who support Bolshevik recognition by America, or by other countries, pour water on the Bolshevik mill. If the fight against Bolshevism is to go on it should be waged on all fronts. The Bolshevik system should not be recognized because it is based on fraud, violence, hypocrisy and ruthless exploitation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30

III H
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 8, 1935.

EARNINGS OF RUSSIAN WORKERS

A much-publicized editorial concerning the improved living conditions of workers in U. S. S. R. appears in Pravda on January 19. It states that the average annual earnings of Soviet workers in 1934 amounted to 1,791 rubles, or 149 rubles a month.

During the current year, due to the abolition of ration cards, wages of workers and employees will be increased 10%. The average earnings will, therefore, amount to 165 rubles per month.

Since the whole matter revolves around average wages, this means that many workers and employees earn more, and a great many others, considerably less. From this same editorial it can be seen that in U. S. S. R. there exists an immense army of workers and employees who during the last year

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 8, 1935.

earned less than ninety rubles per month.

If the Soviet ruble now had its pre-war value, we would have been forced to agree with the Bolshevik statements which tell us about the betterment of living conditions for workers and employees. But their claims will not hold water, because the Soviet ruble of this period is worthless.

To obtain a true picture of the situation confronting the Soviet worker, one must evaluate the workers' earnings in relation to the prevailing prices of the most important consumer articles. The prices are as follows:

When ration cards were in existence workers and employees were paying from 50 to 60 kopecks for a kilogram of bread; now, the Soviet workers pay a ruble for a kilogram of black bread and the equivalent of over two dollars for a kilogram of white bread. For a kilogram of millet they formerly paid 27 kopecks; now the price is 3 rubles.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Ras-viet (The Dawn), Feb. 8, 1935.

According to the newspaper, Sovietskaya Torgovlia (Soviet Trade), of December 17, 18, and 20, a kilogram of butter in the Soviet stores costs from 26 to 32 rubles; a kilogram of sausage, from 17 to 25 rubles. New trading prices in many cases are higher than those existing in the open market places.

Prices at the open market places, according to the same newspaper, are as follows: butter (per kilogram) from 19 to 23 rubles; vegetable oils from 12 to 18 rubles; liter of milk from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ rubles; ten eggs from 5 to 8 rubles; meats from 6 to 12 rubles.

A single worker, if he earns about 165 rubles a month, has a difficult time subsisting. He can buy bread, a kilogram of butter, and some other products with his money. But if a worker is burdened with two or three children, all his earnings will have to go toward buying bread. As far as other products

III H
I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 8, 1935.

are concerned he cannot even think of buying them.

Knowing the earnings of Soviet workers and the prices they have to pay for products of the utmost necessity, our readers can readily see what "prosperity" Russian workers enjoy under Bolshevik dictatorship.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

III H
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 6, 1935.

A GOOD PROPOSAL

I have a desire to express my opinion concerning the articles written by Minsky Muzhik. I wholly support the thoughts of Lomot and many of the others mentioned in Muzhik's articles. My proposal is that these articles be translated into English and published in pamphlet form. This pamphlet would open the eyes of thousands of Americans who have not actually observed Bolshevism at work and being applied to life. I am not a rich man, but I am ready to donate two dollars and sell at least one hundred copies for such a worthy cause. I presume that other readers are of the same opinion.

We will be benefiting the community if we accomplish this objective in the very near future.

B. K. S.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
I E

RUSSIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 5, 1935.

THE "MOST STABLE CURRENCY"

The well-known Bolshevik, V. Muibishev, (who died recently from heart failure) declared at the Moscow Region 1 Congress of Soviets that "the currency of the Soviet Union is the most stable in the world" (Pravda, Jan. 12).

What was the purpose behind this senseless pronouncement of Muibishev's? Nobody knows. The stability of the Soviet currency is familiar, not only to the Russian workers and peasants, but to those foreigners who are interested in matters of international finance.

According to the latest statement made public by the the Soviet State Bank, gold reserves of the bank are valued at 822,000,000 rubles as compared with 1,620,000,000 rubles in 1914. Even if we assume that the figure given is not exaggerated, we find that the Soviet ruble is only backed by 11.7 % gold. However, it seems to us that the value of the gold held by the bank is strongly exaggerated.

III H
I E

-2-

RUSSIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 5, 1935.

If we were to determine the intrinsic value of the Soviet ruble by investigating the prices of bread and other articles of first necessity, we would find that the "stable Soviet ruble" is worth only a kopeck [Translator's note: one hundredth part of a ruble]. Thus, for instance, prior to the World War bread of good quality was sold in Russia for about two kopecks per pound. At present the price of bread of a lower quality is two rubles. Therefore, it can be readily seen that the present Soviet ruble is equal in value to one pre-war kopeck. If the Soviet currency is the most stable in the world the question inevitably arises: Why is it without value, not only abroad, but within U. S. S. R. as well?

If Soviet rubles had any value they might be sold to foreign banks, but as a matter of fact nobody wants them. In Poland, Latvia, and other countries the Soviet rubles are sold for from one to two cents a piece. If some foreigner abroad buys a batch of Soviet rubles and attempts to carry them into U. S. S. R., the money is confiscated as if it were counterfeit.

Besides this, in many Soviet institutions, as in Leningrad, only foreign currency

III H
I E

-3-

RUSSIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 5, 1935.

is accepted in payment for goods, and nothing can be bought with Soviet currency. This fact alone indicates that any foreign currency is more valuable to the Bolsheviks than their own ruble.

On the other hand, we must remember that many Russian colonists still believe Bolshevik talks about the stability of the Soviet ruble.

Recently, the following incident took place. One of our Chicago colonists somehow acquired several Soviet chervontsii [Translator's note: ten-ruble notes]. He telephoned inquiries to the various newspaper offices as to where these notes might be sold and at what price. When he was advised that the Soviet ruble is worthless and cannot be sold, he became indignant and declared that Soviet rubles have a very definite, fixed price. He was then told to go to any large bank and attempt to exchange his rubles for American dollars. Subsequently it became known that the inquirer who had been misled by Bolsheviks really went to the banks and tried to exchange his rubles for

III H
I E

-4-

RUSSIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 5, 1935.

dollars, but without success. The tellers in the banks even refused to accept them gratis. Only in this way did the Russian colonists find out the real value of the "most stable currency in the world". The Russian who had tried to exchange the rubles for dollars called Bolsheviks the greatest liars and cheaters in the world.

III H

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 31, 1935.

ON ARTICLES BY MINSKY MUZHNIK

I am captivated by the articles of the tourist who signs himself "Minsky Muzhik". I feel the same as he, because I lived through all he describes before my flight from Russia.

In my opinion it would be a very desirable thing if his articles were published in English and all other languages as well as in Russian. Russians are either familiar with them or else would not believe the author anyway. As poor as I am, I am willing to send my dollar immediately for this worth-while purpose. We must open foreigners' eyes to all the misdeeds being perpetrated by the strong-arm men from the Kremlin.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II D 10
III B 2
II D 1

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 21, 1935.

AN APPEAL

Esteemed friends and workers! Who cannot but remember the year 1917, when we were fired with enthusiasm and energy, when we were responsive to every worthy cause! Our most active comrades were everywhere awakening the toiling masses from their century-long slumber, and were doing everything in order that freedom might triumph.

We also remember how mercilessly Mr. Palmer broke up Russian organizations. The majority of our most progressive and active men were jailed and deported to Russia. In those days deportations did not frighten us; on the contrary, we rejoiced at the thought: They were deported yesterday; we shall be deported today. We took pride in the thought that we were leaving for a free Russia, and that there, on the ground of our fallen revolutionary comrades, we would build a new life based on equality, freedom, and brotherhood.

At that time, we were imbued with the single idea: freely organized workers' and peasants' soviets. We rejoiced that the Russian people had freed them-

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H
II D 10
III B 2
II D 1

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 21, 1935.

selves from their century-long oppression and slavery. But our joy was short-lived. Our dreams were shattered. Heavy clouds again hang over Russia; gloomy darkness pervades the country. Marxian communism has destroyed all the achievements of the revolution. A new Asiatic Tamerlane, Mr. Stalin, has appeared with his gang of degenerates. The Bolsheviks, with their Jesuit dictatorship, have outdone the Spanish Inquisition and John the Terrible. The victims of the Inquisition and of John the Terrible were numbered by the tens or by the hundreds, whereas the Bolsheviks destroy human lives by the thousands. They still continue to shoot down innocent people. They have driven all free-thinking Russian workers into concentration camps and jails, and have deprived them of all contact with the outside world. Consequently, their groans and protestations cannot reach our ears.

For this very reason, the Russian Mutual Aid Society has appropriated twenty-four dollars from the proceeds of its evening program to help political prisoners in Russia. Part of the money should be used to maintain the Kropotkin museum in Moscow.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

II D 10

III B 2

II D 1

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 21, 1935.

We call upon all Russian organizations and groups to follow our example--to arrange entertainments and to contribute at least part of the proceeds to help those who endure torture, hunger, and cold at Solovki [concentration camps on the islands in the White Sea], in Siberian forests, and elsewhere.

III H
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 17, 1935.

AN APPEAL TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE

by

I. Minin



Brothers! The hour has struck when we must regain our senses; when we must remember, and look back; when we must analyze the events which occurred in our native country, and among ourselves in America. You were Russians, you lived in Russia, in your own country, in your own home, amid the fields and forests, among your own people. And now you are scattered all over the world, as relics of the past, deceived, broken up, separated.

Your country is in chains, in slavery. She is a prisoner of war in the hands of a band of usurpers, of bandits, of men strange to you in spirit, with whom you, as Russians, have nothing in common. It is true that quite frequently you find yourselves lacking (through no fault of your own), the knowledge required to distinguish between your enemies and your friends. You lag behind your own people and are ready to follow many charlatans, who will flatter

III H
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 17, 1935.

you cunningly. You place your confidence in them, and they lead you into a blind alley of hatred and enmity. And you hate; you don't fight your enemies, but your friends, just because you misunderstand each other.

More than seventeen years have passed since Russia began to groan under a terrible oppression. You see and hear the tortures and lamentations of your own country, but you do not see clearly those who torment your people, even though you are among them.

Shake off the despoilers who attack you; unite with your own brothers. Consolidate your ranks so that you can repel your enemy; regain your country and redeem yourselves in the eyes of your motherland. Restore the independence and freedom of all her sons and daughters, of all the men and women who, at present, are enduring slavery on the collective farms, in the lumber camps, in Siberia, where they are digging canals although they are half-starved, scantily dressed, and overworked.

Let everyone of us, realizing the misery, aware of the enemy and his crimes,



III H
I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN



Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 17, 1935.

take upon himself the obligation of devoting all of his strength, skill and spare time to awakening the minds of those who still grope in ignorance, and do not understand deceit; who find themselves influenced by the internationalists, the bolshiviks.

During this period, it is a crime to sit with folded arms, blind and passive, and permit this crucifixion of our mother, our native land, and all her peoples.

Over there, everything has been thrown underfoot and has been trampled into mud. And by whom? By a comparatively small clique of international bandits in whom you placed your trust, whom you believed when they pretended that they were your saviors, that they would lead you from darkness into light, that they would make your life abundant and free amid your native fields and forests.

To remain silent, not to rise in defense of your brothers, your freedom, is to become the accomplices of the perpetrators of violence. By now it must be clear to everybody that we have been deceived, that the noose has been tied

III H
I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 17, 1935.

around our neck, and that we are gradually being strangled.



III H
III G

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 19, 1934.

THEY ARE LURING US INTO THE BOLSHEVIK NET

(Editorial)

The Bolshevik diplomats sent to this country from Moscow are now beginning to take notice of Russian emigrants living in this country. Because they have nothing more important to occupy themselves with, they propose to devote their attention to the task of "re-establishing" the Soviet citizenship to all Russian emigrants living in America. They will also receive petitions for amnesty from those White Guards and other enemies of the Soviets living in this country who now desire to become loyal to the Soviet government. The Soviet diplomats will also try to register all the actual citizens of Soviet Russia who now reside in this country.

The official announcement, placed in American newspapers by Mr. G. I. Hoffman, director of the consulates, which are under the control of the plenipotentiary of the U. S. S. R. in the United States, states that

WPA (L.A.) PROJ. 30275

III H
III G

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 19, 1934.

"former Russian citizens now living in the United States may have the opportunity of applying formally for the re-establishment of their U. S. S. R. citizenship."

Striking in this announcement are the words "former Russian citizens" instead of "former Russians." But who deprived them of their country and of their right to call themselves Russians? We were deprived of our Russian citizenship by the Bolsheviks, who, as internationalists, argued that the workman had no fatherland, that the whole world was his fatherland, and that any country that offered him a better living was his country. If this is so, it would seem to be of no point for the Bolsheviks to worry about Russian or any other citizenship. By one of their first decrees they deprived of Russian citizenship all those who left Russia before November 7, 1917, and all those who left for foreign countries with the permission of the Soviet government before June 1, 1922, and have not returned, and have failed to register at the Soviet consulates in foreign countries as U. S. S. R. citizens. "But now, if you please, you may again

1-11-34-15

III H
III G

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 19, 1934.

become a Soviet citizen, if you take proper steps," say the Soviet authorities. And in order to hasten things up Mr. Hoffman sets a six-month period within which petitions should be filed for the restoration of the Soviet citizenship.

Mr. Hoffman is willing now to go even so far as to spread these Soviet citizenship benefits upon the former common soldiers of the White Army and upon other participants in armed uprisings against the Soviet regime. Even these counterrevolutionaries are now offered the Soviet citizenship, if only they express their desire to that effect in a special petition which must be filed not later than December 15, 1934.

However, Mr. Hoffman does not mince words when he speaks to the real Soviet citizens who reside in this country. He tells them plainly to register immediately either at the official headquarters in Washington or at one of the Soviet consulates. He gave two weeks' time to register to those who were sent here by the Soviet government on official business and failed to report their whereabouts, and three months' time to those Soviet

FORM (LL) 100-30-0

III H
III G

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 19, 1934.

citizens who came here on private business and failed to return.

Generally speaking, the U. S. S. R. representatives in America first want to "restore" Soviet citizenship to Russian emigrants in this country, and then take them under their guardianship and control.

Prudently, Mr. Hoffman's announcement mentions nothing of the fact that the restoration of citizenship, and registration, and other official functions are to be paid for by the petitioner with good American money. How much? We do not know at present. It is known, for instance, that the Soviet government skins its citizens well and pretty for similar services in Russia. For the foreign visa the U. S. S. R. charges five hundred dollars in foreign currency. The fee for the entry visa into the U. S. S. R. is twenty dollars.

This is not bad business, and it is no wonder that Soviet diplomats in this country, needing badly the American dollars, have hit upon the idea

WPA (LIL) 1000

III H
III G

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 19, 1934.

of restoring Soviet citizenship to Russian emigrants in America, in order to use it as a pretext for extracting their dollars.

WPA QLL, Inc. 30-70

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 23, 1934.

NATIONALISM VS. INTERNATIONALISM

During the last few months there have been heated discussions in the pages of Rassviet concerning nationalism. It seems to be the time now to give this question a definite explanation, and to come to some general conclusions.

The supporters of nationalism, as well as those who favor internationalism, feel they are right in their opinions, and that they have the correct solutions to national problems. One must say, however, that both groups are far from the right solution of the problems. In the first place, it is difficult to understand on what grounds the internationalist can denounce nationalism. Also, there is no reason for the nationalist to deny all the tenets of internationalism. Both these concepts supplement each other, and they both have an immense value in regulating human affairs on a world scale.

There are two theories concerning the national questions, theories which are opposed to each other. On one side, there is extreme nationalism, denying all the international contributions to human civilization, and

WPA (ILL) PROJ 36275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 23, 1934.

scorning all international amenities. On the other side there is internationalism, denouncing any and all national differences among the peoples of the world. But these two extremes are only theories. The life of nations goes forward despite all theories, of which it takes no notice.

The well-informed internationalist, with common sense, cannot deny nationalism, because the very existence of internationalism depends on nationalism. Any international body or organization is composed of various national units. With the disappearance of national groups, internationalism would automatically disappear.

The internationalists fight chauvinism and reaction as elements of extreme nationalism. But, from this, one should not infer that nationalism is harmful, or that all national characteristics of a people should be drowned in the sea of internationalism. Every nation appeared on this globe as a result of natural processes over long periods of development, and was not created artificially. Therefore, it is only natural that every nation should desire to preserve its own culture for future generations. It is true that, in

WPA (L) F.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 23, 1934.

our modern times, the culture of one nation overlaps and blends with the culture of other nations, but each nation has its own outstanding national characteristics and cultural achievements, which will always distinguish that nation from all others. Every branch or every domain of culture always retains the marks and the distinctive features of its national source.

Some of our Russian national traits appear in our national dances. The Russian Ballet and the Moscow Art Theater enjoy world fame, although they are both distinct products of Russian culture. Russian operas are the product of Russian poets and composers. Russian songs are peculiar to the Russian people. Russian literature and poetry were created by Russian writers and poets, and were based on the life of the Russian people, with all their native psychological traits and peculiarities. Russian music will always remain Russian. The Russian language, with the aid of which we express our thoughts, our ideas, and our experiences, is for us the most priceless tongue, and no other tongue can ever take its place. The land from which we obtain our subsistence is our national property.

WFO 611.1 (101.6075)

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 23, 1934.

A progressive, forward-looking national consciousness has always opposed, and will continue to oppose, all despotic systems of government. Such national consciousness now shines brightly in our Russian group in America, which so unitedly and so strongly opposes Bolshevism. Notwithstanding the fact that the older Russian immigrants in this country have lived here for more than twenty years, they have preserved in full force their love for the Russian nation and for Russian culture. Therefore, it is quite natural that the Russian group in America should take so deeply to its collective heart the present suffering of the people in Russia.

We are now witnessing the operation of two arbitrary systems of government--internationalism in Russia, and Fascist nationalism in Germany and Italy. Just as Fascist nationalism has made millions of people unhappy in Germany and Italy, so has Bolshevik internationalism brought ruin and destruction to millions of people in Russia.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 2077

III H
III G
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 13, 1934.

THE RESULTS OF THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIETS

(Editorial)

We receive many letters from our people asking us to explain what the results will be of the recognition of the Soviet government by the United States--how the recognition will affect the economic life in this country. Will the situation of the Russians living in America change with the establishment of Soviet consulates in the principal cities of the United States? Does any danger threaten those Russians in America who are of anti-Bolshevik convictions? Will the Soviet money be acceptable in the United States? Will it be possible now for the Russians living in America to visit their homeland?

We can answer all these questions in a few words. All will remain as before. The recognition of the Soviet government by the United States will not bring any changes either in the life of the Russian people in Russia or in the life of the Russian group in America. Over there, and here, everything will remain exactly the same as before the recognition.

III H
III G
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 13, 1934.

The new Soviet envoy, Mr. Troyanovsky, is already in Washington, but his appearance in the American capital has produced neither joy nor sorrow among the people of this country. This is explained by the fact that the former supporters of recognition now understand that by the establishment of diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R. the United States will not derive any material gains whatever. Those who opposed the recognition are now satisfied that, according to the declarations of both Litvinov and Troyanovsky, it is plain now that the Bolsheviks have buried their mad dreams of the "world communist revolution," and have become better friends of the capitalists.

When the Soviet consulates open in various American cities, their officials, like those in the Soviet embassy in Washington, will write piles of official papers and reports, will confer with bankers and businessmen about loans and trade relations, but all these will not change the existing conditions either here or in Russia. The Russian masses will not gain anything by the recognition, as it will not give them badly-needed bread or political freedom.

III H
III G
I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 13, 1934.

The present situation in America also will not be much influenced by the recognition of the Soviets. Even if we assume that the present export of American goods to Russia will increase somewhat, this increase will be of but very slight importance to American industry as a whole.

The recognition is not going to bring any changes in the life of the Russian colony in America, contrary to many expectations and fears. It is true that some ignorant Bolsheviks here think that, with the official recognition of the U. S. S. R., their importance here in America will increase, and consequently all the anti-Bolshevik activities in America will be promptly liquidated. They evidently do not know or understand the fact that in America there exists freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly. A violation of any of these privileges would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

It is true that the newspapers had widely discussed the possibility of wholesale deportations to the U. S. S. R. of all those Russians who entered here illegally,

III H

III G

I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 13, 1934.

including the anti-Bolsheviks, but later it was explained by Washington that those persons who might be faced with persecution after they got back to Russia would not be deported.

The recognition will prove to be to the disadvantage of the American Communists. The deportation of the Reds to the U. S. S. R. has already begun. Naturally, the Bolsheviks do not like it and are calling meetings to protest against the deportations. But it is unlikely that the United States Government will pay any attention to these protests, as it is well aware of the fact that the deported Bolsheviks are not in any danger of being persecuted by the Soviet government.

The recognition of the U. S. S. R. by the United States will also have a decided influence upon the Communist press in this country. It can already be noticed that some of the American Communist newspapers have lost much of their revolutionary spirit and have become inoffensive, semicapitalist, yellow sheets. It is to be expected that, as time goes by, these sheets will become still more

III H

III G

I E

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 13, 1934.

yellow, avoiding Communist propaganda in order to prevent any possible friction and misunderstanding between the Red Kremlin and the White House.

Nothing else can be expected of this recognition.

III H
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 5, 1934.

THE RED FLAG AND THE RUSSIAN COLONY

(Editorial)

In one of the Bolshevik newspapers of New York there appeared the advertisement of a certain commercial establishment offering for sale red flags and many other Soviet emblems. There had been no such advertisement in the American Bolshevik press before, as there had been no demand for Soviet emblems. Whenever the Bolsheviks or the Socialists were in need of a red flag, they usually went to some dry-goods store, bought several yards of red silk or other red fabric, and had a red flag, since the Red Russian Flag has no eagles, lions, stars or other emblems on its red fabric.

But now, since the recognition of the Soviets by the United States government, there evidently has appeared a great demand for red flags and other Soviet emblems, and some enterprising commercial house has decided to make a little money selling red flags. But whether American Big Business will make any money by its commercial relations with the Soviets is another story.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 5, 1934.

The Red Russian Flag is no longer regarded in this country as a flag of revolution, as heretofore, but as the official flag of a foreign country. From now on we shall see red flags flying on Soviet buildings in this country, on the automobiles of Soviet diplomats, and other places where there is Soviet activity.

In view of the fact that the Red Russian Flag is now officially recognized in America, the Bolsheviks are trying hard, if not to convert to Bolshevism all Russian organizations in America, then, at least, to make them friendly toward the Soviet government and sympathetic with it. They are beginning now to attend the meetings of Russian organizations and to suggest to their members that they send greetings to Moscow, congratulating the Soviet government upon having achieved recognition by the American Government. They also ask that red flags be prominently displayed on the premises of all Russian organizations in America. When asked why the Soviet government should be congratulated, they answer: "Because of its recognition by the United States." They do not understand that, if Russians are so much imbued with the greeting spirit, they should direct their salutations and affabilities not to the Soviets, but to the American Government.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 5, 1934.

Why? Because the Moscow government has not recognized the United States; the United States has recognized the Moscow regime.

The suggestion of the Reds that Russian organizations should decorate their quarters with Red flags is causing much disagreement and discord among their members. Some of our people are of the opinion that the Red Flag of Soviet Russia should be acknowledged as our flag, because it is the flag of our fatherland. Others maintain that it should be accepted because it is the symbol of freedom, equality and brotherhood.

But both groups are wrong. The Red Russian Flag is not the flag of our fatherland, because, for us, the doors to this fatherland are closed forever. The Soviet government regards all Russians living abroad as foreigners, and allows them--if they are not open enemies of the Soviets--to visit their former fatherland only as tourists. This is why the Red Flag cannot be our national flag.

One also cannot regard the Red Flag, the flag of the Bolshevik party, as the symbol and emblem of equality and brotherhood. Until the Bolshevik revolution

III H
I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 5, 1934.

the Red Flag really was the flag of all workers, the symbol of freedom and social justice. But after the Bolshevik revolution it became the emblem of blood, terror, executions, lawlessness, and hard labor.

Therefore, there should be no room in Russian organizations for the Red Russian Flag and the Soviet emblems until the Soviet government establishes freedom in Russia, until it permits the Russian people to live their lives according to their own needs and desires, and until the Red Flag ceases to be the symbol of blood and slavery.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 19, 1933.

COMMUNISTS ASSAULT UKRAINIAN DEMONSTRATORS;
RECEIVE PROPER REBUFF

Last Sunday Ukrainians of Chicago staged an impressive protest demonstration against the Soviet government that has doomed millions of Ukrainians to starvation. At two o'clock, after they had formed their ranks at North Oakley Boulevard in front of the Ukrainian church, the demonstrators began to march south along the Boulevard and then swung left on Madison Street. The Ukrainians were escorted by a squad of motorcycle police.

When the demonstrators approached the elevated structure of the Humboldt Park branch, which crosses Madison Street at the 1800 block, they met many spectators who lined the sidewalks on both sides of the street. Many among the latter were Bolsheviks who were lying in wait to attack the demonstrators. They met the demonstrators with hostile shouts, hisses, and catcalls. Meanwhile, on the platform of the elevated station above the street, about two hundred communist

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 19, 1933.

"shock troops" took up strategic positions.

As soon as the vanguard of the demonstrators began to pass under the platform, it was showered with stones and brick bats from above. The demonstrators halted; the Bolsheviks, who had been hiding among the spectators on the side walks, threw themselves on the demonstrators. A fight ensued. The Ukrainians anticipated the assault and were not caught unawares. They were prepared to defend themselves with blackjacks and other weapons.

In about ten minutes, several squads of police arrived on the scene. They, with the help of members of the Ukrainian militia, put an end to the fight and established order.

One of the women Bolshevik sympathizers "worked" energetically during the melee, wielding a heavy piece of iron pipe wrapped in a handkerchief. Many Bolsheviks were armed with blackjacks, iron bars, and other weapons.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 1000000

III E
I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 12, 1933.

There were approximately one hundred persons injured in all, although the exact number is not yet known because some of the injured did not need medical aid.

Those who suffered serious injuries were taken to the Cook County and Jefferson Park Hospitals for treatment; there were fifty patients. After receiving first aid, some of the injured were taken to police stations, and those Ukrainians who participated in the demonstration and were injured, were sent home.

Ten Bolsheviks and the woman with the pipe were detained and booked for disorderly conduct; in addition, two of them are charged with carrying weapons without permits. The ringleaders of the attack were: Sam Brets (a Russian Bolshevik), thirty-eight years old, 1330 North Talman Avenue, in whose pockets a blackjack was found, and Sam Groski, fifty-one, 1210 South Morgan Street, in whose trousers the police found an iron bar. Among the arrested was Fania Tetrova, fifty years old, 1407 South California Avenue. Most of the arrested denied that they were members of the Communist party.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 19, 1933.

More than three thousand Ukrainians took part in the demonstration, after which they held a protest meeting at the Chicago Journeymen Plumbers' Hall, 1340 West Washington Boulevard. The speakers who appeared at the meeting accused the Soviet government of starving millions of people in the Ukraine despite the fact that the Ukraine has some of the most fertile soil in the world. The wholesale death of masses of people, the speakers pointed out, was entirely due to the general policy followed by the Soviet government. It is its act of vengeance upon the Ukrainian people for their unwillingness to accept and follow the farm collectivization program.

According to the latest information three Bolsheviks have already died from fatal injuries received during the street fight. About fifty still remain in the hospitals. The condition of some of them is considered critical.

One of the Bolsheviks died of a deep knife wound received during the fray. The Ukrainian militiamen punished the attackers by using their rifle butts. None of them was wounded seriously. The Ukrainians were well prepared to meet the assailants, and gave the Bolsheviks a thoroughly deserved lesson.

WPA (IL) 1001.30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 2, 1933.

RECOGNITION AND THE RUSSIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Some queer Russian fellow, who for twelve years was a member of one of the Russian organizations, after reading in the newspapers of the recognition of the Soviets by the United States Government, has suddenly decided that, since the American Government has recognized the Soviet regime, all the Russians in America should become Communists, and should also acknowledge the Soviet government. There may be more such indiscriminating fools among our number, whose ignorance can be exploited by dishonest politicians to their own and their families' harm. For this recognition complicates greatly the situation of the Russian immigrants in America, especially those who are not citizens of the United States.

The recognition of the Soviets by the Washington Government is purely a political act, instituted for the purpose of establishing with the Soviet diplomatic and commercial relations, arrangements for the liquidation of debts, and means for the exchange of views pertaining to military matters. The recognition act not

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 2, 1933.

only fails to favor the existing Communist system in Russia at the present time, but actually forbids the sponsoring of Communist propaganda by the Soviet government in the United States or in any of its possessions or territories.

In connection with this, the Soviet Foreign Commissar Litvinoff has formulated and signed the following communication--a promise not to conduct propaganda:

"Washington, November 16, 1933.

"My Dear Mr. President:

"I have the honor to inform you that, in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two governments, the fixed policy of the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will be:

"1. Rigidly to observe the indisputable right of the United States to live its own life, according to its own laws and principles, and to refrain from any interference whatsoever in the internal affairs of the United States, its territories and possessions;

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 2, 1933.

"2. To restrain all persons in the service of the Soviet government, and all organizations under its direct or indirect control, including those organizations which receive from this government financial aid, from any open or secret activity which might in any way undermine the tranquillity, well-being, order, or safety of the United States or any part of its territory or possessions; and, in particular, from any act which might cause armed intervention on the part of the government," also to restrain such from the use of any propaganda having for its purpose the undermining of the integrity of the United States; and from attempts to change, by force, the political or social order of the United States, its territories or possessions.

"3. Not to authorize or allow under its banner the formation, continuance, or activity in the United States of any organization or group aspiring to become the government of the United States, or threatening the integrity of the United States, its territories or possessions; or any activities of representatives of

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 2, 1933.

the same. Also, not to form, organize subsidize, aid or authorize any military organizations or groups having for their goal an armed uprising against the United States, its territories or possessions; and not to sanction the recruiting of members for such organizations and groups.

"4. Not to sanction the formation, training or occupancy on the soil of the United States or any of its territories or possessions of any organization or group which has for its aim the overthrow by force of the United States Government, or preparation for such action, or the use of force in bringing about social and political changes in any or in all parts of the United States, its territories or possessions; or sanction any activity toward these ends on the part of its representatives, chiefs or commanders.

"I remain, my dear Mr. President,

"Sincerely yours,

"Maxim Litvinoff,
"People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics"

III H
I E

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 2, 1933.

Russian organizations in America, organized and conducting their activities according to American laws, are not in the least hurt or threatened by the recognition of the Soviets by the American Government. Our organizations have no obligations to the Soviet government, and, although they have Russian names they are legally American organizations, under the jurisdiction and protection of American laws.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 20, 1933.

RUSSIAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES IN AMERICA

The Russian population in America is in a constant state of anxiety over the latest and most pertinent question: who is going to be the Soviet ambassador in the United States--a Jew, an Armenian, a German, or a Russian?

As a matter of fact this political representation will not play an important part in the future relations between the two countries, and will not be instrumental in bringing about more friendly relations between the two nations. The official representative of a foreign country is, as a rule, respected just as much as and no more than the flag that flies over its building.

Let us take as an example the last Russian envoy, sent here after the first revolution. His name was Boris Bakhtietiev Bakhtietian, an Armenian. What did he do for Russia? He used to travel through the entire East Side of New York, calling meetings at which he talked of the greatness of Russia. He used to print here Russian rubles for the Koltchak government. Several

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 20, 1933.

million of these rubles have disappeared. He lived comfortably at the Russian embassy in Washington, and spent money lavishly, both in America and in Europe. He sold to this country a big order of Russian potash, for \$700,000, instead of \$7,500,000. Such was the first envoy of the Russian revolutionary government.

Czar Alexander the I, having recognized the "irreligious" republic of the United States, sent here, in the year of 1809, as an envoy, a certain Andrew Dashkov, who spoke but little Russian. His native language was French. From this time until now there have been twenty-seven Russian envoys to the United States. Of these, twenty-two were either by birth, extraction, or education Englishmen, Frenchmen, or Germans. There was one Armenian, and only four Russians. And the last "guardian of the Russian treasure" in this country was a Rumanian--Uget.

Read the book by Tatishchev about the Russian government, and you will learn much about the higher circles of Russian autocracy. You will learn that Russian

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 20, 1933.

ministers often were unable to speak Russian at all; instead, they spoke French or German. During the years of Czarist Russia the Russian language was kept in the background, and it was regarded as the language of the common people, the ill-bred. Even the Russian autocrats frequently could not speak Russian. Their Russian vocabulary was confined to swearing.

Who will now occupy the luxurious private residence in the Russian embassy in Washington? Will it be Finkelstein, Sokolinkov, Yurenitch, or some Kohn? But what difference does it make to the Russian peasants? They worked hard, starved and lived in misery during the times of the Czars. They sweat, suffer and starve even now. And no one but themselves can pull them out of this political mire where they have put themselves because of their own ignorance.

A Russian consul in Boston could not utter a single word in Russian. A Russian consul in Philadelphia could pronounce scarcely a few Russian words. Then we should not wonder if the new Russian envoy, the consuls, vice-consuls, attaches, secretaries, office-workers, and commercial representatives in America prove

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 20, 1933.

not to be Russians, but masters belonging to other nationalities.

Such is the history of Russian diplomacy in this country from the beginning. Such is the national character of the Russian people. And such is the power that rules them. Russia has been ruled by many nations and many rulers, by Tartars, by Poles, by Germans and by Frenchmen. But the Russians themselves have had the least to say about the destiny of their own very extensive country, for which they have often given their lives.

Let us examine for a moment the most recent emigration from Russia into the United States. There are not many Slavs in this recent group of immigrants. And yet these people have played an important role in Russia. They were rich, possessed high titles and enjoyed extensive power.

In Russia the local gods have always been less regarded than their foreign counterparts. Native Russian personages of local note have always been considered less important and less worthy of esteem than those coming from foreign

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 20, 1933.

lands. This undervaluation of its own kind is prevalent in Russia even today, and more so because internationalism is being stressed at every point.

We really should not get alarmed or excited over the question of who is going to be the Soviet representative in Washington. He will be only a shingle, an expensive shingle, of no use to anybody. He will be busy enjoying dainty dinners or trying to rub shoulders with those close to the White House, or signing official papers.

Nations are in real need of true business and cultural relations and of mutual understanding. But these should be brought about, not through envoys and plenipotentiaries, but directly through the people themselves. And in this connection the Russian population in America may be called upon to play an enormous and very important part. It may bring America closer to Russia and explain Russia to America, thus bringing together two of the great nations of the world.

III H
III B 1
III C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 3, 1933.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIETS

That the overwhelming majority of the Russian people in America are against the recognition of the Soviet government is a commonly known fact. If we discount a handful of the Russian Bolsheviks in this country, constituting less than one-tenth of one per cent of the entire number of Russian-American immigrants, then the whole Russian population in Amerca has received the news of the possibility of the recognition of the Soviets by Washington with a feeling of deep sorrow and indignation.

It cannot be said, however, that the Russian immigrants have been caught unawares by these tidings. This unpleasant happening they have long foreseen, and now each different stratum of our Russian-American life reacts in its own particular way to the fact soon to be accomplished.

During the seventh annual convention of the Russian Orthodox youth, which was

WPA (111) PP01.30275

III H
III B 1
III C

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 3, 1933.

held in Detroit, Michigan, on September 4 of this year, a resolution was passed protesting against the recognition of the Soviet government. Besides its principal demand, the resolution contained some other interesting points, applicable if and when the recognition should take place, in spite of all the resolutions.

For instance, the Russian Orthodox youth demands that the Soviet government shall not be allowed to support, either directly or indirectly, Communist propaganda in the United States. In reality, however, this demand is without meaning, because officially the Soviet government always denies support of Communist propaganda in foreign countries. The Soviet officials state that they have no ties with the American Communists. But these are just words, for, in practice, the Soviet regime, secretly, through the government-controlled Comintern is closely associated with the American Communists, and is guiding and subsidizing their activities in this country.

A second point, dealing with the safeguarding and protection of the wealth of

III H
III B 1
III C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 3, 1933.

the Russian Orthodox church in America, was included in the resolution with the view of preventing the seizure by the Soviets of Russian church property in America--property not amassed by the Soviets. There have been attempts made by the bolsheviks in this direction in the past, and there is no doubt that they will be made again as soon as greedy Soviet diplomats have made their appearance in this country.

The third point of the resolution contains the requirement for an unimpeded admission into the U. S. S. R. of all American citizens, especially those of Russian origin who wish to pay a visit to their homeland, upon the condition that such visitors shall refrain from any kind of political activity while there. It is hardly to be expected that the Russian-American communists will object to such pilgrimages, especially since these pilgrims will cause a considerable inflow of American dollars into the Bolshevik treasury.

The fifth point, dealing with missionary work in the Soviet Union by the Russian-American clergy, certainly will meet with decided opposition on the

1933 (11) FEB 20 25

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 3, 1933.

part of the anti-God Bolsheviks. They might allow the religious propaganda, but only if the clergy acknowledged Lenin and Stalin in place of Christ.

The most decided and energetic opposition to the recognition of the Soviets is coming from the Ukrainians in this country, since they are better united and better organized than the Russians. In addition to the many meetings of protest held by the Ukrainians against the stifling of the Ukrainian population in Russia through hunger and oppression, the Ukrainian united societies have sent a special delegation to Washington to present a memorandum to President Roosevelt, containing a complete description of conditions in the Soviet Ukraine. This memorandum accuses the Bolshevik government of purposeful and premeditated action in artificially creating hunger conditions in the Ukraine, in order to destroy this peasant population for disobeying the Bolshevik lords. The Ukrainians ask the President to send a special commission to the U. S. S. R., and especially to the Ukraine, to investigate conditions on the spot, and only then to make a decision as to the advisability of formal recognition of the Soviet Union.

III H

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 31, 1933.

TO MR. F. D. ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

(An Open Letter)

Mr. President:

On June 20 of this year I sent you a telegram asking you not to recognize the Soviet government. At that time the Russian immigrants all over the United States--hundreds of thousands of them--were sending protests, in which they were fervently appealing to you not to recognize the Moscow cutthroats, and to save the Russian people from starvation and from death.

On July 11 of this year I received a reply to my letter from the State Department, office of the affairs of Eastern Europe, to the effect that the proposed recognition of the Soviet government was still an open question. Now again this same question is causing much anxiety.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 39275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 31, 1933.

In Europe, the League of Nations is discussing the famine in Russia which caused the death of millions of people. The chairman of the League of Nations' council, Mr. Movin Kell, has in his hands many documents proving the lamentable condition of the unfortunate Russian people, suffering agonies unparalleled in the history of mankind. He can confirm my statements.

The ninety million Russian peasants and workers who are still alive have been brought to cannibalism by the Soviet government. Contagious diseases, such as plague, scurvy, typhoid and leprosy, in addition to famine, are decimating the population, young and old, and completely devastating large areas in Russia. You are witnessing now the slow death of a great and once rich and cultured nation, a faithful ally through centuries, and a worthy confederate of the working people in America. The International adventurers who grabbed power in 1917 and occupied the Kremlin have shown, during the sixteen years of their regime their complete lack of ability to manage properly the economic life of Russia. The whole country is in ruins. It has been pillaged by the arch-thieves of the Kremlin. All things having any value they have traded or sold

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 31, 1933.

abroad. They have taken the clothing of the people; they have taken from them their last loaf of bread. Hungry women and children have been executed on the spot by Red soldiers for taking one stalk of rye from the fields.

The tactics and the entire policy of the so-called "Communists" are directed toward one point--the dictatorship of the entire world and a world revolution --the final aim of the Kremlin despots and haters of humanity. These Soviet tyrants guide their actions by neither socialistic nor communistic ideas and tenets. Banditism and world destruction, and bloody annihilation of all honest men willing to work and fight for universal peace and common weal--these are the high aims of these bloody executioners of all working people.

It is not difficult for you, Mr. President, to verify all these facts, known well to Russians and to all non-Russians. In the month of July you sent a special commission into the U. S. S. R. to ascertain the facts about conditions existing in Russia, and how the Russian people live under the Soviet regime.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 31, 1933.

It is to be expected that the men sent by you will conscientiously fulfill the task entrusted to them. When the commission returns from its trip to the U. S. S. R., then, Mr. President, listen to its report as a true Christian and lover of humanity, and consider the untold suffering of ninety million Russian people, doomed to death from starvation by the Soviet government, and refuse, once and for all, to recognize the Kremlin bandits, who have destroyed more than sixty million people during the bloody sixteen years of their rule, by imprisonment in Siberia, by executions and by starvation.

Do not enter into any commercial treaties with these speculators from Russia. Rather give back to your own poor and hungry people all the surpluses and other goods that enter in to the proposed trade agreements with the Soviets. The Soviets have nothing to sell abroad. They have no means with which to buy American products.

But help the Russian people. Cover the nakedness of Russian peasants and factory-workers. Satisfy their hunger. Send them a gift from the United States

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 31, 1933.

of America this coming Christmas. Give them your surpluses of grain, coal, coffee, soap, shoes, medicines. Help the Russian immigrants in America to rise and extend their protection and help to their brothers in Russia.

I appeal to you, Mr. President. I want to believe that the principle of democracy this time, also, will serve as a guarantee of your attention to this letter--a petition and an appeal for aid and salvation for millions of human lives in Russia.

Nina Birskaya

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 12, 1933.

THE ARGUMENTS OF AN OPPONENT

(Editorial)

In Washington the subject for discussion and thought is whether or not the Soviet government should be given official recognition by this country. Of course, the American Government is not afraid of the Bolsheviks. The fact that the Bolshevik dictatorship is oppressing and tyrannizing the Russian workers and peasants does not seem to disconcert our Washington officials very much. All that they are interested in are the potentially large commercial orders from the Bolsheviks, who skillfully use this factor as bait and as their chief argument for the recognition of the Kremlin masters. Naturally, the Reds are very generous in making all kinds of promises, but Washington, naturally, demands more real proofs that the recognition of the Moscow government by the United States will bring real, not imaginary, benefits.

But there are also in Washington those enthusiasts of Bolshevik recognition who are ready to believe the word of the Reds, to accept their promises as pure gold,

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 12, 1933.

even to offering them huge credits in exchange for their valueless promissory notes--all to promote the development of commercial relations with the Soviets.

These enthusiasts do not seem to realize that these commercial relations will bring nothing but loss to the American people. The Bolsheviks are ready to take all American surpluses of manufactured goods, which are enormous; but, they want to buy on credit and pay for these surpluses some time in the future--which means never. Such commercial relations with the Soviets would only mean dumping our goods into a bottomless abyss. With present economic conditions in America as they are, and with millions of unemployed in urgent need of the necessities of life, it would be inexcusable stupidity, bordering on crime, to give away our surpluses which might be used here in America. Only heartless persons who are not in the least interested in the welfare of the American people are capable of refusing to aid our American unemployed in meeting their daily needs, in order to satisfy the Bolsheviks and load them with benefits.

The possibility of the recognition of the Soviet government appears to serve as a

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 12, 1933.

subject of lively discussions among the Russian people in America. One of the leaders of the Social Revolutionists in America, F. C. Maysvetoff, recently read a report in New York, advocating the recognition of the Soviets by the United States. He calls his arguments "the arguments of the opponent."

[Translator's note: the Social Revolutionists oppose the Soviet government.]

In his report Mr. Maysvetoff points out that the Bolshevik dictatorship had a destroying influence on the progress of the international social revolution; that Bolsheviks no longer differ from any other bourgeois state; that their foreign policy is similar to that of the old Czarist regime of Russia; that the Bolsheviks fall upon their knees before stronger states, while, at the same time, grabbing the smaller nations by the throat; that the Soviets are following a policy of aggression; that they conclude agreements and treaties with fascist governments; and that the Soviets are to blame for the fascist revolution in Germany.

In general, Mr. Maysvetoff was not very flattering to the Bolsheviks, for he

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 12, 1933.

characterized them as villains, scoundrels, adventurers, and stranglers of the Russian people. Nevertheless, in the opinion of Mr. Maysvetoff, these villains and thieves should be recognized by the United States. And by what right? On the strength of the fact, continues Mr. Maysvetoff, that after the recognition of the Soviets by the United States, it will be easier to obtain true information about Soviet Russia and from Russia; and, thus, it will become possible to re-establish relations with the people of Russia, making the relations more close and friendly.

All these calculations are not true, however. The presence in Moscow of an American envoy will not add anything new to the information about the Soviet regime, which is known already by the entire world. And insofar as Anti-Communist propaganda, foreign excursionists into Russia, and Russian immigrants are concerned, one can be certain that even after recognition, the U. S. S. R. will not allow "undesirable" foreigners and "White Guard" Russians to enter the Soviet Union.

The complete, unconditional recognition of the Soviets by the United States

III H
I E

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 12, 1933.

Government will only benefit the Soviets, and tighten the Bolshevik noose all the more around the neck of the Russian people.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

III H
I D 1 a

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 15, 1933.

TRADING IN THE BLOOD AND FLESH OF THE
RUSSIAN PEOPLE
by
A. Manus

Former senator Brookhard, at present playing the role of a commercial agent who solicits markets for disposal of American farm produce, has finally succeeded in finding one certain and very large market. In the newspapers he declares that Soviet Russia is the market and that non-recognition of the Soviet government is the only obstacle which interferes with the development of normal trade relations between the two countries. The former senator, being a radical, has seemingly absorbed a good deal of the Soviet propaganda and now reasons not as a businessman but as an avowed Bolshevik.

It is true, indeed, that the Russian people can consume every bit of surplus goods that there is in America. This we know from the letters we receive from our native country. The question, however, arises: who is going to pay the American farmers for their produce and with what? Perhaps Mr. Brookhard thinks

WPA (41) PRO-1-2-3-4

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 15, 1933.

that the starving Russian peasant without even a shirt on his back will pay. O, no! The former senator declares that the Soviet government will pay provided it can get the necessary credits. The Soviet government, says he, has never failed to meet its financial obligations. But from what source will the Bolsheviks get the revenue to meet the credit obligations to the United States? Mr. Brookhard advisedly refrains from giving any answer to this question, lest he fall into a trap. Brookhard knows quite well that the Bolsheviks neither sow nor reap, and get along on what they take by force from the hungry peasants, who, even under Bolshevism, deprived of every incentive, through force of momentum still continue to scratch the soil.

The former senator thus finds himself caught in a vicious circle. He wishes to give the hungry peasant a piece of bread with one hand and then take it back with the other, plus interest. It may be that the Bolsheviks will continue to redeem their promissory notes on time as long as the peasant lasts. It may, perhaps, happen that the Bolsheviks, being generous people with somebody else's money, will even pay with usurious interest their American credit installments,

III H
I D 1 a

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 15, 1933.

for they are doing it now. However, we doubt very much that such commerce, conducted at the expense of dying-out Russian peasantry, will last.

Extension of credits and disposal of farm produce surpluses, even if carried out on a very large scale, will not feed the peasants; on the contrary, the last piece of bread will be taken away from those of them who manage to survive and provide for the immediate future.

Mr. Brookhard, perhaps, is a successful politician, but he is not a statesman, nor a businessman with foresight. He cannot see the forest because of the trees. The Bolshevik agents have crammed his head so full of their propaganda that he has fallen victim to their blandishments and deceitful promises. It is hardly advantageous to any country, particularly not to the United States, to keep a country with 160 million people in a condition of chronic famine, gradual attrition and certain eventual extinction. The temporary and only apparent benefits which the United States may derive from the credit trade with the Bolsheviks in a short time will be only a drop in the sea of losses

MPA (111) 9701 20275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 15, 1933.

and wastage which will inevitably result from a total exhaustion of Russia and her elimination from world trade.

If Mr. Brookhard represented interests of some private concern his attitude toward Russian trade would be quite understandable, for a businessman is guided only by considerations of private gain and is not concerned with national interests. But he appears in the role of a Government representative, a statesman, to whom is entrusted the weighty and very complex task of bringing back prosperity through revival of industry and disposal of surplus goods. Solution of this task, as is understood by everybody, will require not two or three years but many years of effort. The prosperity of the United States, if it is ever to come back, is closely bound with the well-being of the peoples in the other countries, particularly in those countries which lag in their industrial development, and more particularly in such huge countries as China, Russia and India.

In the final analysis, trade is but an exchange of goods. Despite the shortsighted expectations entertained by Mr. Brookhard, hunger-stricken Russia will

100-41179-30276

III H
I D l a

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 15, 1933.

never be a factor in the solution of American economic problems. The policies advocated by him will not mitigate the economic crisis afflicting this country, but, on the contrary, will render it more acute in a very short time.

WPA 411 17601-276

III H
V A 2
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 11, 1933.

I CANNOT BE SILENT
Invocation of Alexandra Lvovna Tolstoy
by
Alexandra L. Tolstoy

In 1908 when the Tzar's Government sentenced several revolutionists to death, the mournful cry burst from the lips of my father, Lev Tolstoy: "I cannot be silent!" And the Russian people have taken up that lamentation and made it a single protest against slaughter.

At present, when in the North Caucasus region, bloody massacres occur, when thousands of people are shot down and exiled daily and since my father is now deceased, I feel that I should raise my weak voice against these villainies, because I worked for the Soviet Government for twelve years, and during that time I witnessed the development of the terror.

The world was silent. Millions were banished, and died in prison, in concentration camps in northern Russia. Thousands were shot down in their steps.



III H

V A 2

I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 11, 1933.

The bolsheviki began with class enemies, religious enemies, clergymen, scholars, professors, and at present reach and turn to the workers and peasants. But still the world remains silent.

For fifteen years the people have endured slavery, famine and cold. The bolshevik administration exploited the nation, seized bread and other products and sent them abroad, because it was necessary to have trade not only to purchase machinery, but also in order to spread bolshevik propaganda all over the world. But if the peasants hid bread for their own hungry families or protested, prompt retribution was meted out; they were shot down.

The Russian nation cannot bear it any longer. Mutinies arise here and there, the factories and mills revolt, individual villages, and even whole districts rebel. The starving peasants, by the thousands, run away from the Ukraine where they are threatened with death by starvation, and they leave their homes and farms.

What did the Soviet Government do about it? It issued decrees exiling hundreds



III H

V A 2

I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 11, 1933.

of thousands of people from Moscow (one-third of the population); by imprisonment and death they soothe the aroused peasants. Since the era of Ivan the Terrible, Russia has never seen such brutalities. And at present, when the Kuban Cossacks in southern Russia have revolted, the Soviet power has committed dreadful and unprecedented atrocities against the population. Whole families of Cossacks were shot down; 45,000 of them, including women and children, were exiled to Siberia to certain perdition by the order of Stalin.

Is it possible that even now the world will remain silent? Is it true that governments will calmly continue relations with bolshevik murderers in order to strengthen the bolshevik position, and yet by so doing, weaken their own empires just as termites eat into wood?

Is it possible that the League of Nations will calmly adjudicate questions of universal peace with representatives of the country which, in the progress of state construction, uses bloody terror? Is it true that such idealistic authors as Romain Rolland who so clearly understood the souls of the two greatest pacifists of the contemporary era, Gandhi and Tolstoy, and others,

III H

V A 2

I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 11, 1933.

such as Henri Barbusse and Bernard Shaw, will continue to glorify the socialistic paradise? By doing so, they are morally responsible for spreading the bolshevik infection and threatening the world with corruption and perdition.

Is it true that people still believe that the bloody dictatorship of this group of people, who are endeavoring to destroy universal culture, religion and ethics, is called "socialism"?

Who now is willing to shout all over the world: "I cannot be silent"? Where are you who claim to be Christians, genuine socialists, pacifists, authors, social welfare workers? Where are you who are defenders of love, truth, and the brotherhood of man? Why do you keep silent? Is it possible that you need more proof more evidence from witnesses, more facts? Is it true that you do not hear the cries for help? Or perhaps you think that the happiness of the people can be established by force, murder, or forfeiture of the freedom of the whole nation?

In my appeal I do not speak to those whose sympathies have been bought with the

III H

V A 2

I E

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 11, 1933.

money rifled from the Russian nation! I appeal to all those who still believe in the brotherhood and equality of the people--to religious people, socialists, authors, social welfare and political workers--to wives and to mothers! Open your eyes! Unite together in protest against the tyrants of the defenseless nation of one hundred and sixty millions.



III H
V A 2
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 30, 1953.

SIBERIA BEFORE AND NOW

(Editorial)

Prior to the Russian revolution in 1917, Siberia was known to the world not so much for its spacious territory and its colossal wealth as for its prisons, Ka-torga.

Russians and foreigners wrote about Siberia, but these as well as others, in their books, mostly described the Siberian prisons and places of exile.

It was explained that in reality Siberia was Strana Katorzhan (The country of the exiled). Before the February Revolution in 1917, criminal and political prisoners were sent to Siberia. After the February Revolution all political prisoners were liberated. The prisons ceased to exist, and therefore Siberia ceased to be the "country of the exiled".

But later, after the bolsheviki strengthened their power, Siberia again became



III H
V A 2
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 30, 1933.

what it had been before the revolution--even more than before; prior to the revolution, besides criminals, there were also settlers, natives and various tradespeople in Siberia, but the bolsheviki converted all of Siberia into a penitentiary. The main contingent of exiles and prisoners was composed of peasants, and after them came the intelligentsia: professors, engineers, teachers, and clergymen. There are also a great number of workers. The peasants are placed in prisons to serve terms of from three to ten years for resisting collectivism; the intelligentsia, for disseminating propaganda against the Soviet Government; the workers--for strikes, revolts, disrespectfulness towards bolshevik officials. The population of the prisons in Siberia increased from day to day.

From the central districts of Russia and the allied republics there extends a ribbon of trains with prisoners and exiles. All of the transfer points for the prisoners of the Tzar's regime are very busily engaged in reinforcing their stations because of the many new prisons and concentration camps of the O.G.P.U. Organ Gosudarstvennogo Politseyskogo Upravlenia (Soviet Secret Police). The transfer points as well as the prisons are crowded, which condition viciously

III H

V A 2

I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 30, 1933.

and rapidly breeds epidemics. It occasionally happens that while the prisoners are enroute, they will receive neither food nor water for a period of five days.

In the prisons and concentration camps, Trudovoy Rezhim (labor regulations) are introduced. The ration in the jails is as follows: 400 grams of black gluish, almost inedible bread with a weak soup of frozen potatoes. The treatment is very barbarous, cruel, and insulting to human dignity.

The officials of the jails and local police in the concentration camps are the highest law for the prisoners. There is no one to whom one may protest. Writing letters is forbidden. The prisoners in the jails develop a ferocious hatred of the soviet system. Among the prisoners there very often spreads a rumor that if a revolt should arise in Siberia, and the prisoners should be liberated, then hundreds of thousands of mature people, hardened enemies of the hated Soviet Government would fight with enthusiasm, rapture and violence, would enlist under the colors of the anti-bolshevik army.

III H

V A 3

I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 30, 1933.

The criminal fugitives, are treated far better by the authorities and officials of the prisons than are the political prisoners. For example: for attempting to escape, the political prisoners are condemned to death by the firing squad, but for the criminals, their terms of imprisonment are doubled.

In spite of such difference, the criminals are not supporters of Soviet Government and respect the political prisoners as fighters for the right cause. Many political prisoners receive help from the criminals, such as forged documents, weapons, and money, in order to escape.

The Soviet Administration stands for no ceremony with anyone who falls under the Zrenie, that is the scrutiny of the soviet organs of secret service; although it may be only a minor case of suspicion, they will call him an enemy and will be ready to destroy the suspect, if not by direct killing under the guise of capital punishment, then by exile, which is equivalent to a lingering death.

All of this shows that the bolsheviki restored in Liberia, in the worst forms,

III H

V A 2

I L

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 31, 1935.

that which existed during the War's re i o.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 23, 1933.

AGITATION OF THE WORKERS AND REVOLT OF THE
PEASANTS IN RUSSIA

(Editorial)

The agency of Krestross (The Peasant's Russia) declares that the protests of the workers in Russia are increasing. The disorders arise not only from economic conditions but from political grounds as well. The Russian laborers strike not only because of their dragging, starving existence, and because they are working for the government bureaucracy and communists (not only Russians, but also foreigners) for a mere pittance, but also because in the country, there is present unbearable political pressure, the most black oppression, that cannot be compared with any that exists in any of the capitalist countries.

The disorders of the laborers are increasing in all of the industrial centers. For this reason the central committee of the Vserossiiskaia



Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 23, 1933.

Komunisticheskaia Partia (The All-Russian Communist Party) sent to those centers several responsible communists, who, as before, attempted to feed the workers with the usual promises, and to frighten them with "the preparedness for attack on the U.S.S.R. by the International Capitalists". But the workers answered to all of these threats that the capitalists would not attack the U.S.S.R. now because the Bolsheviki are at present very close to them and are their best friends.

Neither the workers nor the peasants are afraid of war, for they and others say: "Let us only have rifles in our hands, then we will find out what kind of enemy shall be destroyed first of all."

The latest decrees of the government about reorganizing the methods of supplying the workers with provisions and necessities, that is that they should be transferred to the administration of the mills, did not improve the situation. For example: the commissariat of labor submitted to the Sovnarkom (The Soviet of People's Commissars) a report on the results of

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 23, 1933.

the latest decree concerning the transfer to the administration of the mills of the duties of supplying the workers with necessities. This report explained that the majority of the government distributing stations for workers were deprived of any possibility of fulfilling their duties not only because of the lack of co-operation from the sources of supply, but also because of the general food crisis. Meanwhile, the liquidation of the workers' distributing stations and the transfer of the duties of supplying the workers to the administration of the mills only provoked additional conflict between the workers and the administration of the mills.

The result of this report was a decision to consolidate the duties of the workers' distributing stations with the administration of the mills.

According to the information received, the All-Russian Central Socialist Party Union (sic) received from Moscow professional circles innumerable reports that a new law regarding workers' fines provoked only increasing

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 23, 1933.

conflicts within government industries, reducing production. The workers, who previously during their frequent absences, had gone to the nearest villages in order to obtain their rations, now, with the inducement arising from the new regulation concerning workers' fines, and irritated by the minor delays in the distribution of supplies, rebelled and did not come to work. The professional unions in the provinces interceded to substitute, until the liquidation of the general food crisis, the discharge of the workers with a recommendation that they be fined two days' wages for the second day of absence, and a motion was passed to double the fine for the third.

The declaration that the delivery of manufactured products would affect only those leading workers who had maintained their leadership for not less than two years, provoked the eighth general strike in a year at the large Nizhne-Dneprovskii Metallurgicheskii Zavod Imeni Dzerdzhinskogo (The Lower Dnieper Dzerdzhinskii Metallurgical Works).

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 23, 1933.

The investigation of the cause of the general strike of the textile workers in the middle of last November, in the Bogorodskii district of the Moscow province declared that the strike was provoked by illegal deduction of provisional rations as for instance: during thirteen days the workers, except for receiving a two pound loaf per day, and two remittances of potatoes of two pounds each, did not receive any other food.

The peasants' uprising had a mass character. Recently, the revolt of the Kuban Cossacks in the Kuban province resulted in entire villages being banished to the North, to concentration camps, and last week a revolt of the peasants in Siberia burst out, and to crush it an army of 20, 000 men was dispatched there.

All these facts show that the Bolshevik regime is maintained only with the support of bayonets. But it cannot exist by bayonets very long. At present, the bayonets point towards the workers and peasants, but soon they may turn against the Bolsheviks.

III H
I E

RUSSIAN



Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 19, 1933.

CONDITION OF THE BANISHED IN RUSSIA

(Editorial)

In today's issue of Rassviet there are printed excerpts from letters of those banished in Russia. From these letters it can be seen that by the latest Decret (decree) of the passport system of the Soviet Government, the politically banished of the socialistic empire live at present in an actual police empire.

Now the number of exiles will increase. Up to the present time, in Moscow, Petrograd, and other industrial cities, only those individuals who were in prison or in exile for their political convictions were forbidden to live, but now all persons of private professions will be exiled from these cities. For this class of citizens, the Soviet Government has established Cherta Osedlosti (definite boundaries).

In the soviet police empire, hundreds of thousands of exiles and prisoners exist. The reason for this is that in this empire the people are sent to jail

III H
I E

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 19, 1933.

and are banished for their convictions. The bolsheviks fix the heaviest punishment not upon criminals, but upon anarchists, socialists, revolutionary workers and peasants.

The society, organized to aid the exiles and prisoners in Russia, informs us that many of the Russian anarchists have already been banished for over ten years. "Some of them are repeatedly taken to prison, four, six, and even eight times; and not because they participate in some mutinies or plots against the present administration, but solely because they profess ideas in opposition to the present administration.

"In any other country, similar cruelties would be fiercely branded. But it is different in 'Communistic' Russia where no one dares to protest, if he does not wish to share the same destiny. Some day, we hope that the dreadful 'human documents' will be recovered and preserved for the future generation, in order to prove what occurred behind the somber walls of the prisons and within the dull places of the exiled of bolshevik Russia.

III H
I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN



Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 19, 1933.

"There is the possibility that such documents are destined for extinction, because if the outrageous and absurd persecutions of the anarchists in Russia is not stopped in the near future, there is a danger that all of them will perish and will not be able to relate to their friends what they underwent.

"In the snowy deserts of the North there rise more than one human tragedy already which the world will never know anything about.

"People perish, they are slowly destroyed, cell by cell, organ by organ, wasting sorrowing youth in the stony cells, and no one knows when this horror will end.

"People are tortured, and killed just because they dare to have their own convictions, and place freedom above the tyranny of the party, which in the name of socialism, precipitated the population of Russia into a new slavery, and by force closed the mouth of any individual who tried to unveil the truth-- of any individual who had the courage to refuse to deal with lies."

III H
I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN



Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 19, 1933.

The Soviet Government dooms the banished to death by starvation; it is needless to mention the jailers who put them through all possible tortures and jeers.

The "cultured" Europeans and Americans, however, do not protest against the bolsheviks' brutalities, and do not come to the aid of the Russian people who are perishing in bolshevik jails and in bolshevik places of exile.

III H
I E

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), January 6, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LECTURES BY MR. G. D. GREBENSHCHIKOV

Announcement of two lectures to be given by the well known Russian writer G. D. Grebenshchikov, to be given on January 9 and 10, 1933. The themes are "The Truth, Sacrifice and Hope of the Russian People," and "Holy and Rejected Russia." The lectures will be illustrated by screen pictures.

Note: From an article by Mr. I. Raskatov, Rassviet, Jan. 19, 1933, containing an account and criticism of the first lecture we learn that Mr. Grebenshchikov dwelt exclusively on the bright side of the tsaristic regime in Russia, ignoring entirely its dark side, showing thus an entire lack of understanding of the causes of the Russian revolution. D. S.)

III H

II A 3 d (1)

II A 3 d (2)

II A 3 c

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Jan. 2, 1932.

BALIEV'S CHOUVE-SOURIS (THE BAT)

On January 3, 1932, Baliev's Revue, "The Bat," will be presented at the Selwyn Theatre.

When "The Bat" was shown for the first time in Europe and America, it was highly acclaimed by theatrical, musical and art circles.

The modern staging of this revue impressed upon one the richness of the scenery, the splendid acting, and the performance of various musical numbers, so that it was hardly possible to concentrate one's attention on some particular feature of the program.

The whole presentation was inspiring and breath-taking: the aesthetic pleasure one derives from "The Bat" is such, that one wishes, it may never end. When the curtain dropped after the last number, the audience was reluctant to leave the theatre.

Rassviet, Jan. 2, 1932.

Nikita Baliev, the director of the company, and its distinguished "master of ceremonies," had aroused the admiration of the audience by his witty humoristic remarks in connection with the world's current, national and political events.

We hope that the present star performances of Baliev's "Bat" will be another triumph of vocal and dramatic art, especially of Russian art.

S. Lensky

III H

RUSSIAN

III A

Russkoye Obozrenie, Nov. 16, 1929.

I C

THE RUSSIAN FLIERS AND THE COLONY

Everyone expected that the Russian fliers would get an exceptionally warm welcome in the center of the Russian colony of New York. But to our sorrow this expectation was not justified, and in comparison New York remained far behind the other cities. Reports which appeared in the pages of Russian New York newspapers, show that 30,000 people came to welcome the fliers at the Polo Grounds.

At first glance this looks fair; 30,000 people is a population of a small town, but for the city of New York 30,000 at the celebration and welcome of the Russian fliers who achieved a heroic flight is a small figure. At the time when the Russian heroes were in Chicago over fifteen thousand people out of a population of 30,000 Russian inhabitants of that city attended the celebration.

In New York, there are about 200,000 Russians (Russian Jews not included) and out of the 200,000 only 30,000 came to welcome the fliers - which is



Russkoye Obozrenie, Nov. 16, 1929.

approximately one sixth of the Russian population in the City of New York. The cities of Chicago, Gary and Detroit sent one half of their population to welcome our fearless compatriots, and New York only one sixth; and that placed the city of New York far behind the other cities in America.

In connection with the arrival of the Russian fliers to America, several curious incidents **occurred** full of childish humor. Someone called the fliers "Soviet fliers," others objected and said that they were "Russians." It was unnecessary to waste time for such arguments. Chestakov, Bolotov, Fufaev, and Sterlington are such names that it would be very difficult for anyone to declare that they are not Russian.

"Just the same the fliers were sent by the Soviet Government," replied those who called them "Soviet fliers," Right you are!... But would you



Russkoye Obozrenie, Nov. 16, 1929.

call any American flier sent by the Republican Government of the United States a Republican instead of an American.... Certainly not... So what is the use of arguing!?!....

In one of the small towns the Russian people favoring the Soviet Government remarked with pride that at their reception for the Russian fliers, the chief of the local Police was present as the representative of the city, and that the orchestra of the children's school played the Russian National Hymn. A pompous occasion indeed!

It is possible that in the eyes of some people the presence of the Chief of Police was a great honor. But we do not think that it was regarded as such by the fliers. The Chief of Police, certainly, might be a respectable gentleman, but the point of it is that the police was, as usual, sent not to welcome the heroes, but for an entirely different purpose, which we need not talk about... It is well known.



Russkoye Obozrenie, Nov. 16, 1929.

As to the Russian National Hymn, there must have been some mistake.... What would happen in Moscow, if they should happen to hear the pupils of a soviet school play the "Russian National Hymn"?.....

Surely, in Moscow, they would not compliment the players nor those who induced them to play the hymn.

But...to every cloud there is a silver lining. Evidently in this city they called the hymn of the internationalists a Russian National hymn! "Wake up, hungry slaves of all the world, branded by the curses..." Which is somewhat different!

In connection with the arrival of the Russian fliers to America, the organization of the Friends of the Soviet Union decided to shake up the Russian immigrants and present to the flyers tractors, as gifts

Russkoye Obozrenie, Nov. 16, 1929.

to the Russian peasants. For this scheme, the Friends collected money. According to a rough estimate, the Russian colony gave from fifty to sixty thousand dollars for these tractors. Our colony never has refused to raise money for a good deed. The Russians of Chicago contributed twelve to fifteen thousand (including admission tickets to the celebration), Gary - about one thousand, the city of New York about forty thousand - probably more. The Russians in California also gave money generously for these gifts.

All in all fifty to sixty thousand dollars were given to the Friends, who as yet have presented only fifteen tractors. It is understood that this is not enough since fifteen tractors cost less than fifty thousand dollars. From the rest of the money, the Friends will present the peasants in U.S.S.R. with something valuable and useful. We expect to hear about this in the future.

III H

I C

IV

RUSSIAN

Russkoye Cbozrenie, Nov. 2, 1929.

HOW THE RUSSIAN HEROES WERE GREETED IN AMERICA

Thursday, October 24, 1929, is a historical day for the Russian colony in Chicago and its vicinities.

On this day, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, our compatriots from Russia, who accomplished their history making flight in the plane, Strana Sovietov, (The Country of the Soviet), from Moscow to the United States, landed in Chicago.

The fliers arrived in Chicago an hour earlier than they had planned and for this reason they were not welcomed by everyone who desired to do so.

Nevertheless, at the airport to which the Russian fliers, Shestakov, Bolotov, Sterlingov, and Fufaev flew, an enormous crowd had gathered.

Many automobiles with signs, "Welcome Soviet Fliers," were there, and we noticed several automobiles bearing the license plates of the neighboring

Russkoye Cbozrenie, Nov. 2, 1929.

states of Wisconsin and Indiana. There were many Polish people present who were astonished at the daring of the Moskali (Muscovites) and their child, Strana Sovietov.

The American Aero Club gave a luncheon in their honor. On the next day, Friday, October 25th, the American Aero Club greeted the honored Russian guests at the Palmer House.

At this celebration official representatives of the City of Chicago were present who addressed the Russian fliers.

Among others, an attorney, representing the City of Chicago, said in his speech, "Russia leads all other countries in her progress, she is far ahead in scientific research and technique, and she also has sent these four heroes who achieved this historical flight."

Russkoye Obozrenie, Nov. 2, 1929.

The Modesty of the Russian Heroes of the Air

All of the four fliers are unusually modest. Looking at them you are convinced that all greatness is recognized by modesty and absence of inane boasting. It seems that before you stand four polite and naive Russian boys believing that they have achieved nothing outstanding. . . True heroism acts in this manner. And such are our fliers.

When those present at the luncheon in honor of the fliers asked them to say something, Mr. Shestakov arose from his chair, and in a few words modestly said, "Our flight is no extraordinary achievement, and we are only seeking new ways to establish a steady air route between Moscow and New York."

Later he thanked everyone for the cordial reception, pointing out that such a welcome by the Americans held him and his companions from further flight, because it was impossible to escape from such wonderful and excellent hospitality.

Russkoye Obozrenie, Nov. 2, 1929.

In the dining room, many photographers and newsreel men took pictures of the Russian heroes.

The Greeting in Russian

Several Russians came by invitation of the American Aero Club and welcomed the Russian fliers to the celebration. Among them were: Dr. Novakovsky, Mrs. Liutnicky, Dr. Reznik, Dr. Shuisky, J. J. Voronko, Mr. Jesmer, vice president of the Amalgamated Bank, Mr. Liutnicki, Mr. G. Sawicki, Managing Editor of Russkoye Obozrenie, Mr. Shuisky, Editor of Russkoye Obozrenie, and others.

Dr. Novakovsky and Mr. Jesmer welcomed the fliers in Russian, and at the end J. J. Voronko delivered an excellent speech concerning the meaning of the flight accomplished by the Russian fliers.

After the luncheon everyone heartily greeted the four valiant Russian knights, shaking their hands, asking questions, etc.

Russkoye Obozrenie, Nov. 2, 1929.

Here Is Where There Is a Genuine Welcome of the Fliers

On Sunday, October the 27th, the welcome of the fliers by the Russian colony was impressive. In the huge hall of the Broadway Armory with a capacity of fifteen thousand people, the Russian people gathered to greet their worthy compatriots.

There was an insufficient number of seats in the hall for all who came. Nevertheless, the order kept by the huge crowd of people in the hall was exemplary.

And as Mr. Shestakov arose to speak, instantaneous solemn silence fell upon the hall, as if it were a church.

All the fifteen thousand people who came there wanted to hear everything and not miss a word from the speeches of our heroes. Short, but energetic Shestakov arose and in a loud voice, heard in every corner of the hall,

Russkoye Obozrenie, Nov. 2, 1929.

boomed out, "It has been known for several years in the U. S. S. R. that we have many friends beyond our boundaries. And wherever we landed, thousands of people greeted us at the airport and commissioned us to deliver their ardent and enthusiastic regards to the Soviet Union.

"I am happy and honored to fulfill this commission and as an envoy of the Union, to present to you their regards."

After Shestakov, Bolotov and Sterlingov made short speeches.

"My dear friends," said Bolotov, "in order not to take much time, I will be brief. I want to point out that the Americans have displayed a great interest in our flight. As for the rest, I agree with Shestakov, and I shall express the same sentiments when presenting my report on our arrival in Moscow. At present, I cannot make any further statements."

Russkoye Cbozrenie, Nov. 2, 1929.

Sterlingov said, "Dear friends, our marine flier is absolutely right when he said that he could not add anything to the words of Shestakov. Flying together, doing the same great thing, we had the same experience and were inspired with the same courage. I thank you for your friendly welcome."

The Russians Donated Money for Tractors Willingly

During the celebration, welcoming the Russian fliers at the Broadway Armory, Russians eagerly answered the call for sending a gift from the American compatriots to the Russian peasants. The money for tractors poured freely, as if from a cornucopia, in small coins as well as in large denominations. Many of the individuals signed checks for hundreds of dollars and the same was done by organizations, one of which gave a check for \$1,250. All this money was forwarded through the fliers to the Russian peasants as a gift for the purchase of tractors.

III H
III A

RUSSIAN

Russkoye Obozrenie, Oct. 26, 1929.

THE COLONY AND OUR FLIERS

The arrival of the Russian fliers to America united almost all the Russian Monarchists, Bolshevists, Anarchists, Socialist-Revolutionaries, Social-Democrats, etc., all forgot, for the time being, their "isms" and transformed themselves into proud Russians only, rejoicing in the achievement of their fearless compatriots, the fliers who had come from Russia.

It makes no difference to us, said the colonists, who is ruling our native land. Government is only a matter of time; to-day Ivan is ruling; to-morrow it may be Stepan. Yesterday Trotsky was in power and glory, and at present he is in exile, accusing Stalin and incriminating him with every deadly sin. Government is a changeable thing, not permanent. But Russia is everlasting and everlasting are the Russian people, who gave to the world these four fearless sons, the Russian fliers.



Russkoye Obozrenie, Oct. 26, 1929.

That is why we temporarily forget all our "isms" and become only Russians, to welcome and greet our compatriots, probably in different ways, but with the same feeling of pride and love for our native land.



Russkoye Obozrenie, Oct. 26, 1929.

THE RUSSIAN FLIERS IN CHICAGO

On Thursday 24th, the Russian airplane "Strana Sovetov" (The Country of the Soviets), with fliers Shestakov, Bolotov, Fufaeu, and Sterlingov, landed in Chicago. The fliers arrived at Glenview, at the Curtiss airport, where they were greeted by a large crowd of both American and Russian people. The fliers were in an excellent condition, even though they had fought hardships in their flight to Chicago and conquered a terrible hurricane. On their way here, the heroes and the ship survived despite considerable trouble. The fliers thanked the Americans for their cooperation and they were also grateful to the Russian Colony for their brotherly welcome.

On Friday, October 25th, a luncheon sponsored by the American Aero-Club will be given in honor of the Russian fliers at the Palmer House.

III H
III A
I C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Oct. 25, 1929.

RUSSIAN AVIATORS WELCOMED IN CHICAGO

(Summary)

On October 24, 1929, at 9 P.M., the Soviet aeroplane "Strana Sovietov" (Land of the Soviets) arrived from Cheyenne, Wyo., to Chicago landing at the Curtiss Field.

The Soviet aviators Shestakov, Bolotov, Sterlingov and Fufayev were welcomed by the representatives of the American Government and of various private organizations, and by a large crowd of Russians and Americans.

Mr. Floyd Smith, president of the Chicago Aviation Club, was at the head of the reception committee. Col. Richter, Commander of Air Forces, and Mr. Samuel Gutner, president of the Chamber of Commerce were also present.

The crowd of Russians and Americans who had come to greet the Russian flyers, gave them an enthusiastic welcome. Some waving small red flags. The guests



Rassviet, Oct. 25, 1929.

were greeted with loud cheers, and with the "Internationale," sung in English, Russian, Polish and other languages. The flyers smiled and bowed to the public. One of them, Bolotov, climbed out of the cabin, holding a Soviet red flag and an American national flag and placed them on the front of the Soviet aeroplane.

The Russian flyers were welcomed also by Capt. V. V. Duncan, representing the Federal Government; Mr. Peterson, City Treasurer, representing the Mayor of Chicago, and other representatives of American private organizations and the University of Chicago.

In the afternoon, a banquet in honor of the Russian flyers was given by the Aviation Club of Chicago. In the evening another banquet and dance took place, given by the Society for the Development of Cultural Relations with Soviet Russia.

III H

RUSSIAN
WHITE RUSSIAN

Belorusskaya Tribuna, (White Russian Tribune)

Vol. III, Oct. 20, 1928.

WPA 111 9201.502/5

WHITE RUSSIA, ITS PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION AND ITS AIMS
By Fabian Yeremicz, Deputy to the Diet.

(In English)

The White Russians belong to the family of Slavic nations and occupy a territory of about 350,000 sq. km., in the upper part of the Dnieper, the Dvina and the upper and central parts of Niemen. Everywhere on this territory the White Russians live in compact masses and constitute an unquestioned majority of the population.

The World War which brought about the emancipation, freedom and independence to many European nations, terminated for the White Russians in a partition of their national territory among three states, Soviet Russia, Poland and Latvia. There are at present about eight million White Russians in Soviet Russia on a territory of about 250,000 sq. km., over two million in Poland on a territory of about 100,000 sq. km., and about 200,000 souls in Latvia on a small territory. In addition

Belorusskaya Tribuna, (White Russian Tribune), Vol. III, Oct. 20, 1923.

to this there are about one million White Russians in Siberia and over one half million immigrants in the United States. Therefore there are twelve million of White Russians in the world.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Regarding religious affiliations, four-fifths of the White Russians are Greek Orthodox and one-fifth are Roman-Catholic.

The civilized world does not know much about the regeneration of White Russian people, because before the World War, under the influence of Russia, they were classified as Russians. The 19th century witnessed the national awakening of the White Russian people. Notwithstanding the great oppression on the part of the Russian Government, and in spite of the strong religious influence of Poland, the White Russians laid down the foundation for their national emancipation. At that time the first White Russian organizations were formed, White Russian books were published, and after the outbreak of the Russian Revolution of 1905, the first White Russian newspapers were edited. At that time also the activity of White Russians began to be felt in the political field.

Belorusskaya Tribuna, (White Russian Tribune), Vol. III, Oct. 20, 1928.

White Russians joined in the general demand for the reconstruction of the Russian Empire on the basis of territorial autonomy. The aspiration of oppressed nations within Russia was to transform the Russian Empire into a federation in which White Russia was to be an independent unit. However, the return of the reaction in the following years held back the development of the White Russian movements and aspirations. It held it back but did not annihilate it.

For, when as a result of the Russian Revolution in 1917 the Czarist fell and with its fall fell the chains of slavery of the Russian State. The White Russian movement of regeneration went quickly forward. The first general White Russian Congress called at Minsk in March 1917 was not satisfied with the former White Russian demand for White Russian autonomy within the Russian federation, but it went a step further and created the White Russian General Committee which exercised governmental functions on the entire White Russian territory. Other White Russian political organizations, such as the Central Council of the White Russian organization, the Military White Russian Council,

Belorusskaya Tribuna, (White Russian Tribune), Vol. III, Oct. 20, 1928.

the Great White Russian Council and others were grouped around the said Committee. Since then the work of organizing and preparing the White Russian people for a complete political independence of White Russia was conducted with great enthusiasm and energy.

As a result of this work, an all-White Russian Congress was held at Minsk from the 18th to the 31st of December, 1917. This Congress was attended by the representatives of the entire White Russian territory, numbering 2,000 persons, including among them representatives of the western portion of White Russia which at that time was under the German military occupation.

The Congress did not conclude its work because the Russian Bolsheviks, who came into power, occupied the eastern parts of White Russia including the city of Minsk and dispersed the Congress. A new period of constant struggles began. However, when the German troops evacuated

Belorusskaya Tribuna, (White Russian Tribune), Vol. III, Oct. 20, 1928.

the western portion of White Russia, the Council of the White Russian People's Republic proclaimed complete independence of the White Russian state.

This political step was of immense consequence to the White Russian nation because the call of independence since then became the leading thought of the whole White Russian political movement. However, notwithstanding the popular feeling and aspirations regarding the independence of White Russia, on termination of the World War and evacuation of the Eastern Front by the German army, White Russians again fell into a whirlpool of struggles with its western and eastern neighbors, and finally the eastern part of its territory was incorporated into Soviet Russia and the western portion into Poland. The peace treaty between Poland and Soviet Russia concluded at Riga in 1921 confirmed this state of affairs.

Already at the first occupation of the White Russian territory in 1918

Belorusskaya Tribuna, (White Russian Tribune), Vol. III, Oct. 20, 1928.

by Russian Bolsheviks, the latter reckoning with the ^{desires} ~~desires~~ ^{aspirations} and aspirations of the White Russian nation at the conference of the Russian Communist Party at Smolensk on December 26, 1918, recognized in their own interest to promote the White Russian Soviet Republic. The Bolsheviks at that time clearly stated that they did it with a view of making use of the White Russian movement for independence so as to facilitate the conversion of the White Russian people to the Bolshevik cause and to secure to themselves a degree of influence for the White Russian masses. There is no doubt that these considerations are decisive also today in the Bolshevik policy towards the White Russians.

After the Bolsheviks came into power in the eastern White Russian territory and upon conclusion of the peace treaty at Riga, the White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic as established by the Bolsheviks with its seat of government at Minsk comprised only 110,000 square km., with 4 1/2 million inhabitants. The remaining territory with five million people was attached to the Russian Soviet Republic,

Belorusskaya Tribuna, (White Russian Tribune), Vol. III, Oct. 20, 1928.

and this constitutes an undeniable proof that the bolsheviks do not intend to satisfy the aspirations of the White Russians, but make small concessions to them in order to wield their influence for their own purpose. Notwithstanding these facts the White Russian national movement increases steadily in the Soviet White Russia. The cultural work although necessarily proceeds (sic) along the bolshevik lines, has made great progress. Primary, secondary and higher schools are chiefly White Russian. Science and art are developing.

As already mentioned, the western portion of the White Russian territory is within the boundaries of the Polish state ever since the Riga Peace Treaty was signed. According to the official Polish statistics of September 31, 1921, there were in Poland 1,172,958 White Russians. However, undoubtedly many White Russians of Roman-Catholic faith were registered as Poles. Polish constitution and a series of laws passed in pursuance thereto, as well as the treaty on national minorities signed by Poland at Versailles were supposed to be the guarantees for

Belorusskaya Tribuna, (White Russian Tribune), Vol. I, Oct. 20, 1928.

Free and unobstructed development of White Russians in political, cultural and economical fields. These laws and international guarantees were in reality scraps of paper. Not one of these laws came into force as far as White Russians were concerned. Thus in the most important domain, that of education, the discrimination against White Russians is the most striking. In the entire Polish state there is not one White Russian school of governmental status, five mixed Polish-White Russian schools are not being taken into consideration. The widespread demand of White Russians for the establishment of the White Russian schools remain unanswered. The taxes collected from White Russians help the establishment and maintenance of purely Polish schools which constitute the means of Polonization of White Russia. Invariably no permission for the establishment of private White Russian schools is granted. And if exceptions are made, then again it is impossible to obtain the conformation of the teachers. In the primary schools in the White Russian territory the teachers are Poles imported from Poland, whereas White Russian teachers remain without employment and without means for

Belorusskaya Tribuna, (White Russian Tribune), Vol. III, Oct. 20, 1928.

for earning a livelihood in their profession.

400-111-1101-30275

Parish and district community organizations exist only on paper in White Russian territory. Everywhere mayors are appointed by Polish authorities and they make use of their subordinate administrative and police organs for the benefit of their masters. Not even the heads of parishes are elected by the population but are appointed by the mayors. Parish councils face dissolution if they act independently. Parish and district councils have to abide strictly by the orders of mayors. If any of them dare to act independently in a way that does not please the authorities, they are persecuted and often arrested.

All the political administration is in the hands of Polish officials, brought chiefly from purely Polish provinces: Congress Poland and Western Galicia.

White Russians are not permitted to take part in the administration. Imported officials not acquainted with local conditions and requirements of the population, treat the White Russians badly and the

Belorusskaya Tribuna, (White Russian Tribune), Vol. I, Oct. 20, 1928.

higher authorities tolerate this.

WPA FILE PROJ 30275

The economic policy of Poland does injustice to White Russians and constitutes a means of their exploitation. Even in pre-war times, the condition in the White Russian territory which is now incorporated in Poland were very abnormal. Although this territory is very large it includes comparatively very little arable land, for most of it are forests and marshes. Owing to this concentration of population in arable parts of the territory, the density of population compares with that in the ethnographical Polish territories. This condition is made worse by complete lack of industry so that on small plots of arable land the agricultural population is crowded and this situation reduces the farmers to the poor agricultural proletariat trying to make out a living from their dwarfish farms. To make things worse, at least one half of the arable land belongs to the large land proprietors, who are chiefly Poles. The population in effect is no more than servants of these large estates. Even during the Polish (sic) rule the lack of land was severely felt in the western part of White Russia. This caused large emigration of White Russians to the United

Belorusskaya Tribuna, (White Russian Tribune), Vol. III, Oct. 20, 1928.

States and Siberia. At present under the Polish rule the situation has become almost tragical. The war and its resultant devastation, and later inflation led White Russians to a state of extreme poverty. Up to the present time 50% of the devastated farms were not rebuilt. A large part of the population is still living in hovels. It would seem that the highly advertised agrarian reforms would improve matters at least partially and would ameliorate the terrible agricultural and social conditions in Western White Russia.

These hopes were not realized. Although these agrarian reforms were carried through, the land taken away from large land proprietors were given exclusively to Polish civil and military colonists brought from the west. Owing to this the situation is much worse today than it was before the war. Said agrarian reforms and consequent colonization brought about the unemployment of the farm laborers who prior thereto found employment on large estates. As a result the army of small land owners and farm laborers was augmented by hungry agricultural proletarians, which increased internal fermentation in that part of the

Belorusskaya Tribuna, (White Russian Tribune), Vol. III, Oct. 20, 1928.

country. The situation seems hopeless because Polish authorities turn a deaf ear to all warnings and complaints on the part of representatives of the White Russian people, and they seem not to see what happens or takes place in the present White Russian territories. They evidently are of the opinion that mechanical repressions and thoughtless suppressions of every symptom of White Russian national life will serve the purpose and will take the place of the needed fundamental and radical reforms without which there never will be any peace and normal life on White Russian territories.

The White Russian population neither expects nor counts on any miracles, but desires to continue its struggle for a better tomorrow. To this end it does not shrink the work, taking examples from other nations which clearly teach that there is no power in the world which would push back into the darkness of slavery a nation which has started a new life.

The above is the speech delivered by the White Russian Deputy, Fabian

Vol. III, No. 12

Belomorskaya Tribuna, (White Russian Tribune), Vol. III, Oct. 20, 1928.

Yeremicz, in the Polish parliament as reported in Natio No. 12, January-February, 1927, a magazine printed in Warsaw, Poland, in the interests of minorities in Poland.

(Ed. Note: This article reflects the attitude of the White Russian nationalists of Chicago).

III C
I E
IV

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 31 & June 1, 1928.

INTERVIEWING P. N. MILUKOV

I was in Russia, in 1917, just eleven years ago, that I met last time Pavel Nikolayevich Milukov, that eminent Russian historian and outstanding politician of our time. At that time Petrograd was swept by the wave of the first demonstration of protest against the celebrated diplomatic note sent by him in April to the Allies.

Today I met him again in that blessed city of Chicago, that American Babylon. Of course, Pavel Nikolayevich looks old, but, in spite of that, just as in the stormy days of the revolution of 1917, he is sprightly in his gait, and his flowing, elegant speech sounds calm and powerful.

I had so many questions to ask him that I did not know how to begin.

Just a few hours before I came some American journalists had visited Prof. Milukov. In the morning he had spoken downtown to an American audience. Even a young man might have been tired.

So, out of a score of questions which I had jotted down beforehand, I selected

Rassviet, May 31 & June 1, 1928.

a few which, in my opinion, should be of greater interest to our public, and started to interview Pavel Nikolayevich without much ado.

"What should we do in America in order to further the welfare of our native country?"

Pavel Nikolayevich smiles:

"First of all, you should spread correct information concerning Russia. Next, you should not forget Russia and the Russian language; you should watch all that is happening in Russia. It is also important for you to be in close contact with those Russian colonies in foreign countries which are nearer to Russia; for example, with the Russian colony in Paris, which is the largest in Europe.

"You should also learn here in order to return to your native country with a certain store of acquired knowledge. And there are many things in America which are worth learning, and of course, the opportunities of acquiring useful knowledge are greater than in Europe."

Rassviet, May 31 & June 1, 1928.

My next question I formulated thus:

"What Russian groups existing abroad can unite in the struggle for a better future for Russia?"

"The republican-democratic current," answered Pavel Nikolayevich, "can be amalgamated only with other republican groups. Our attitude towards such other groups as still adhere to the standpoint of an old ideology is a negative one. It is important for us to be united not only on a negative basis, regarding merely the enemy against whom we are concluding an alliance, but also on a positive basis, considering what objects we pursue by our struggle.

"The first of such republican-democratic amalgamations is being planned right now in the United States, in New York. It is possible that in other large centers in America there will also be realized a similar unification of kindred political currents."

Rassviet, May 31 & June 1, 1928.

"Tell me please, Pavel Nikolayevich, what you think about the activities of so called 'activists' abroad?"

"The concept of 'activism' is a very definite one. In a certain sense we Russians who are living abroad, are all activists. True, some circles among Russian emigrants hold for some reason that activism is their monopoly, and manifest their activist attitude by taking to terrorism, which we do not approve. Terrorism does not find any response in Russia at present. Acts of terrorism are often imputed to foreigners or to white guards, and thus result only in strengthening the power of the Soviet government. We do not conclude any alliances with activists of that kind."

"Do you remember," I asked Prof. Milukov, "how a comparatively short time ago there was much talk in the press and among emigrants as to the possibility of the appearance of a kind of Bonaparte in Russia? I wish we could acquaint the Russian colony with your opinion concerning this question."

"A Bonaparte is needed in order that Bonapartism could exist; and there is no

Rassviet, May 31, & June 1, 1928.

Bonaparte in Russia. A Bonaparte usually arises as a result of some military campaign. The red army does not plan any campaign; its commanders keep very quiet. There are no appropriate conditions for the appearance of a dictator. A need of a strong power is felt in the country. Such a power will evidently arise in some way or other. It is possible that this power will be a strong one; but only such a power will last, as will be consistent with the principles of democracy."

"Do you think that the restoration of monarchy in Russia is possible?"

"Monarchy in Russia is absolutely impossible."

Incidentally I mentioned the movement in favor of placing on the throne the Grand Duke Cyril, referring to it as to "a strong movement"; but Pavel Nikolayevich made a remark to the effect that this group of monarchists is small, and that the movement isn't grounded in any really existing conditions.



Rassviet, May 31 & June 1, 1928.

I next touched on the sore spot of the quarrel dividing our clergy into two inimical camps, disputing about the rightful succession of metropolitans.

I shall explain briefly Prof. Milukov's views concerning this important question.

"The right of succession," said the professor, "is in the hands of the metropolitan Evloghiy in Paris, and of the metropolitan Platon in America; consequently Bishop Teofil (Theophilus) is the rightful head of the Chicago bishopric. The synod sitting in Karlowitz can hardly act in a serious way. It is too deeply steeped in politics. It is a political church. It has been condemned by the patriarch and is a self-appointed pretender to ecclesiastical authority. Its only hope lies in the restoration of monarchy."

As to questions which concern our Russian colony and have only recently aroused in it vehement discussions, I broached the subject of the "closing of the frontiers " of Soviet Russia.

Rassviet, May 31 & June 1, 1928.

"Why is it that the Bolsheviki, who let all kinds of foreigners and bourgeois enter Russia, do not allow the old Russian emigrants (who have resided in America some fifteen or twenty years) to return to their native country? And when can we hope the frontiers of the U. S. S. R. to be opened to Russians?"

This is the answer which Pavel Nikolayevich gave me:

"The U. S. S. R. regards all Russians who stay abroad as its enemies. They are bourgeois, and the crime of which they are guilty is that they are not Communists. Sometimes, however, the Bolsheviki admit into the confines of Soviet Russia some specialists. But on the whole they are loath to let people in, and admit only such persons as are required by them."

"When will the frontiers of Russia be opened?"

"The frontiers will be opened either if the Soviet Government undergoes a change or if it is removed."

Rassviet, May 31 & June 1, 1928.

Now, here is a purely local question, one that is, so to say, a question of the hour among Chicago Russians:

"Can a religiously minded person be a radical?"

"Political views have nothing to do with religion. An atheist can be a conservative, and, on the other hand, a religiously minded person can hold progressive views in politics. Right now, in Paris, there is a dispute going on concerning this question among the Socialist-Revolutionaries. There they formulate this question thus:

"Can one be a Socialist-Revolutionary and at the same time a Christian (belonging to the Orthodox Church)?"

Pavel Nikolayevich was evidently tired, and, not wishing to impose on his kindness, I hastily asked him a question which is of interest to many readers and friends of our newspaper.

I mean the question as to anarchists.

Rassviet, May 31 & June 1, 1928.

Pavel Nikolayevich pointed out that at the time when the third State Duma was holding its sessions (1908 to 1909) there existed in Russia an incipient anarchist movement, but it did not develop into anything that could be regarded as a more or less powerful factor in Russian political life. During the revolution and after the victory various enemies of the Bolsheviki used the name of anarchists in order to conceal their real aims.

We talked about anarchism in general and its best representatives. I happened to mention the name of Kropotkin, who is greatly respected in our colony.

"Kropotkin," said Professor Milukov, "is the gentlest and most lovable of men; and anarchy, generally speaking, is a term expressing the utmost limit which can be reached by society in its evolution. It is, if I may say so, the music of the future, and perfect freedom in the present. This is why anarchism is the highest existing current of thought."

I take my leave of Pavel Nikolayevich. He is very glad to learn that there is

Rassviet, May 31 & June 1, 1928.

in existence in Chicago a daily Russian newspaper, created and supported by the labor and efforts of some of the more intelligent among the Russian workmen, scattered in various nooks of the United States and of Canada. He listens with great attention to what I have to say about our attitude to various problems, and promises to try to be helpful to us in any possible way when he returns to Europe. One wishes one could stay longer in the comfortable room occupied by Pavel Nikolayevich at the hotel, and visit in thought, at least for a minute, our own dear St. Petersburg, where Pavel Nikolayevich has passed a large part of his life; but it is time to relieve him of my presence.

Lev Pertsov.

Hotel Del Prado
May 29, 1928.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 16, 1926.

WPA (H2) 1000 1000

RUSSIA AND WHITE RUSSIA

The question of these two peoples closely related to each other both by blood and by spirit is still being discussed in the colony. There is no such nook in the colony where one would not hear people talk about White Russia and about the Russian and White Russian languages.

Almost all members of the Russian colony reject the White Russian language and accept the Russian language.

What kind of language is it? You hear that question asked everywhere. People are trying to foist that language upon us, but what for? These people want to substitute a poor language, used only by a few persons, for a language so rich, so beautiful, so musical!

In letters from White Russia it is communicated that attempts are being made there to propagate the White Russian language. But these attempts

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 16, 1926. WPA (ILL) P301 2020

do not bring the expected results. All the young people, and even the old men and women who are not illiterate, are inclined to speak Russian, to read Russian books, to sing Russian songs and to enjoy Russian music.

I. Csipik.

III H
IV

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 20, 1925.

WPA (ILL) P. 2076

IT IS NECESSARY TO STOP THE ANTI-RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO

"Russian Chicago is the most miserable city in the United States."

This is what an old member of the Russian colony was telling me a short time ago. He had witnessed "the happy period of the life of Russian Chicago," and now he is witnessing the period of dissensions, of the dismemberment of the Russian colony by "foreigners" who, like worms, are gnawing its body. And yet only yesterday these men have been boasting that they are Russians; only yesterday they were feeding on Russian bread, they were studying in Russian schools and were paying for their studies with Russian money.

The most striking personality among these "worms" (striking, because the devil himself is also a fairly striking character) is a certain White Russian ex-minister and public man who is trying to carry on

III H
I V

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), July 28, 1925.

VIP (11) 5531 3004

anti-Russian political activities in Chicago. (Note: The writer of the article aims at I. Y. Voronko, who even now is a zealous advocate of the separation of White Russia from the rest of Russia. H. H.)

I do not mean an anti-Soviet or anti-Communist policy, but just an anti-Russian policy.

He has penetrated into the very midst of the Russian colony by posing as a "lamb," as "a friend of the oppressed White Russian people."

The colony accepted him because it knew very well what follows: the population of White Russia is actually being oppressed by Polish overlords; and therefore, if we see a friend of the White Russian people, we consider him as one of us, and we are ready to go hand in hand with him.

We even organized a White Russian People's Society, and the ex-minister joined it.

III H
IV

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 28, 1925.

WPA (H), 2819, 20275

But soon the society found out that the "friend of the White Russian people which are oppressed by the Poles" has come to America with a Polish passport and is making propaganda rather for "an independent White Russia, entirely separated from the rest of Russia," than for the liberation of the oppressed.

But it is and was well known in the society that the Russians never oppressed the White Russians. These two nations are brothers tied together just as closely as children of the same family.

The government did oppress, but it oppressed also the Russians and all those who were regarded as "subjects of the tsar, the little father."

But the "Little Father" is one thing; the people is something different.

Our Chicago White Russians, who knew this, decided that the "friend of

III H
IV

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 28, 1925.

WPA 401.1501 1.20

the oppressed" does the wrong thing, and they ousted him from the society.

And right here was started some work which I wish I would not have to describe.

The "friend of the oppressed" who knew pretty well all about the tactics of the Jesuits, started to work according to the Jesuitic maxim: "All means are good." The editors of the Russian newspapers began to receive lots of articles written with a view of arousing the passions and fostering dissensions. In these articles it was maintained that the Russians are enemies of the White Russians, that they oppress the latter, that they are strangers, people who are foreign to the White Russians.

The White Russians were reading these articles and some of them were astounded, finding that in these articles things were revealed to them of which they had never heard before. Some would spit after reading these revelations; some would be revolted and would ask: "Who is writing that?"

III H
IV

- 5 -

RUSSIA.

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), July 28, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

but the "friend of the oppressed," being a crafty man and a coward, like all those who take up some "business that is profitable only for themselves," was never signing his articles by his real name, nor does he do it now.

He is hiding. But while hiding he does his anti-Russian, devilish work.

I repeat: This is not anti-Soviet or anti-Communist, but just anti-Russian work.

This man is carrying on this propaganda everywhere: in schools, at meetings, etc.

And he is not alone; there are also some "friends" of his who would be willing to drown Russia in a spoonful of water.

It does not matter to them what Russia it is - Soviet Russia or Russia

III H
IV

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), July 2, 1925.

WPA (M) 5901 2/73

under some other regime. They are inimical to Russia as such.

We shall point them out one by one. We shall do that, of course, not because Russia needs be afraid of them or could be affected by their activities; but because it is necessary that the people should know who are their friends and who are wolves who are concerned not about the people or about "their own independent republic," but about such a place where they could become again ministers, chiefs of police, etc., or in other words, where they could be bosses.

For the sake of becoming one of the bosses one can, of course, spit on Russia which has fed and educated these persons, has given them a chance to become members of the "master class."

Yet the peasants who emigrated from Russia a long time ago because they were really oppressed are not planning to secede from Russia and do not spit on Russia's heart.

III H

IV

- 7 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), July 28, 1925.

WPA (ILL) 100 100 1

They love Russia.

Nor do the last immigrants who left Russia also because they were oppressed,
spit on Russia.

They love Russia.

But these representatives of the "master" class, with souls which are far
from being noble, are shouting: "We must secede, Russia is our enemy!"
Shame on you!

That is, if you can still be ashamed.

F. Nikitchuk:

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 22, 1925.

WP 611, 711, 715

•IT IS TIME TO OPEN THE FRONTIERS OF RUSSIA

Last week, in the state of Connecticut, Ivan Rudenko, a Russian immigrant from the province of Volyn, committed suicide. He did it because he was homesick. He left a wife and two children. He shot himself. What was the immediate impulse which caused him to commit this terrible action? What prompted him to kill himself?

There is only one answer to this question. Rudenko fell a victim of the decree about the closing of the frontiers of Russia for separate individuals who want to be repatriated.

During the last two years Rudenko yearned to return to his native country. His beloved wife was begging him in every letter in the most touching terms to go home as soon as possible. She was writing

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), July 22, 1925.

WPA (U.S. H.S.) 100

letter after letter. Poor Rudenko was getting nervous. He was thinking: How on earth can I go to Russia under the present circumstances?

In order to comply with his wife's legitimate request, Rudenko assiduously begged the Soviet authorities to allow him to cross the frontier of the U. S. S. R. But the Soviet authorities refused to grant him that permission.

His wife continued to write letters imploring him to return.

But the frontiers of Russia remained closed, and Rudenko could not move. Ultimately, Rudenko received a letter in which his wife threatened him that if he would not hurry to come back, she would willy nilly marry somebody else and forget him.

Such words from a wife whom he loved affected Rudenko so, that he became quite despondent, seized a revolver and killed himself. How can all this be explained? What title should be given to this tragedy? Who should be

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 22, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PP31.30275

held responsible for that ghastly suicide committed by a Russian immigrant in America?

The responsibility for this tragical suicide of a Russian in America falls entirely on the senseless decree about the closing of the frontiers of Russia for separate individuals who want to be repatriated.....

Over the frontiers of Russia hangs a gloomy fog which bars any access to them and locks out any separate individual who would like to cross them.

And on white sheets of paper are being written with tears letters from wives, children, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and brothers-in-law; a wail is heard, reaching husbands, sons and brothers in America: "Come back to Russia, help us. There are not enough workers to till the land."

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), July 22, 1925.

451 41 11271

They have hung locks all along the frontiers of Russia and do not want to listen to all these wails. They have their own senseless politics. They have decreed that Russian citizens in America will not be allowed to return to the U. S. S. R. until "Uncle Sam" will have bowed to them, the Soviet rulers, and recognize them as the legitimate government of Russia.

Through their guilt are suffering hundreds of thousands of Russians in the United States and Canada, who for some reason are forbidden to enter Russia. What kind of policy is that?

For us Russians in the United States and Canada this is a slap across our face given by the Soviet government - an insult which we do not deserve....

There is a limit to everything. However, in spite of all kinds of tribulations of our relatives and friends in our native country, we do not

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), July 22, 1925.

WPA 61, 700 91275

see an end to this closing of the frontiers of Russia, and we are still unable to go there freely.

Our requests and our complaints to the Soviet government about not being allowed to return to our native country are not being considered by anybody. Some Russians have already lost their patience....

Going to Russia with a commune is inconvenient. One who does it must have a certain amount of money decreed by the commune. Besides if you travel with a commune, you have to go to the place chosen by this commune. You cannot reach the place where your home is.

Therefore, let us demand a complete, unrestricted opening of Russia's frontiers to all Russian immigrants.

Ivan Nikitin.

III H
I C

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 24, 1924

POLAND AND RUSSIA (Editorial)

A few days ago, in one of the local Polish newspapers, there was published a curious editorial on Russia and bolshevism.

The author of this editorial was trying to hammer into the heads of his readers the idea that "the bolsheviki will stay in power in Russia for about ten more years, and after that anarchy will take the place of bolshevism."

Having made this statement, the author of the Polish editorial comes to the wise conclusion that anarchy will lead to the complete disintegration of Russia and will destroy the great Slav state which occupies one sixth of the whole area of the continents of the earth.

We would not draw even the slightest attention of our readers to such an editorial, as its author is obviously very little acquainted with the history of Russia and the Russian people, if he can come to such a conclusion.

III H
I C

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 24, 1924

Russia has outlived the Tartar yoke, several periods of internal trouble; has fought successfully the Polish troops while trouble was rampant inside its boundaries; has repelled Napoleon who had subjugated all Europe, but broke his teeth trying to conquer Russia. In spite of all these adversities Russia has remained unconquered, undivided and could not be destroyed.

After all these storms and calamities Russia was becoming only stronger. It was tempered like steel by these struggles and was expanding on all sides, having reached Persia, Turkey and almost India in the south, the Polar Ocean in the north, Prussia in the west and Japan in the east.

Russia has borne terrible, heavy blows; but nobody has dared yet to talk about its ruin.

Only the author of the Polish editorial has dared to do so. Probably he does not fully realize what he is saying.

Therefore, we repeat, we would not have paid any attention to this editorial

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 24, 1924

if it did not contain some things very characteristic of a man who "is fashioning the public opinion of the Poles in Chicago."

The author of the editorial makes the following statement:

"We need not trouble ourselves over the fact that Russia is perishing. The weaker this country becomes, the worse the state of affairs in Russia, the better for us."

There you may see what the purpose of writing this editorial was, concerning Russia and bolshevism.

But does the writer of this Polish editorial not err in supposing that Poland will be better off if Russia perish? Does he not see that if anarchy comes to reign in Russia today, tomorrow anarchy will penetrate into Poland? What would become of the wise author of the Polish editorial in that case?

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 24, 1924

On the contrary, if Russia becomes strong and order again reigns there, Russia will extend its hand to the Polish nation which is akin to it, and will deal with that nation on equal terms. Just as Russia acted in a fraternal way in 1917, when it nobly granted to Poland autonomy, the right to be independent of Russia, saying as it were: "Be my neighbor, Poland, living on terms of equality with me, not a tributary under the yoke of the Russian tsars any longer."

Does the wise writer of the Polish editorial remember that?

Miscellaneous Material belonging to Dr. Percy, 2516 W. Division Street.

THE CLIMATE OF THE BI-CENTENNIAL OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (1925).
WPA (U.S.) PPO: 10276

The committee of the Russian Center of the city of Chicago invites the secretaries (and in case of their absence the leaders) of the following organizations:

1. The White Russian People's Society. (Note: Crossed out. D. S.)
2. The White Russian Committee (Note: Crossed out. D. S.)
3. The House of Enlightenment.
4. Echoes from Homeland
5. Women's Progressive Society
6. The Cooperative "Russian People's House."
7. National Russian Christian Students Society
8. The Independent Society
9. The North Side School

Re: Celebration of the Bi-Centenary

W. H. H. 1900 902.3

10. Bureau for General Information. (Note: crossed out. D. S.)
11. Society of Russian Cooperative Restaurants.
12. Branch of the Industrial Workers of the World.
13. Orthodox Schools of the City of Chicago.
14. Progressive Club of Russian Emigrants.
15. The Native North.
16. The Russian Herald (Russkii Viednik).
17. The South Side Russian School.
18. The Bright Star.
19. Union of Russian Physicians.
20. Union of Russian Intellectuals.
21. Union of Russian Officers.
22. "Sich." (Note: A military Ukrainian organization. Crossed out in the Russian document. D. S.)
23. Ukrainian Workmen's Club.
24. Federation of Russian Schools of the City of Chicago.
25. Relief Fund for Russian Scientists.
26. Chicago Branch of the N. M. (Note: (Novy Mir, new world) Russian Communist newspaper published in New York. D. S.)

Re: Celebration of the bi-centenary,

WHY ALL THIS?

27. Chicago Branch of the Russnet (the team).

to a meeting called for the purpose of working out the program of a solemn celebration of the bi-centenary of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

The committee of the Russian Center of the city of Chicago wishes to believe that as to this question the Russian colony of Chicago will not be divided into various partisan groups. This celebration is a holiday for all Russians, not only for those who are at present in their native land, but also for those who are outside its boundaries.

The meeting will take place at the House of Enlightenment, 1020 W. 14th street, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, beginning at 7:30 P. M. sharp. We earnestly beg you not to be too late.

The Secretary of the Russian Center of the City of Chicago.

III

RUS LIAI.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Nov. 21, 1924.

WPA 100, 6P 1000

RUSSIA'S APPEAL - Editorial

The American bankers have issued an appeal to all those who concur with them in their views, demanding that all such persons should renounce all support of Soviet Russia and break off commercial relations with that country.

It is regrettable that among us Russians, there are persons who, perhaps, will welcome this appeal of the bankers. These persons will rejoice and say, that is just what these accursed bolsheviki deserve. But they should not do so, they should not support.

One must be an out and out cynic or a criminal in his relations to his people, to rejoice when one sees that any support is denied to one's country, that this country is isolated, cursed, and spat upon.

Such Russians cannot be justified, even if they do not agree with the present Government of Russia.

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), Nov. 21, 1924.

We can be at variance in our views with the Soviet Government; we can criticize its mistakes; we can even express our doubts concerning those who, in our opinion, do not lead our people to real welfare.

But such criticism will be criticism coming from a brother who deplors the mistakes of his brother who has gone astray. It will not be the plotting of an enemy who is ready at any moment to stick a knife into Russia's back.

The Soviet Government has committed many mistakes and even many crimes. Since we are Russians, we can reprove that Government. Only we who suffer with Russia because of its sad fate can point out these mistakes.

Strangers should not intrude into the private affairs of a family when one member of the family points out the mistakes of some other member, not in order to injure the family but in order to correct the mistakes and thus to contribute to the welfare of the family.

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), Nov. 21, 1924.

As soon as strangers intrude, the family - those who are guilty and those who are not - should rise up and defend themselves, and not stoop over the spiteful attacks of strangers or, still worse, help to stick a knife into the back of some other member of the family.

We ourselves, while accusing our government or justifying it, will sooner come to understand each other and arrive at some settlement of our differences. We are one kin, and shall settle our difficulties ourselves.

He is not a friend of the Russian people who helps foreigners to meddle with the affairs of the great Russian family or even sharpens a knife for a stranger who intends to use that knife for stabbing one of the members of the family.

III H
III G

RUSSIA.

Russian Herald, (Moskvi .i .tlin), Nov. 5, 1924.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY (1918-1921)

The official agent of Soviet Russia in Canada, Mr. Yazykov, published a few days ago a communication in which he announced that, in accordance with the declarations of amnesty in 1921, 1922 and 1923, many of those who participated in the military organizations of Kolchak, Denikin, Wrangel, Fetler and Yulenich can return to present-day Russia. Those who took part in the rising of Kronstadt and in anti-soviet formations in White Russia in 1918, 1919 and 1920, etc., can also be repatriated.

"Those who have been amnestied, as we are told in the above-mentioned communication, will be transported to the U. S. S. R., either in groups or individually, as they will find most desirable."

All persons who are affected by the amnesty will be able to sail

III H
III G

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Russian Herald, (Russkii Vestnik), Nov. 5, 1924.

without any obstacles from Canada to Russia during the period from Nov. 7, 1921 to June 7, 1924.

This communication does not mention at all the Russians residing in the United States.

We have here only comparatively few participants of military anti-soviet or anti-russian, risings and riots. But there are some former political emigrants and hundreds of thousands of Russian workmen and farmers.

For persons belonging to these classes who want to go to Russia the boundaries of that country are almost closed.

They cannot go to Russia "as they please - either in groups or as individuals."

They have to join communes. They have to pay large sums of money as

III E
III G

- 3 -

RUSSIAN.

Russian Herald, (Russhii Vestnik), Nov. ., 1924. 777 (111) 200

otherwise they are not accepted as members in any of these communes. They have to spend much time in trying to get permits for entering Russia.

They are not guilty of anything, but are treated as such.

They are not able to return to their own native country.

No explanations of this state of affairs given by the Soviet government can be considered as satisfactory excuses.

Every one of these Russian emigrants should have the unconditional right to return to his native country. But as a fact at present we are deprived of this right.

Being deprived of it constitutes the greatest injustice. And by per-

III H
III G

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Russian Herald, (Russkii Vestnik), Mar. 5, 1924.

petrating this injustice the Soviet government is committing one of its gravest mistakes. This mistake gives rise to a justifiable discontent both among those who foster anti-soviet feelings and among those who are friends of the Soviet regime.

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik), Sept. 27, 1924.

A LECTURE AT THE DOUGLAS PARK SCHOOL.

WPS (1) 11-1-24

On September 27, 1924 there will be a lecture at the Douglas Park School. I. Volkov will speak on the following subject: "Should we study the Russian language in America?"

The lecture will begin at 8:00 P.M.

III H
IC
V A 1
I E

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik) 2/23/24.

THE WHITE RUSSIAN PROBLEM. (Editorial).

It is not our business - the business of persons who are staying far, far away from White Russia and the rest of Russia - to solve the White Russian problem. In this respect our voice is just as insignificant as a drop is insignificant in comparison with the ocean. This problem is being solved now by men clad in "svitkas", (Note:- a "svitka" is a kind of long coat made of coarse, homespun material, mostly of a light grey color, worn by the White Russian and Ukrainian peasants. D.S.), and by their leaders who are suffering under the Polish yoke. This solution is accompanied by a pitiless struggle and endless sacrifices made by White Russian peasants and workers and a handful of educated people. The slogan of this struggle is: "Down with the Polish yoke"!

This problem has been solved already to a great extent in that part of White Russia which is free from the domination of the Polish imperialists. That part of White Russia has been granted autonomy, and, like Georgia, Armenia, the Ukraine and some other districts, has been incorporated into the Union of Soviet Republics, which have been consolidated around Russia.

III H

I C

V A 1

I E

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik) 2/23/24.

We hold that it is necessary for us to declare that we recognize the autonomy acquired by White Russia as belonging to it by right, and we believe that White Russia has the right to decide what kind of government it should have.

Judging by all the information which we possess, the White Russians who are at present subject to the rule of Poland regard such a solution of this question as the correct one. In that part of White Russia there is conducted an energetic struggle and agitation for the liberation of the White Russians from the Polish yoke and for the incorporation of the Polish provinces with a White Russian population into the White Russian Soviet Republic. In all Russian newspapers published abroad, as well as in those published in Russia and White Russia, we read reports about cases of persons who have fled from the White Russian provinces of Poland in order to free themselves from the Polish yoke and to live in Soviet White Russia, to which autonomy had been granted. Many such cases have been reported in our newspaper which has published letters received by White Russians from their native country.

III H
I C
V A 1
I E

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russian Herald (Russkii Vestnik), 2/23/24.

In this short article we can only give expression to some expectations concerning the future of White Russia and to a certain extent consider the discussion that has been raised about this question in the pages of our paper in the section entitled "The Free Tribune".

Concerning this matter we disagree both with those who do not recognize the necessity of granting autonomy to White Russia (such persons base this opinion on their view that 'there is absolutely no difference between the Russians and the White Russians, and therefore in the future there must be a complete, indivisible fusion of White Russia with the rest of Russia') and with those nationalistically minded elements in White Russia (a handful of extreme 'byelorussophils') who are continually talking about the complete and irrevocable separation of White Russia both from Russia and from Poland.

To the first we can point out the above mentioned already existing fact--namely the fact of the existence of an independent White Russian republic which has joined the Union of Soviet republics; and there is also the other fact that that part of White Russia which has been violently

III H

I C

V A 1

I E

WPA (ILL) 101.30275

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik), 2/23/24.

torn from Russia by the Polish imperialists is also powerfully drawn towards a union with the Soviet republics. This fact tells us in unmistakable terms that for us, who are living so far away from White Russia and from Russia in general, it is too late and absurd to dispute about this matter. Such disputations can be carried on only by people holding obsolete views.

As to the second class of people, i.e. those who are extreme 'byelorussophils', we can also point out to them the same already existing fact which radically defeats their views about the possibility of the 'separation both from Russia and from Poland', and there are a few other things which we could also bring to their attention.

As to these 'other things' we could quote authoritative data taken from impartial investigators of the White Russian problem: from certain publications by Stukalich, Dovnar-Zapolsky, Sapunov, Stankevich and others. But in a short article it is impossible to quote all these things, and we shall take them up on some other occasion.

According to these data 'White Russia, considered from economical stand-

III H
I C
V A 1
I E

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik), 2/23/24.

point, is one of the poorest countries. Its chief riches lies in its forests'.

'There were no favorable conditions for the development of industry in White Russia, because of the scarcity of means of transportation, of capital and- this is the chief point - because of the absence of natural resources'.

'The traits by which White Russians are distinguished from the general mass of Great Russians, (Note: "velikorossy". The Russians are divided into three main branches: "Velikorossy" or Great Russians, "Malorossy" or Little Russians, or Ukrainians, and "Byelorossy" or White Russians. The latter form the great mass of the population of the former Western province of Russia- those of Grodno, Moghilev, Minsk, etc., D.S.), are insignificant. The soil of this part of Russia is not fertile. This country has no access to the sea. Add to this the fact that only a very small part of the population of this region understands the White Russian language; that the White Russian movement had its origin only about twenty years ago; that the mass of the population of this part of Russia declares: 'we are not White Russians; we are simply Russians'; that a

III H

I C

V A 1

I E

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik), 2/23/24.

short time ago the question was discussed whether the White Russians should use in writing and printing the Slavonic or the Latin alphabet; that both as to religion and as to language the great majority of the White Russians are, as if it were, an almost exact copy of the Great Russians; that the really White Russian culture is very poor, in achievements, and that even nations which are not related to Russians - such as Armenians, Georgians, Tartars and others - do not think of separating themselves entirely from Russia - taking all that into consideration one will see clearly that it is useless to talk about a complete separation of White Russia from the rest of Russia.

- When such objections are made to the extreme 'byelorussophils', the latter point to Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia. But they forget that these nations have very definite individual characteristics, that they are very different from the Great Russians; that the economic and geographic conditions of the countries they inhabit are such that it would have been possible for these nations to separate themselves from Russia a long time ago; that these nations were using their own languages and possessed a culture of their own even during the time when the autocracy was cruelly oppressing them.

III H
I C
V A 1
I E

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik), 2/23 /24.

Summarizing all that has been said before, we shall add that we welcome heartily the struggle of the White Russians for the liberation from the Polish yoke and the unification of the Polish White Russian provinces with autonomous Soviet White Russia.

We believe that in holding this view we reflect the view held by the whole Russian colony which, in its majority, has expressed the same opinion.

(Note: The author of this editorial, Mr. Scheinman is far from expressing the views of the whole Russian colony on the White Russian problem. In his editorial he gives expression only to his own thoughts, to the thoughts of the leaders of the White Russian group at the head of which were Voronko and Zmagar, and the views of the local bolsheviki - in other words the views of that whole group of people who want to separate a certain part of White Russia from Poland and to incorporate it into Soviet White Russia. The editor, Mr. Scheinman, has always been speaking in the name of the Russian colony without having really the right to do

III H
I C
V A 1
I E

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 501 76

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik), 2/23/24.

so; he has been consciously perverting the view generally held about the White Russian problem, because he was a camouflaged bolshevik. He wrote that which was favorable to the bolsheviki, and was presenting his personal views claiming that they were the views of the whole Russian colony, as if this colony was thinking the same way he did. But in reality the Russian colony had a totally different understanding of the White Russian problem, and did not approve the policy of all this group of separatists.

The American White Russians who form about one half of the Russian colony in the United States do not recognize, in fact, even now the autonomous Soviet White Russia which was artificially created by the bolshevist government. Here in America all the White Russians consider themselves to be Russians, and a great many of them take a very active part in all Russian Societies and organizations. It can be said quite safely that two thirds of all the public work done by Russians in America are conducted and carried out by White Russians. In Russian public life in America the White Russians occupy the first place, being the most

III H
I C
V A 1
I E

WFF (111) 10 20/75

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik), 2/23/24.

active workers. This fact shows in an irrefutable way how incorrectly and perversely the editor, Mr. Scheinman, represents the public opinion of the Russian colony as to the White Russian problem when he artificially tries to fit it into the rubric of bolshevist policy.

Besides, the author of the editorial declares that "the Georgians do not think" about breaking away from the bolsheviki. This is far from being so. Georgia has made an attempt to secede from the Union of Soviet Republics and started a rebellion in 1925; but for this attempt the bolsheviki executed 5,000 men who had participated in this rebellion.

Mr. Scheinman for a long time fed the readers of Free Russia and The Russian Herald with the husks of bolshevism. Later he migrated to New York and has been holding for a number of years the office of editor of the Russian newspaper Russkii Golos (The Russian Voice). On the pages of this paper he continues to express consistently bolshevist views, but now he openly abuses the Russian community in America and endeavors to disorganize it.

III H
I C
V A 1
I E

WPA (ILL.) PRO. 602/5

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik), 2/23/24.

Is this not strange? The members of the Independent Society were financing the paper Free Russia, and the editor, Mr. Scheinman, contrary to the desires of the majority of the members, was introducing the bolshevist policy into the paper, in spite of the fact that the majority in the organization was inimical to bolshevism. (N.K.)

III H

I E

RUSSIAN

III E 1

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Jan. 17, 1924.

HOW SHOULD OUR ORIENTATION BE? BY S. L. CHICOLIN.

Our life in America is closely connected with our peasant brothers in Russia, or as they call it the Union of the Soviet Socialistic Republics. The link that binds us is our common peasant interests. Everything that is going on over there, good or bad, is deeply interesting to all of us, since we greeted in the past the revolution against tsarism and its military, clergy and civil oprichniks, (henchmen of the Tsar), and expected that with the victory of the revolution the three headed dragon would pass into the domain of history, and instead of it the covenant idea of freedom and equality will triumph. In the six years since that time and now the people of the former Russian Empire who suffered so much, have survived many revolutions and counter-revolutions. During that period of time we have heard and read many undescribable horrors about our country on one hand and many attractive things on the other. Some exaggerate and others lie. Who is to be believed. Who is right? Who is guilty of the horrible experiences of the weary people? One thing is clear; it is an axiom that he, who is strong, in power and a conqueror, is also right, because con-

III H

- 8 -

RUSSIAN

I E

III B 1

Russkii Vestnik, (Russian Herald), Jan. 17, 1924.

querors are not judged, but misfortune is with temporary conquerors! There is hardly a more beautiful moment in the whole of human history than the Great February Revolution of 1917. Greatness without bloodshed, unspeakable joy of a world fond of liberty incarnated in those happy days; the high ideals of the best fighters for the liberation of millions of people, who are deprived of their rights from bondage. All the people of new Russia felt like brothers, were kissing each other, and were weeping from joy. The world war was a terrible inheritance of the Revolutionary Russia. While the new revolutionary government was clearing up the inherited tsaristic horrors, international war and chaos--the bolsheviks--took advantage of the revolutionary freedom and confusion, and skillfully using all kind of pass-words, suggested to the army they leave the lines and enjoy the hard-won liberty, etc. The results, were the disbandment of the Revolutionary Constituent Assembly with the aid of bayonets, the bolshevistic regime, the Prest-Litovsk farce or the concluding of peace, the horrible Chrezvichayka, the general exile and destroying of the people and intellectuals, whose ideas were opposed to the ideas of the bolsheviks, idiotic money experiments, the resolute

III H

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

I E

'III B 1

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Jan. 17, 1924. Vol. III, No. 1

abolition of the freedom of press, speech and meeting. Exciting the criminal civil war, which if not for the Ukrainian Ataman, Machno, would have signalized the restoration of Tsarism in Russia, the most horrible famine in the history of the human race exile to Siberia and the far Siberian swamps, executions of upright revolutionaries who gave away everything for the fight for the liberty of the people, and many other traps, which were arranged by the bolshevistic powers against the will of the great majority of the whole population. This are the indisputable merits of the bolshevistic or the communistic powers.

There was a time when, if we could not agree, at least we could reconcile ourselves to supporting the Soviet regime during the monarchical counter-revolutionary period of Kolchak, Dienikin, Yudenich and Wrangel. 'Help us to defeat the tsarist generals who are attempting to reestablish the Tsar', cried the bolshevistic leaders, 'and we will begin to live again a free brotherly life'. The bolsheviks at that time had not yet succeeded in showing their teeth to the people and the people, preferring the lesser

III H
I E

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

III E 1

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Jan. 17, 1924.

Vol. 1, No. 1

10275

evil, absolutely destroyed all the counter-revolutionary plots of the tsaristic generals.

The bolsheviks triumphed and forgot about the people, in the same manner as the Russian Tsars in the past. The communistic clique had felt themselves to be the masters of the situation. The salt of Russian and Ukrainian soil--the peasants were plundered, worn out, in a very unscrupulous manner deceived and deprived even of the sacred right to decide their own affairs; they were almost deprived of the right to vote. And all for the sake of a few unwanted newly arrived rulers. One should be insane to believe in the good intentions and soundness of the bolshevistic powers.

Russia moaned three hundred years under the Tartar yoke. But what a comparison; the Mongols at least did not pretend to be liberators; they did not lie. The bolsheviks had, seemingly, given to all nationalities, national freedom on the basis of the Union of the Republics, but from Moscow was sent a decree 'to hold and not let it go'. The red army and its commanders are trembling for their life, silently and dejectedly are obeying the orders

III H

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

I E

III H 1

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Jan. 17, 1924.

from the Kremlin. But, will that be always the way? The iron discipline! There is the secret of power? Is there even one family in bolshevistic territory, which did not suffer, or did not lose some of their relatives as victims of the bolshevistic fury? No, it is not the bolsheviks, are exciting the anger of the people toward themselves, driving the people to despair and into a state of submission even to the monarchial regime which is emerging again in Russia? We should not protest against the recognition of the Soviet power by other countries, as we did not demand in the past the cessation of relations with the tsarist power by other countries. On the contrary, relations with the outside world together with a certain pressure exercised by the love of liberty, may either bring the bolsheviks to their senses, or else against their will they will have to face the same fate which befell the Tsarist regime of blessed memory.

By some means or other we must wait the cessation of the inquisition of the people and our native country. It is impossible to stand it any more and be silent. The cup of patience is too over-filled. We peasants,

III H

- 6 -

RUSSIAN

III E

III E 1

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Jan. 17, 1924.

more than the rest, perished under the pressure of one tyrant for another. We must make them feel that we are a class which gives all and gets nothing but insults, oppression and jests.

We, who demand land, enlightenment and liberty peasants, but we are peasants of the past. We are persons, able to sacrifice, to fight and do everything, but do not force upon us your services with your bayonets. We have among us teachers, artists, actors, physicians and professors, and if that is not sufficient, then we are ready to invite more, not as leaders and dictators, but as hired workers.

And realize, that we are strange to your desires and attempts to abuse anything or anyone. We must live humanely and once and for all erase the injustice done to us. Out of the way! The peasant, who broke the chains of slavery is coming! Our way as peasants is to earn our place as free human beings in our country. Our native country, entangled by the bolsheviks, is praying for mercy; it is waiting for the moment when it will be able to say to the newowners, the enslavers: Hands off!

D. L. Orlovsky.

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Messenger), Jan. 21, 1924.

CONFUSION

Every member of the Russian-American Colony who thinks even a little cannot help but notice the temporary confusion of the colony. In the midst of the colony one can see a temporary apathy. Whether you speak to an almost illiterate worker, or to one well educated and conscious, or to an intellectual, you will hear indefinite answers to questions about the situation in Russia and the cultural enlightenment work in the colony. You will notice in them weariness, some doubts, despondency and confusion.

The passions of party and fraction have quieted down. Died out temporarily is the deep faith in the cause, in which one believed not so long ago.

People of different views do not debate any more with such ardour. Pessimism has taken the upper hand over optimism. Everywhere there is a wearisome expectation of something. The colony has quieted down as if asking, "What will it be?"

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Messenger), Jan. 21, 1924.

These confusions and apathy are very natural. The Russian-American colony mostly lives with the life of their native country. Russia has lived through great events, and due to that the population of the country, and the Russians in foreign countries, were in high spirits.

The civil conflicts, famine, sicknesses, cold and other disasters, which followed later lowered the courage, considerably weakened the people and assisted the occurrence of apathy. The Russian colony, indissolubly connected with its country, did not take part in the civil conflicts, did not suffer from hunger, from epidemic sicknesses, did not stroll around in poor clothes, but they were deeply suffering in their souls from all the hardships of their native country, its misfortunes, sorrows and failures. Besides that, every Russian, who is living in America deeply loves his country, feels homesick and, in addition, everyone of them has people on the other side of the ocean who are similar to their blood and spirit. The hardships of relatives deeply affects the soul of every Russian, and there arises in him a desire to help his

III B
I E

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Messenger), Jan. 21, 1924.

country and relatives with whatever means possible. A truthful description of the events in our native country is necessary for the healthy, courageous condition of the colony. The confusion of the colony will not last long. The courage of the colony will improve according to improved conditions in Russia.

One firmly believes that the time is not far distant when one country will begin to recover. The incessant fight for the freedom of elections to the Soviets, for the full freedom of the press, speech and unions, the fight against bureaucracy, the persecution of political enemies and the fight on the economical front, will bring our country out of the condition of the present time. With the improvement of the situation in Russia, the apathy and the despondency of the Russian colony will disappear.

III 5 1

155-221

Russkii Voennik (Russian Herald), Jan. 17, 1904.

WPA 02 000 000

WHAT SHOULD OUR OFFICIALS DO?

L. D. L. Orlovsky

Our life in America is closely connected with our peasant brothers in Russia, or, as they call it, the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics. The link that binds us is our common peasant interests. Everything that is going on over there, good or bad, is deeply interesting to all of us, since we greeted in the past the revolution against tsarism and its military, clergy and civil opritchniks (henchmen of the tsar), and expected that with the victory of the revolution the three-headed dragon would pass into the domain of history, and instead of it the cherished idea of freedom and equality will triumph. During the six years since that time and now, the people of the former Russian empire, who suffered so much, have survived many revolutions and counter-revolutions. During that period of time we have heard and read many undecipherable horrors about our country on one hand and many attractive things on the other.

III H

I E

III 1 1

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

WPA FILE, 90 1210

Russkii Vostnik (Russian Herald), Jan. 17, 1924.

Some exaggerate and others lie. Who is to be believed? Who is right? Who is guilty of the horrible experiences of the weary people? One thing is clear: it is a axiom that he who is strong in power and a conqueror is also right, because conquerors are not judged; but woe is to temporary conquerors! There is hardly a more beautiful moment in the whole of human history than the great February Revolution of 1917, a process without bloodshed, unspeakable joy of a world fond of liberty incarnated in those happy days, the high ideals of the best fighters for the liberation of millions of people, who are deprived of their rights from bondage. All the people of new Russia felt like brothers, were kissing each other, and were weeping from joy. The World War was a terrible inheritance of the revolutionary Russia. While the new revolutionary government was clearing up the inherited terrific horrors, international war and chaos, the Bolsheviks took advantage of

III H

I E

III B 1

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), Jan. 17, 1924.

WPA (ILL) PRO

the revolutionary freedom and confusion and skillfully using all kinds of slogans, suggested to the army they leave the line and enjoy the hard-won liberty, etc. The results were: the disbandment of the Revolutionary Constituent Assembly with the aid of bayonets; the Bolshevik regime; the Brest-Litovsk farce or the concluding of peace; the horrible Chrezvy-chayka; the general exile and destroying of those people and intellectuals whose ideas were opposed to the ideas of the Bolsheviks; idiotic money experiments; the thorough abolition of the freedom of press, speech, and meetings; exciting the criminal civil war, which, if not for the Ukrainian ataman, Makhno, would have signaled the restoration of tsarism in Russia; the most horrible famine in the history of the human race; exile to Siberia and the far Siberian swamps, executions of upright revolutionaries who gave away everything for the fight for the liberty of the people, and many other traps, which were arranged by the Bolshevik powers against the will of the great majority of the whole population. These are the indisputable achievements of the Bolshevik or Communist powers.

III H

I E

III B 1

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Jan. 17, 1924.

RIPA (11) 277

There was a time when, if we could not agree, at least we could reconcile ourselves to supporting the Soviet regime during the monarchical counter-revolutionary period of Kolchak, Dienikin, Yudenich, and Wrangel. "Help us to defeat the tsarist generals who are attempting to re-establish the tsar," cried the Bolshevist leaders, "and we will begin to live again a free brotherly life." The Bolsheviks at that time had not yet shown their teeth to the people, and the people, preferring the lesser evil, absolutely destroyed all the counter-revolutionary plots of the tsaristic generals.

The Bolsheviks triumphed and forgot about the people, in the same manner as the Russian tsars in the past. The Communist clique felt that it was the master of the situation. The salt of Russian and Ukrainian soil, the peasants, were plundered, worn out, unscrupulously deceived and deprived even of the sacred right to decide their own affairs; they were almost deprived of the right to vote. And all for the sake of a few

III H

I E

III B 1

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Jan. 17, 1924.

uncalled for, newly arrived rulers. One should be insane to believe in the good intentions and soundness of the Bolshevist authorities.

Russia moaned three hundred years under the Tartar yoke. But what comparison! The Mongols at least did not pretend to be liberators; they did not lie. The Bolsheviks had, seemingly given to all nationalities national freedom on the basis of the Union of the Republics, but from Moscow was sent a decree "to hold and not let it go." The red army and its commanders are trembling for their lives; silently and dejectedly they are obeying the orders from the Kremlin. But, will that be always the way? The iron discipline!. Such is the secret of their power. Is there even one family in Bolshevist territory which did not suffer, or did not lose some relatives as victims of the Bolshevist fury? Who, if not the Bolsheviks themselves, are exciting the anger of the people, driving the people to despair and into a state of submission even to the monarchical regime which is emerging again in Russia? We should not protest against

III H

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

III E

III B 1

Russkii Voenitsnik (Russian Soldier), Jan. 17, 1921.

WPA FILE 100-10000

the recognition of the Soviet power by other countries, as we will not demand in the past the cessation of relations with the tsaristic power by other countries. On the contrary, relations with the outside world, together with a certain pressure exercised by the love of liberty, can either bring the Bolsheviks to their senses, or else against their will they will have to face the same fate which befell the tsarist regime of blessed memory.

We must hope that by some means or other the torturing of the people of our country will be stopped. It is impossible to stand it any more and be silent. The cup of patience is overflowing. We, peasants, more than the rest, have been suffering under the pressure of one tyrant or another. We must make them feel that we are a class which gives all and gets nothing but insults, oppression and mockery.

We who demand land, enlightenment, and liberty, we, peasants, but we are peasants of the past. We are persons, able to sacrifice, to fight,

111 11
111
111 1

- 7 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viesnik (Russian Herald), Jan. 17, 1924.

WPA 111

and do anything; but I must force upon you a review with your
bayonets. We have among us teachers, artists, doctors, physicians and
professors, and if that is not sufficient, then we are ready to invite
more, not as leaders and dictators, but as hired workers.

And you must realize that we are not in sympathy with your desires and
attempts to abuse anything or anyone. We must live honestly, and once
and for all erase the injustice done to us. Out of the way! The peasant
who broke the chains of slavery is coming! Our aim, as peasants, is to
earn our place as free human beings in our country. Our native country,
entangled by the Bolshheviks, is praying for more; it is waiting for the
moment when it will be able to say to the new owners, the landlords:
"Lands off!"

D. I. Orlovsky.

III H

RUSSIAN
UKRAINIAN

Svobodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia) July 19, 1919.

CHICAGO UKRAINIANS IN PROTEST AGAINST POLISH VIOLENCE,
ALSO AGAINST ANNEXATION OF UKRAINIA

WPA (III) PROJ 2077

The Ukrainian Colony of Chicago and Suburbs is provoked by the outrages of the Polish government. The Ukrainians also are angry at the allies, who gave Eastern Galicia to Poland.

For this purpose a mass meeting is to be held Sunday, July 20th, at Wicker Park Hall, North Avenue at Milwaukee and Robey Streets.

Illinois State-Zeitung, Dec. 1, 1877.

ANNETTE ESSIPOFF

Artists who are not preceded by their fame, generally find themselves in a difficult position toward the public. They must at first captivate their audience. Mastery of instruments is not any longer rare today, and the public must be convinced that the artist is a master before it is willing to hear him.

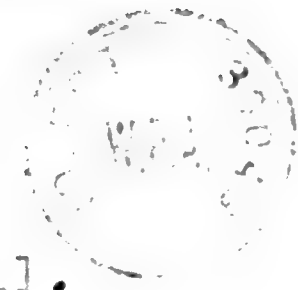
It is not surprising under these circumstances, that the concert given last night in the new Chicago theater, by the Russian pianist, Mrs. Annette Essipoff, did not draw a large crowd, but there were a great number of piano teachers in the audience.

Mrs. Annette Essipoff is an excellent pianist and is certainly not inferior to Alice Topp or Anna Meslig. She played to perfection the Andante and the Impromptu from "Rosamunde" by Schubert, as well as Schumann's "Traumgeirren" and "Les deux Alouettes", a composition by Carl Loew, Director of the St. Petersburg Conservatory of Music.

The public awaited with special interest her interpretation of Chopin. Her reputation to be the best interpreter of this composer does not seem to us to be justified. Her playing lacks the necessary power to render the stormy ideas of Chopin.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1877.

Mrs. Rankin lived up to the expectations of her audience. The only thing lacking seemed to be power, and this was perhaps due to the almost empty hall.



IV. REPRESENTATIVE
INDIVIDUALS

IV

RUSSIAN

Memorandum on Russian Organizations in Chicago Prepared
for Foreign Language Project by Mark Khinoy, Jewish
Daily Forward, New York, June 1, 1937.

[RUSSIAN ORGANIZATIONS]

We came to Chicago from Paris, via Southampton, Glasgow, London, and New York. We, in this case, means my wife, Mrs. Dina Zarjevsky-Khinoy; myself, Mark Khinoy, and our four-year-old daughter, Alexandra. We came in October, 1913. We came as political exiles from tsarist Russia, where all three of us had our taste of tsarist prisons; Alexandra, because she was born in the women's political prison at Petrograd (then St. Petersburg); Mrs. Khinoy and I, because during our many years of underground activity in the cause of liberty we were arrested, Mrs. Khinoy six times, and I, four times. Before my final escape abroad I spent forty-three months in prison, and was twice exiled to Siberia.

On our arrival in Chicago we found quite a large colony of Russian emigrants. Some of them hailed from the Baltic provinces of Russia, Letts, Lithuanians, Esthonians and Finns; some from Poland and western provinces of the Russian

Memorandum on Russian Organizations in Chicago Prepared
for Foreign Language Project by Mark Khinoy, Jewish
Daily Forward, New York, June 1, 1937.

empire, - Poles, Jews, and Ruthenians; some from Southern Russia and Ukrania. Very few, if any, came from the purely Russian (Great Russian) districts. The Russians proper in this multitude of Russian subjects were almost exclusively from the guberniyas (states) of Minsk, Grodno, Vilna and Volyn. It should be noted that these four districts of old Russia did not possess local self-government (zemstvo), which by that time had already established a network of public schools in the agrarian districts of the thirty-four zemstvo guberniyas. And since the four guberniyas mentioned above were non-industrial in character, the native sons they sent to this country were culturally backward, a great number of them illiterate. Economically most of the Russians in Chicago were unskilled laborers with a low standard of living, sometimes ten or fifteen men living in one "community house." The social life outside of the church was almost non-existent. The only active educational and cultural factors of the Russian community of that period were the Russian branches of the Socialist party and the non-political organizations influenced by them. Their lectures, meetings, free

Memorandum on Russian Organizations in Chicago Prepared
for Foreign Language Project by Mark Khinoy, Jewish
Daily Forward, New York, June 1, 1937.

libraries and schools, contributed both to the cultural betterment of the Russian colony as Russians and workers, and to the Americanization process of the immigrants.

There were in Chicago in the fall of 1913 two Russian branches of the Socialist party. One of them had its headquarters in Hull House, and the other, called Branch No. 4, had its headquarters at 1233 N. Robey St. I. Laveter, one of the oldest and most active members of the Russian colony in Chicago, was the secretary of Branch 1. The other officers of this branch were Khadnovich, Levitt, and Statuyev. The officers of Branch 4, in the second half of 1913, consisted of the following: N. Ratoff, secretary; N. Matass, financial secretary; E. Mikiyoroff, treasurer; and Poladneff, librarian. To these names should be added Maximenko, who became the recording secretary in June, 1914; Kravets, who was elected financial secretary in June, 1914; Juk, Gaidalovich, Bell, Ivan Lagoda, Stolar, and Likhachov, members of the executive committee during that period. Bell died in Chicago

Memorandum on Russian Organizations in Chicago Prepared
for Foreign Language Project by Mark Khinoy, Jewish
Daily Forward, New York, June 1, 1937.

in 1918; Likhachov, a few years later, in Russia. Lagoda has been a resident of New York since 1918.

The executive committee of Branch 1, from June, 1914, to the end of 1915, consisted of the following: Loktev, Silin, Gerin, Zurman, Statuyev, and Laveter (died in Chicago in 1933, I think).

Details about the Russian branches in Chicago prior to 1913 may be found in the photostat copy of the printed short history of the branches appearing in the Chicago section of the Russian daily Novy Mir (Sept. 10, 1914).

Chicago at that period was also the headquarters of the Regional committee (Oblastnoy Comitet) of the Russian branches of the Socialist party in Northwestern states. The committee was elected at a special conference which took place in Chicago in January, 1913, and consisted of the following (according to Novy Mir, Jan. 17, 1913): Belousov, former member of the Russian Duma;

Memorandum on Russian Organizations in Chicago Prepared
for Foreign Language Project by Mark Rhinoy, Jewish *NYA 111.111*
Daily Forward, New York, June 1, 1937.

Rusoff, Stolar, Statuyev, and Nikiforoff. Belousoff, the secretary, had to leave Chicago for Minneapolis, and was replaced (in November, 1913) by Ratoff. Ratoff died in the Soviet Union a few years ago.

Besides the two branches in Chicago there were three in three neighboring cities: Kenosha, Wis., where the leading spirit for years was a mechanic and Russian Social-Democrat, Chumak (executed by White officers in Eastern Siberia, 1918-19); Milwaukee, Wis., where the leader was an old metal worker from St. Petersburg, also a Social-Democrat, Timoshenko, now in Detroit; and Rockford, Ill., whose leaders' names I do not recall.

Since I joined Branch 4 I am better acquainted with its activities than with any other. This branch became, in 1917, a large mass organization with hundreds of members, but even in 1914 it was an active cultural and Socialist

Memorandum on Russian Organizations in Chicago Prepared
for Foreign Language Project by Mark Khinoy, Jewish
Daily Forward, New York, June 1, 1937.

organization. An example of its activities is revealed in the semi-annual report of its officers, as published in Novy-Mir for July, 1914. During the six-month period the branch organized eleven free lectures with an average attendance of forty at each lecture. Also five larger educational meetings with an average attendance of 250. The branch's library had 102 subscribers. Among the lecturers should be mentioned Michael Berg, alias Grusenber, director and owner of the Berg Progressive Preparatory School, 2058 W. Division Street, a member of the branch, who is now the editor in chief of the Moscow News, under the name of Borodin. Also Dr. Krasnow, a physician, still residing in Chicago; Ratoff, Likhachov, Stolar, and M. Khinoy. Later this list was increased with the names of L. Geruss, ex-member of the second Russian Duma; Dr. Knapfnagel, Ozol (also an ex-member of the Duma from Latvia, who lectured once); Nabatoff, from Detroit; Chumak, from Kenosha; Timoshenko, from Milwaukee; and Derman, a Lettish writer from New

Memorandum on Russian Organizations in Chicago Prepared
for Foreign Language Project by Mark Rhinoy, Jewish
Daily Forward, New York, June 1, 1937.

York. The list is far from being complete, for there were occasional lectures by other people. Dr. Salud, a Chicago resident, among them. However, mention should be made of two lecturers that were especially active in the years of 1915 and 1916, and part of 1917. One of them is now in Russia. Kievsky is his name. The other one, M. Polak, a brilliant speaker and lecturer, died from influenza in 1920 (?). From time to time lecturers came from New York. Among them was the secretary of the Russian Federation, Melnichensky, at present a discarded leader of Soviet trade unions; Madame Alexandra Kolontai, now Soviet ambassador to Norway, who visited the United States in December, 1915, until January, 1916; and Nikolai Bukharin, who later became a leader of the Soviet Union and of the Communist International, and still later an alleged Trotskyist counter-revolutionary.

Russian Branch No. 4, as mentioned before, had in 1913 its headquarters at 1253 N. Robey Street. From there it moved to 1206 N. Hoyne Avenue. This place, however, was burned down in November, 1914. The next headquarters were

Memorandum on Russian Organizations in Chicago Prepared
for Foreign Language Project by Mark Rhinoy, Jewish
Daily Forward, New York, June 1, 1937.

established at 2131 Evergreen Avenue, there, in addition to the meeting place and library, there also functioned a night school for member and non-members. The school had four instructors: Dr. Knopfnagel, Kievsky, Polak, and Rhinoy. All working without remuneration, naturally.

When we came to Chicago we found there a very active non-partisan organization of Russian Socialist and Socialist sympathizers of all shades of political opinion, working under the name of Relief Society for Political Prisoners and Exiles in Russia. It collected large amounts of money that went to the victims of tsarist oppression in Siberia, penitentiaries, and other places of exile and imprisonment. The leading spirit of this organization was M. Stolar, at present city editor of the Moscow News. Others active included F. Kogan, a druggist, an escaped political prisoner (Social-Democrat) from Siberia, and his wife, a Chicago lawyer, Esther Rovky, who alternated for years as financial secretaries of the organization. Both live now in Chicago, where

Memorandum on Russian Organizations in Chicago Prepared
for Foreign Language Project by Mark Ikhinoy, Jewish
Daily Forward, New York, June 1, 1937.

they own a drug store at the corner of North Oakley and Chicago Avenue. This organization numbered at one time more than 100 members, and among them the Dubrov family, Ivan Lagoda, Mr. F. Berg, and Miss Sheinman, seem to have been the most active.

Among other organizations functioning in the Russian colony in the years of 1913 until 1921 was the Union of Russian Workers, a semi-syndicalist anarchist organization. The center of their activity was a workers' institute, a free evening school for Russians conducted by a Chicago lawyer and former Russian Social-Democrat, Tobinson, who, under the name of Krasnoschokov, became after the revolution the Communist leader of the Far Eastern Republic. Later he was convicted of embezzlement of state funds, and then became director of the state bank in Rostov-Don.

Interview with Professor M. Sherbinin of the Evangelical Christians, by Dimitri Stranden, May 20, 1937.

Mikhail Andreyevich Shcherbinin(Sherbinin) was born in the Ukraine, in the city of Kharkov, in 1856. He received his college education in the St. Petersburg University where he studied the Eastern languages. He was graduated in 1882 with the degree of B. Sc. He is a linguist and has mastered six or seven European languages and also ancient Hebrew, Arabic and Syriac. Till 1895 he lived in the Ukraine, but in that year he went to Finland and lived there until the year 1901, when he emigrated to America.

Owing to his linguistic achievements Mr. Sherbinin was invited by the Manitoba College to occupy a chair there, and was a professor of the Russian language in the Manitoba College from 1903 to 1908. Since 1917 he has lived in Chicago. While living here he has been engaged in Missionary and Social Service work with the Chicago Tract Society.

Professor Sherbinin is the author of a pamphlet in English entitled The Galicians Dwelling in Canada and their Origin. This pamphlet was published in 1906 by the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba as Transaction No. 71 of this Society.

Interview with Rev. Lobanov, Holy Trinity Cathedral,
Apr. 30, 1937

BIOGRAPHY

By

Dimitri Strandon

Alexander Vasilievich Lobanov was born in October, 1885, in Moscow. His father was an official of one of the departments of the state administration; his mother was the daughter of a priest. He received his education first in a theological seminary, and later in a military school in Kazan, from which he graduated with the grade of lieutenant. He served in the army before the revolution and was promoted to the rank of captain.

He went to France with the Russian troops which were sent there during the World War. In 1919 he left for the Siberian front and served there under Admiral Kolchak. When Kolchak's army was defeated, he went east to Farbin.

In 1925 he left for America and came to Seattle, and thence to Chicago.

IV

RUSSIAN

Interview with Rev. Lobanov, Holy Trinity Cathedral,
Apr. 30, 1937.

In Chicago he has been employed successively by the Western Electric Company, by the International Harvester Company, by the Crane Company and by the Y. M. C. A.

As Mr. Lobanov used to attend regularly the services of the Russian Holy Trinity Cathedral he became acquainted with the then bishop Theophilus who, having learned that Mr. Lobanov had made his studies in a theological seminary, advised him to apply for a deacon's office in one of the Russian churches.

Mr. Lobanov was ordained in 1927 and held for some time the office of second deacon. In 1930 he was appointed regular deacon of the Troitsky Cathedral and at the same time promoted to the rank of archdeacon. ("protodialon").

Rev. Lobanov has been also teaching in 1928 and 1929 in two Russian schools; in the Douglas Park School and in the Fullerton Street School.

Since 1932 he has held the office of secretary of the council of the diocese of Chicago, and since 1934, that of secretary of the Society for the Relief to the Children of Russian Immigrants.

Interview with Rev. Lobanov, Holy Trinity Cathedral,
Apr. 30, 1937,

He is a collaborator of the Chicago Russian daily Rassviet, of the Chicago weekly Russkoye Obozreniye (Russian Review), of the newspaper Rossiya, (Russia), published in New York; and of the newspaper Sviet (Light), published in Wilkes-barre. He has been contributing to these publications articles on public life and on Christian apologetics.

D. Strandon.

Interview with Rev. Serghei G. Sneghirev, Russian Holy Trinity Cathedral,
by Dimitri Stranden, April 27, 1937.

Rev. Serghei Grigorievich Sneghirev was born in 1882 in the province of Kostroma, in the town of Makariev. He received his education at the Theological Seminary in Kostroma and after that went to Kiev, to study at the Imperial Theological Academy there, from which he was graduated in 1906. He taught for six years in Samara, at the Teacher's Seminary (an educational institution connected with the church). In 1912 he came to New York, having been invited to teach the theological sciences in Tennefly, N. J., at the Russian Theological Seminary. While doing this he also officiated for seven years as a priest at the Russian Cathedral in New York, till the year 1919.

From 1919 to 1924 Rev. Sneghirev held the office of priest of the church connected with the Russian consulate in Athens. In 1924 he returned from Greece to America, and was the rector of the Russian Church in Montreal, and later went to the United States, to Syracuse. In 1931 he was transferred to Chicago and since then has been holding the office of priest in the Holy Trinity Cathedral.

Rev. Sneghirev is the author of a "Historical Sketch of the House of Romanovs"

Interview with Rev. Serghei G. Sneghirev, Russian Holy Trinity Cathedral,
by Dimitri Stranden, April 27, 1937.

which has been published both in Russian and in English, and has appeared on the pages of the Russian- American Messenger (Russko-Amerikanskiy Viestnik) in the year 1913, in several numbers. He has also contributed a number of articles on Theology and the history of the church to various Russian magazines devoted to religion.

He is a member of the "Union of Brotherhoods" (Obyedineniye Bratstv) -- a Mutual Aid Society in Pittsburgh, Pa.

IV

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

Interview with Mr. Anton F. Bernov, 917 North Wood Street,
March 2, 1937 by N. Korecki.

Mr. Anton F. Bernov was born on January 7, 1889 in Russia, in the province of Vilna, county of Vilna, in the village Novoselka. Having been recruited for the army in 1910 he has been serving in the 50th brigade of artillery until 1913. On July 15, 1913 he came to the United States. In April, 1915 he joined the Club "Znanie". During four years he has been a member of the Committee of this club and was one of the most active workers of this organization. In 1919 he became the President of the Club "Znanie". In the same year the Club had to be liquidated because of political dissensions which arose among its members. Towards the end of the year 1919, Mr. Bernov became a member of the Russian People's University in Chicago. He was a member of the Committee which organized the reception of the Russian Mission, with Professor Bakmetev at the head, which was sent to the United States by Verensky's government. He was a member of the Committee which was collecting 10,000,000 pair of shoes for Russia; also a member of the Society of Technical Aid to Soviet Russia. Participated in the collection of funds for Russian prisoners of war kept in Germany; also in the collection of funds for political exiles in Russia. Was an active worker when funds were collected in 1921 and 1922 among the Chicago

Interview with Mr. Anton F. Bernov, 917 North Wood Street,
March 2, 1937 by N. Korecki.

Russians for the relief of people stricken by famine in Russia. In 1929 Mr. Bernov participated in the restoration of the Society "Znanie" under the name of the 50th branch of the Russian Amalgamated Society of Mutual Aid in America of which the center was in New York, and was a member of the Committee of this Society.

In 1930 the Society "Znanie", or the 50th branch of the Russian Amalgamated Society of Mutual Aid in America joined the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society in Chicago the center of which is located at 917 North Wood Street. Since 1932 Mr. Bernov has been a member of the 1st branch of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. In 1934 and 1935, he was a member of the Administrative and Revising Committees of the Parish of St. George with headquarters at 917 North Wood Street. In 1932, Mr. Bernov organized the I. Bunin Memorial School in the district of Humboldt Park, and during four years he has been the Chairman of the Committee of that school. At the present time he is the cashier of the 1st branch of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society (since January, 1935). In 1935 he was Vice-President of the Russian-American Democratic League, with headquarters at 1902 West Division Street. He is also a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Russian American

IV

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Interview with Mr. Anton F. Bernov, 917 North Wood Street,
March 2, 1937 by N. Korecki.

Citizens' Organization. Since 1932 he is the President of the School Council of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. For the last three years he has been the Chairman of the Russian-American Citizens' Organization of the 31st ward.

Signed: N. Korecki.

Note: Mr. A. Bernov is the most energetic and foremost public worker among the Russian immigrants of Chicago, and by the work he has done in the field of education he has done great service to the Russian colony. (N.K.)

IV
II B 2 d (1)

Interview (Jan. 14, 1937) with General V. V. Cheslavsky (Chesly),
editor of Russian Review, 2117 W. Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

By Dimitri Stranden

General Vasiliy Vladimirovich Cheslavsky was born on January 4, 1885, in the Priluki County of the province of Poltava. He received his education first at the Poltava School for Cadets, and later at the Elisavetgrad School of Cavalry. In 1902 he was promoted to the rank of officer of the Third Dragoon Novorossiysky Regiment and had to go to the Far East, to Manchuria. He participated in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904 and 1905. At that time he was the commander of a cavalry squadron. He was in the ranks for twenty-two months. He was wounded in the Battle of Laoyan. He was decorated for his bravery with the cross of St. George, for capturing a Japanese company consisting of 164 soldiers and three officers and having at its disposal three machine-guns.

General Cheslavsky was in all the battles, from that on the River Yalu

Interview with General Cheslavsky

in April, 1906, to that of Mukden. After the Russo-Japanese war he returned to his regiment and was sent to the Cavalry Officers School in St. Petersburg, where he completed his studies in two years. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and sent again to the Far East to join there the Primorsky Regiment of Dragoons. In May, 1914, he was promoted to the rank of colonel and made commander of the 10th, or Ingermanlendskiy, Regiment of Hussars. With this regiment he went to the war and was its commander till the year 1916. He was made major-general and given the command of the Second Brigade of the 10th Cavalry Division. He was still holding this military office when the revolution broke out.

After the proclamation of the independence of the Ukraine General Cheslavsky was appointed commander of the Volynsky Cavalry Division of the army of the Hetman Skoropadski. After the downfall of the Skoropadski regime, General Cheslavsky went to Germany where the Inter-Allied Commission entrusted to him the transportation of Russian prisoners from

IV

II B 2 d (1)

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PR

Interview with General Cheslavsky

Germany to Russia. With the last contingent of Russian prisoners, in the autumn of the year 1919, the general sailed on the steamer "Reshid Pasha," via England, Gibraltar, the Dardanelles and Constantinople, to Sebastopol. He delivered there five thousand Russian prisoners who wanted to join the army of General Denikin.

When the White armies were entirely disorganized in 1921, General Chevslavsky went to England where he stayed till 1923. From England he sailed to America and went straight to Chicago, where at that time was residing his good friend and fellow officer, Prince M. M. Cantacuzine. The general found employment at the Western Electric Company, with which he worked until 1928. In that year he became an American citizen, changing his name to Basil W. Chesly.

Later he worked two years with the Commonwealth Edison Company. He lost his job because of the depression.

II B 2 d (1)

Interview with General Cheslavsky

In 1934 General Cheslavsky became the editor of the Russkoye Obozreniye (Russian Review), a weekly newspaper published in Chicago by Mr. Savitsky. Previously this paper had very few subscribers. When General Cheslavsky became the editor he made the paper much more interesting, and the number of subscribers increased very considerably. He edits the paper on strictly non-partisan lines and endeavors to get reliable and interesting information from talented collaborators holding different political views. Among the collaborators of the Russian Review are such well known members of the Russian colony of Chicago as Prof. Paul Haensel, Mr. Varsha, engineer; Mr. J. J. Voronko; Mr. Zakharov, engineer; Professor Nedzelnitsky, and others.

While editing the Russian Review, General Cheslavsky has been writing a book containing his reminiscences of the World War. Chapters of this book have appeared regularly on the pages of the Russian Review. Soon these memoirs will be published in book form.

IV

RUSSIAN

III A

Interview with Eugene Moravsky, Editor of Daily Rassviet,
1724 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill., by Ben Chase, Nov. 19, 1936.

Mr. Moravsky, who in real life is Eugene Z. Dolinin, was born in Kiziany, State of Vilna (present Poland), in 1897, but was reared and educated in Russia proper.

Mr. Moravsky, who has suffered imprisonment and exile at the hands of the Soviet government, does not adhere to the principles of the present day Russian regime. He claims that no country can be free without the basic principles of freedom, and that is freedom of speech, press, religion, etc., which the present Russian government denies its citizens.

Mr. Moravsky came to the United States in 1924. After spending a short time in New York he left for the principal cities of United States where he lectured and held discussions about Russia. In 1926 he came to Chicago and became connected with Rassviet in the capacity of Associate Editor, and three years later became its Editor-in-Chief. Mr. Moravsky was married to Miss Mary Kowell in September of 1928.

Miss Kowell, the present Mrs. Dolinin, was born in Chicago of Russian parentage and, while brought up in a strict Orthodox Russian home, nevertheless knew very little about the Russian language and only after her marriage

IV
III A

-2-

RUSSIAN

Interview with Eugene Moravsky, Editor of Daily Rassviet

started seriously studying it, and according to Mr. Moravsky is at present a very fluent speaker and reader of that language. Mrs. Dolinin is in charge of the Foreign Department of the Amalgamated Bank and Trust Company, 114 South Dearborn, having been connected with that institution for the last four years. She is very active in Russian organizations and quite often helps Rassviet with translations whenever her services are required.

IV

RUSSIAN

II B 2 c

II B 2 f

WPA (ILL) 100-3807

Interview (Jan. 4, 1935) with Dr. A. I. Nedzelnitsky (Nedzel),
1608 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Nedzel was born in the large village Lubomirka, in the province of Kherson (Ukraine), in 1888. He received his education partly in St. Petersburg, where he studied at the Voznesenskaya High School. But he was not graduated from this school, as in 1905, being involved in political troubles which stirred up all the Russian young people, he was discharged from the school together with several of his fellow students. Being eager to complete his education, he went abroad, to Germany, and in Dresden joined the Polytechnikum, where he studied two years. He then returned to Russia, to Odessa, passed his high school examinations and joined the Novorossiysky University in Odessa, where he studied medicine. He graduated in 1913 and, as one of the most proficient students, was allowed to remain connected with the university in order to go on with his studies, preparing himself for professorship.

IV

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 o

II B 2 f

Interview with Dr. Nedzel

However, the World War interfered with his studies. In 1913 he had to join the army and since the beginning of the war in 1914 till 1918, the doctor worked as a military surgeon. Then he returned to Odessa and continued his research studies at the university.

In 1920 Dr. Nedzel was obliged to leave Russia and to go to Constantinople as a refugee. Here he soon found a congenial occupation: he managed the laboratories of the Russian hospital of St. Nicholas and of the American hospital.

In 1923 Dr. Nedzel left Constantinople and sailed to America. He came to Chicago and since 1924 has been a practicing physician and surgeon in this city.

Since 1929 Dr. Nedzel has been a member of the faculty of the University

IV

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 c

II B 2 f

Interview with Dr. Nedzel

WPA (11) 1010 1075

of Illinois, College of Medicine. He is associate professor of pathology and bacteriology. He is chiefly occupied with research in the realm of localization of diseases. He has made many valuable learned investigations in this realm. Reports of these investigations have been published in the pages of several scientific reviews.

Dr. Nedzel is a fellow of the American Medical Association; a member of the Illinois State Medical Society; also of the Chicago Medical Society, of the Pathological Society, of the society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, of the Medical Research Club and of Sigma Xi. He is very popular among the Russians of Chicago as a practicing physician and surgeon, and has also many patients of other nationalities, especially among Poles, Ukrainians and Galicians.

Besides his activities as a scientist and practicing physician, Dr. Nedzel has always been an active social worker among the Russians in Chicago.

IV

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 c

II B 2 f

Interview with Dr. Nedzel

Every years he has been giving a number of lectures on medical subjects, especially in the years 1924 and 1925, when the club Prosvyeshcheniye (Enlightenment) was in existence. For a number of years he has been a member of the examining commissions of several Russian schools. He provided Rassviet periodically with a medical column from 1926 to 1929, and again since 1935 to the present time.

He is Supreme Physician of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, Medical Examiner of the St. Nicholas Brotherhood, connected with the Holy Trinity Cathedral, and a member of the Russian American Citizens' Organization. He was president of the Pushkin Committee till September 1936.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1934.

IF ONLY WE HAD MORE LIKE HIM

Who in the Russian colony in Chicago does not know Vasiliev? Everyone knows him. There are several Vasilievs in Chicago, but our colony knows only one--Aleksy V. Vasiliev.

Mr. Vasiliev is in private life a building contractor. His office is located at 542 South Dearborn Street. As a businessman, he has become completely Americanized. But as soon as he leaves his office and his work, he is the Russian again, the true Russian. Mr. Vasiliev gladly supports every worth-while Russian undertaking. One cannot imagine a Russian concert, or a ball, or any other affair, without Mr. Vasiliev, accompanied by his wife and son. It is no wonder, therefore, that no other Russian in Chicago enjoys such wide popularity as Mr. Vasiliev does.

Mr. Vasiliev is now engaged in the construction of the Russian Independent church on Wood Street.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1934.

When at home, Mr. Vasiliev and his charming wife are the supreme representatives of true Russian hospitality, comparable only to that seen in the better homes in the pre-revolutionary Russia.

In conclusion, we wish to express our desire for more such Vasilievs in the Chicago Russian colony. Our life would then be different than it is now.

IV

II A 3 b

II B 2 f

III B 4

II D 10

I D 2 b

II A 2

II D 1

RUSSIAN

Anonymous - "Ivan Fillipovitch Erin,"
Moskva (Monthly), Dec. 1930.

Mr. Ivan F. Erin, by extraction a Don Cossack was born in Stanitz (Cossack Village) Glazunov, province of Don, of a poor Cossack family. In Russia, Mr. Erin received little education except that which he received at home and in the army.

He was brought up in a small village, and during his youth he worked together with his father as a husbandmen. At the end of his military service, he had decided to leave the ranks of the Cossacks. To him, Cossack life was very dreary and lonesome and eventually he was attracted to public activities.

During the year 1910, Mr. Erin, left the Don Province and settled at Kovno, where his elder brother was established, as one of the prominent civic leaders of the North West Region. During his residence at Kovno, Mr. Erin decided to migrate to the United States in order to improve his financial standing. He arrived in the America in 1913, and at once headed for Chicago, where he

Moskva (Monthly), Dec. 1930.

now resides. In 1910, he became a member of the Russian "Znanie" Club; the earliest Russian cultural and educational organization of Chicago. Znanie Club began its cultural-educational activity by organizing: a chorus, a string orchestra, a dramatic circle, evening classes, concerts, shows, lectures and educational excursions. The "Znanie" Club succeeded to draw in its ranks all the cultural Russian elements and to organize the Russian People's University of Chicago. The latter during a period of over two years had more than two hundred students in its classes. The classes of the University were very well equipped, where the Russian youth acquired general knowledge. They studied the Russian language, the automobile business, electricity, geography, physics, chemistry, mathematics, agriculture and other subjects. In the "Znanie" Club, Mr. Trin, for the greater part of the time occupied the office of chairman, while in the "Russian Peoples' University" he held responsible positions on the Board of Directors, Board of Trustees and almost in all the committees. When the Russian Peoples' University was liquidated for reasons of political



Moskva (Monthly), Dec. 1930.

iriction, Mr. Ivan Erin together with the students moved to the premises of the Russian Technical Society. He holds as heretofore the same responsible positions and continues in his cultural-educational activities. He was never interested in politics and has always opposed its presence in the schools, but in this he did not always succeed.

In 1922, while he was with the Technical Society, together with other students, he organized a Russian Cooperative Restaurant, which appeared to be the first economical venture of the Russian organizations in Chicago. This restaurant operates successfully up to the present time. In 1928, Mr. Ivan Erin, together with his close friends organized a new "Znanie" Society (50th branch of "R C C V A", Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society of America) where he worked as president of the organization. In the year 1929 Mr. I. Erin, joined the initial organization group of the Russian-American Club in Chicago, and was elected to the office of one of the Vice-Presidents of the Club, in which he takes active part, in the cultural and educational work.

- 1 -
Moskva (Monthly), Dec. 1930.

We have mentioned some of the work done by these organizations, where Mr. I. Erin has labored hard for the welfare and education of the Russian toilers. But this is not all. Mr. Ivan Erin repeatedly tackled more serious problems. For instance, the organization of the Russian Peoples' Home and similar projects. He had to spend not a few sleepless nights in working out plans, and in writing appeals and projects; which went unheeded in our colony. Besides this, he was active in our colonial affairs, taking part in the general colonial conventions at New York; and the conventions of the Russian Technical Society. He had the honor of representing the Chicago Russian colony at the reception of the Extraordinary Mission of the First Russian Revolutionary Government (Provisional Government). Together with Professor Borodin he organized a group of instructors to study the packing and cold storage business and gained considerable knowledge in this industry. After the completion of the courses Mr. I. Erin, wrote several articles of valuable information in regard to the Chicago Stock Yards and the labour conditions there.

Moskva (Monthly), Dec. 1930.

One cannot but praise the work of Mr. Trin; a tireless civic leader in the field of charitable assistance to the Russian people. If one were to enumerate all the organizations, conferences and committees in which he participated, in which he was the central figure, it would make another long list.

When the war swept Russia like a tornado, and threw scores of thousands of inhabitants into exile creating whole armies of refugees, who found themselves without shelter and food, Mr. Trin sounded the alarm and organized committees and conferences to help these refugees. He also organized committees for the assistance of the Russian prisoners in Germany, the starving people in Russia, and for the Russian orphans, etc. It seems, there was not a single calamity that had afflicted the Russian people, to which Mr. Trin, did not respond by participating actively in the relief of these sufferers. For these reasons we speak of him as the most "tireless worker in the field of public activity."

Mr. Trin, despite his limited education, is a fair orator and writer. In his speeches and articles one feels his sincerity. Constantly he sounds the call

Moskva (Monthly), Dec. 1930.

to union and education. He is a man truly and whole-heartedly attached to his public work.

IV

II B 2 f

II A 1

RUSSIAN

Anonymous - "V. M. Bensin," Moskva (Monthly),
October 1930.

Mr. V. M. Bensin, the well known Russian agriculturist, who recently arrived from Prague, has been appointed as director of the Technical and General Educational courses at the Russian-American Club of Chicago. Mr. Bensin's prominent scientific contributions and his residence in Chicago will, undoubtedly be a great acquisition for the Russian Colony of our city. . .

IV
II B 2 c

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

Ukrainia (Ukraine), July 18, 1930. Vol. I, No. 6., Weekly,
Chicago, Ill.

A RESIDENT OF THE DNIEPER RIVER - NOW AN AMERICAN PROFESSOR

A very well-known Ukrainian resident of the Dnieper River, Dr. Alexander Nedzelnitsky, has been employed now for a long time by the University of Illinois as a professor in the dental department.

Not very long ago we received a monthly periodical issued by the American Medical Association, Archives of Pathology, in which Dr. Nedzelnitsky has his new educational work printed under the title "The Spread (Breeding) of the Typhus Germs in the Gall Bladder, and Their Danger in Connection with the Change of Climate."

Previous to Dr. Nedzelnitsky's arrival into the United States, he was an assistant professor in the New Russian State University of Odessa.

IV
II B 2 d (1)
IV

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, June 18, 1930.

ONE MORE LOSS

Sad as it is, it has to be pointed out that the ranks of the progressive and radical members of our colony are getting thinner. Year after year, day after day our best men depart from us to the land of eternal rest. Whether the death be a natural one or due to some untoward circumstance, it matters not. We lose them in either case and with each succeeding death we who remain behind are affected by their loss more and more poignantly and feel orphaned.

The number of Russian immigrants in America who have gone to the land of eternal rest is too great. They occupy a place in the cemeteries of all the cities of our second temporary fatherland, and one has something to say about every one of them. Each one has an individual life history. Many of them led a solitary, secluded life. Their death was hardly noticed by their compatriots, and consequently affected them little. However, when we lose men or women who did not live for themselves but worked continuously and disinterestedly for the good of society, when such truly useful work lasted not one or two years but for several decades, one feels in losing

Rassviet, June 18, 1930.

them as if a part of our own life had gone from us.

Our late fellow worker Vasily Khomich was one of these men. He played a not insignificant role in the political and social life of this country, especially in the Russian colony of the city of Chicago. During the last few years, however, he somewhat retired from public activities. This happened for several good reasons. First of all he may have become disappointed in the success of the Russian revolution; in the second place the apathetic and negligent attitude of the Russian colony towards all kinds of organizing and public work was disheartening; and in the third place his personal life was beset with financial difficulties.

Vasily Khomich was born in a family of poor peasants in the province of Grodno. Like most of us he also came to the United States of America as a young man, in 1912, hoping to return soon to his peaceful native village. But an evil fate decreed for him another course in life which proved to be too rough for such an artless and simple rustic.

Still while working through this path, Khomich developed into a man of strong

Rassviet, June 18, 1930.

will and this new nature opposed the old slavish one vanquished by the new man.

He had won a victory but did not feel quite free yet, being surrounded by a multitude of slaves living in a state of utter mental darkness, and he had to go to his grave under such conditions - a new man, and yet outwardly a slave among other slaves.

Like most of us V. Khomich, when he came to this country, was an illiterate, intellectually backward youth. Though young and frail he had to work in the stuffy atmosphere of factories and plants. Being used to the freedom of vast fields, he could not easily adapt himself to this infernal life. In spite of such a sudden change in his life, he did not lose courage; he overcame all pessimistic moods, started to fashion himself into a sturdy daring man, into a fighter, and devoted himself entirely to the service of the cause of labor. Since the first years of his life in this country Vasily Khomich began to educate himself and to read. He became interested in

Rassviet, June 18, 1930.

organizations. Lectures, meetings, assemblies and forums became his hobbies. Later he began to make speeches himself and to encourage the people to fight the age-long oppression and to gain a better lot and those rights which should belong to every man. Who among the Chicago Russians does not remember the late fellow worker Khomich? He could be met anywhere, talking, discussing or voicing some appeal. The people were willing to listen. They loved him and trusted him because they felt the sincerity and honesty of his convictions, his impulses, and his revolutionary spirit. V. Khomich's activity was not limited to Chicago alone; he also visited other places. From 1916 to 1926 he belonged to the Industrial Workers of the World. While Khomich was a member of the organization of the IWW he worked in several of its branches. He worked in mines, in the timber regions in North and South Dakota, and everywhere he carried on propaganda and succeeded in being a good agitator.

Vasily Khomich had a good command of the English language and therefore could often address American audiences.

Many of us remember the Russian IWW newspaper Golos Truzhenika (The Voice of

Rassviet, June 18, 1930.

the Toiler) which flourished for a period of ten years. This paper was much indebted to Vasily Khomich. During the last years of its existence it was Khomich who almost alone bore the whole burden of editing and publishing this paper. He did the work of a typesetter, a translator, a corrector and a distributor. Observing Khomich at work I had often asked myself: where does this somewhat handicapped man find so much energy and such iron will?

However, an end comes to everything; for there is a limit to all things. Ultimately everyone becomes tired, exhausted. This very thing befell our fellow worker Khomich. He became tired and exhausted. On the one hand he was lonely. He perceived how his former friends had abandoned him, becoming absorbed in the cares of their own life.

On the other hand the economic conditions of his life were steadily becoming worse, more and more unbearable. Moreover the Russian revolution had taken a course which he had not foreseen. All these circumstances forced him to adopt a course of action which did not agree with his feelings and ideas. He was forced to work with people who had nothing in common with his principles and views or were even inimical to them.

Rassviet, June 18, 1930.

Whatever views Vasily Khomich may have held during the last years of his life, it cannot be denied that the work he has done for the labor movement should be regarded as very valuable. Among the Russians living in America, many owe him a great debt of gratitude. It was his influence that made many read, think and fight for the rights of man. When witnessing the burial of Khomich, I was extremely sorry to see that only a very small number of people came to his funeral.

However, more pleasant thoughts arose in my mind when I saw that at least this small group (fifty or sixty persons) was deeply affected by sorrow when at last it was time to bid the last farewell to our fellow worker Khomich. Around his grave, with bowed heads stood many old members of our colony and several public men, among them the well-known Russian actor A. Pokatilov, Mme. P. Maksakov, a singer; Orlovsky, an attorney; P. Yurkevich, A. Skopin, and a number of other persons unknown to me.

Khomich was not a religious man and therefore he was buried without any religious rites.

Rassviet, June 18, 1930.

S. Volodkin made a funeral speech in which he briefly characterized our late fellow worker's meritorious activity and said how sad and painful was Khomich's early death. Volodkin was unable to finish his speech, it was interrupted by his own sobs. He stepped aside from the grave and for a long time could not control his feelings. He was not alone in his sorrow; all those present had visible tears and when the coffin was lowered into the grave sobs were audible. A true man had gone from us.

What irony of fate. Khomich's old mother is still alive in Russia! He was her only son and was helping her to the best of his ability.

What will the poor woman say, what will she feel when she learns of her son's death?

J. Osipik.

II B 2 d (3)

II B 2 g

III A

Alexander - "Biography of Mr. A. V. Leverson"

Moscow, (Monthly), June 1939, p. 14.

Alexander Vladimirovich Leverson was born in June 1892, in the city of Astrakhan. Having graduated with honors from the first high school of this city, he entered the Department of Economics of the Moscow Polytechnic Institute, and at the same time attended the classes of the Gatchina School of Aviation.

Later he went to Baku where he worked for several years in the oil industry. He started as a common laborer, but after some time was promoted with the position of assistant to the chief engineer. However, he was not satisfied with having attained this position and contemplated becoming a sailor and joining the navy. After graduating as third in rank from a school for naval cadets, Mr. Leverson was commissioned to serve as an officer on one of the destroyers belonging to a squadron which was cruising in the Black Sea.

The nerve-racking life on a destroyer in war time, the hardships and dangers of war, and a tragic event in his personal life did not crush Mr. Leverson's spirit. He continued as an officer of the navy until the time of the occupation of the Crimea by the German and Austrian troops. Later he managed to reach Kiev and served under Hukman, first as a member of the aviation administration, and later as assistant chief of the general staff of the navy. When Kiev fell and was occupied by the troops of Hitler, Mr. Leverson left for the

Novaya, (Oct 17), June 1922, p. 10.

southern part of the Crimea where he held various offices, ultimately becoming the head of the administration of the port of Yalta. He held this office until the Crimea had to be evacuated. He left the Crimea in 1918 and went to America. Mr. Hoyersten reached Constantinople. He lived a very hard existence, after suffering from hunger, and then he came to the United States. Having reached this country, he was forced to work hard. First of all, he was a teacher, official, public man, importer and exporter.

Ultimately, Mr. Hoyersten came to America. He was a very hard worker and laborer, using the pick and shovel, and also he worked in various capacities. At the same time, he studied the American language and received the diploma. He traveled across the United States in a car, and he lived a very adventurous life, enduring many hardships. He was a very hard worker.

Mr. Hoyersten has already written three books in 3 volumes. During this time he has done much for the Russian colony, working for the Russian cause, the education of Russian immigrants and their elevation to that position in this country to which they are entitled.

His lectures and articles, and his work in various organizations have been noticed both by Russians and by Americans. At present, Mr. Hoyersten is working intently on his two books which will probably be published in the autumn. He is also a

IV

II A 1

RUSSIAN

Russkoye Obozrenie, Mar. 8, 1950

THE RUSSIAN OF A RUSSIAN SCIENTIST

The Russian scientist, Dr. A. I. Nedzelnitsky, who is a resident of Chicago, has obtained recognition from American scientists and from the professors of the University of Chicago where he is a member of the faculty and where he is active in scientific research. We are told that Dr. Nedzelnitsky has made some valuable discoveries in his research work and many professors and scientists predict a brilliant future for him in the American medical world.

Alexander Ivanovich came to America about seven or eight years ago. In Russia, he attended the University of Novorossilsk.

Rassviet, Nov. 4, 1929.

THE DEATH OF I. V. LAZAREV

By Mr. Ossipik

Lately, death claimed one of our leading members of the Moscow Art Theater. Among our group, the name of Ivan Lazarev was little known, but in the theatrical world, his name was greatly revered.

Four years ago Mr. Lazarev organized a school in Chicago, exclusively to acquaint the American public with real dramatic art. He had achieved much during this time, and for the last two years his pupils staged several Russian plays in English, by Gorky, Andreiev, Tchekov and others.

Once, during the winter, I had the opportunity to become acquainted with the late Ivan Lazarev. Since that time the name of this talented actor had been impressed upon my memory. Lazarev appeared to be not as an individual personality but a part of the Moscow Art Theater, but the whole theater. Lazarev was the incarnation of sincerity and inspiration, and of all those ideals which the human soul craves.

IV

II A 3 d (1)

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Oct. 29, 1929.

DEATH OF THE RUSSIAN ARTIST I. LAZAREV

Ivan Lazarev, Russian artist of the Moscow Art Theater, passed away in his fifty-second year.

Mr. Lazarev, a native of Saratov, arrived in America in 1922, with the Moscow Art Theater Company. He remained in the United States exclusively for the purpose of fostering Russian art. Mr. Lazarev became famous when he produced and staged the "Miracle," and played the dual role of an insane emperor and a lame beggar.

Mr. Lazarev, with the cooperation of Americans, founded in Chicago a model art theater, including a theatrical school. He was very influential among the American theatrical groups. In spite of his ill health, he would not forsake his work, which he loved.

He died unexpectedly from a heart attack. Funeral services will be held

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 32775

IV

II A 3 d (1)

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Oct. 29, 1929.

today at the Church of St. Michael, 4400 S. Paulina Street, at 2 P.M.
Interment will take place at Mount Hope Cemetery. I. Lazarev is survived by
his widow, the well-known actress, Mary Astrov.

Anonymous - "A. S. Pikiel"

Moscow (Monthly), Apr. 1928, p. 17.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Alexander Yulianovich Pikiel was born at Evnatopol, May 15, 1900. Until the year 1905, he lived in Port Arthur. In 1916, he was taken to Harbin where he graduated from a high school in 1920. In 1921, he came to Chicago. Here he worked at various trades, starting as a laborer in a factory. He worked in restaurants, as truck-driver, and for five years was employed in banks. In 1923, he began to attend the evening classes of the Commercial Department of Northwestern University.

After two years, Mr. Pikiel felt that he had acquired a sufficient command of the English language, and in the year 1925 he entered the Law Department of the University of Chicago. At that time he had to work evenings as a book-keeper, and the work he was doing evenings sometimes required as much as forty hours a week of his time. Finally, in 1926 he graduated from the university with the degree of bachelor of law. In Nov. 1928, Mr. Pikiel passed the state examination and has been admitted to practice in all courts.

(Note: At present Mr. Pikiel's office is located at 1701 N. Chicago Ave. For the last two years, he has been president of the Russian-American Citizens' Organization. N.K.)

Rassviet, Mar. 4, 1929.

REMINISCENCES OF I. A. V. LAZAREV

(Editorial)

I admired and respected Ivan V. Lazarev, his great talent, his experience and creative efforts in glorifying the Moscow Art Theater, the pride of Russia. Those protagonists of true art had to labor for our happiness, knowledge and enlightenment, through decades of hardship and privation, without any motive of personal gain; and this they did without any reproach on the part of the young generation.

He was a generous man and pure of heart. He understood the soul of the Russian peasant and was fired by love of true art and the desire to serve it. Men such as Ivan Lazarev do not die. They become immortal through their creative labors. The seed of beauty which is cast by them to the four corners of life, brings forth the enlightened understanding that widens the path to beauty of life and thus assures the immortality of their creative thoughts.

Ivan Lazarev, one of the leading actors of the Moscow Theater Co., has left the ranks of the creators of earthly beauty, but his spirit remains with us always.

IV

11-33111

Interview (The Death), Dec 1, 1922, 1923.

WFA (LL) PROJ. 36275

PROFESSOR MARINOV'S SISTER'S SUICIDE

On December 11, 1922, in the apartment, at 5112 University Avenue, the sister of the late Professor Marinov, Claudia Marinov, committed suicide by inhaling gas. She was 55 years old. After her beloved brother's sudden death, she became very melancholy, and this was the main reason for her committing suicide.

Rassviet (The Dawn), December 8, 1928.

WPA (ILL 1 287) 12-11-28

PROFESSOR MAXIMOV'S FUNERAL

On December 6, 1928, at the University Chapel, the funeral service of the former eminent professor of the Military Medical Academy and lately of the University of Chicago, A. A. Maximov, took place. The funeral service was performed by the clergy of the Holy Trinity Cathedral. The Archimandrite M. Mulyar and the Archpriest A. Vyacheslavov were officiating, being assisted by the priest of the St. Mikhail Parish and the Archpriest N. Sokolov. The famous Kedrov Quartet sang marvelously. The church was overcrowded; there were more than 1,000 persons present. Among them were the former students of the late professor, and all the staff of the Medical Faculty with the president, Woodrow, at the head.

The following well known members of the Russian colony also attended the funeral: Engineer I. M. Bregovsky, with his wife; Dr. M. I. Von Friesen; Dr. A. G. Gabrilyants; Dr. R. F. Koch; Dr. L. G. Pertsov; engineer A. A. Zakharov; Prince M. A. Obolensky, with his wife; Dr. S. A. Novakovsky; V. V. Kottov; V. M. Slavogorodsky; the former

Rassviet, Dec. 8, 1928.

WPA (U.S. ...)

consul, Volkov; E. V. Lutnitsky, and many others.

The coffin was carried by the professors of the university in their full uniform. Near the coffin, according to the American custom, stood two guards of honor: two students, a man and a woman, on each side. President Woodrow of the University of Chicago made a splendid speech in which he explained how great a scientist the late professor, Maximov, has been. The Archpriest, A. Vyacheslavov, made a short speech in Russian. Professor Maximov was buried in the Woodlawn cemetery. Sad, with their heads bowed, the hundreds of people who knew him went home. They could hardly believe that the professor had left them forever.

The death of Professor Maximov was a great loss to the medical science and to all those who knew and loved him.

Interview (The Dawn), December 1, 1931.

WPA (11) (1931) 10014

FRANCIS W. WATSON'S DEATH

On December 1, 1931, in the morning, Prof. Alexander A. Tuxilov, who held the chair of Pathology at the University of Chicago, died suddenly.

IV
II B 2 f

RUSSIAN

WPA (C. 112) 10/31
Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. VI, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago; New York Times, March 11, 1927.

MME. BORODIN A CHICAGOAN; SHE MET HER HUSBAND THERE
AND HELPED HIM CONDUCT A SCHOOL

Chicago, March 10 - Mme. Borodin, a prisoner of Northern Chinese forces, is a former Chicago school teacher. She was born Fanny Orluk and met Borodin, now Russian adviser to the Cantonese government, when both were students at Valparaiso University. She assisted her husband in conducting the Berg Preparatory School. Borodin was known as Berg. When he went to Russia by way of Mexico after the fall of the tsar and the rise of the Kerensky Government, she remained here in charge of the school.

Berg, or Borodin, later returned, but has been in various parts of the globe since, as a diplomatic attache of the Russian government. According to Dr. Henry R. Krasnow, a former teacher at the Berg School, Borodin

IV

II B 2 f

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. VI,

is a "Spetz," or a prominent man in Russian politics, but is not a Communist.

Mme. Borodin joined her husband in Europe and recently has been teaching in China.

The Borodins' school here was located in a foreign community and was intended to teach English to immigrants.

(Ed. Note: This material in files for background.)

Massiviet (The Dawn), February 14, 1927.

W/7 1111 1 1927

THE CASE OF THE RUSSIAN

Mikhail Gruzenberg, among the Americans called Michael Berg, is at the present time in China and calls himself Jacob Morodin. Mikhail Gruzenberg was a person with little education. In America he did not experience much suffering and need. While at the Valparaiso University he did not distinguish himself in any way. Coming to Chicago he tried the field of teaching. He opened a school of English and turned it later to a preparatory school, which, nevertheless, was not recognized. When Russia was struck by the revolution, Gruzenberg agitated against Bolshevik impudence, cursed, called them bandits and usurpers, and other sweet names. But the reader should not believe much in his sincerity.

Gruzenberg was aggravated that he could not benefit from the situation, but when he realized how the Bolsheviks had overpowered the Russian people, he changed his tactics and through certain tricks became an official of the Foreign Office in Moscow. Here he found round to

Russvict, January 21, 1927.

WPA (U.L.) FILE 80275

distinguish himself in the field of Bolshevism.

And this was done in his line. The Bolsheviks were such individuals and offered Gruzenberg to conduct their intrigues among the Chinese Cantonese revolutionists. It is characteristic that during the time Gruzenberg declared himself to be the Soviet representative **in China**, the commandant of the Chinese prison ordered that the movements of the Bolshevik agitators be shut.

Then what? Indeed! Our former Chicago organizer betook himself again to Chicago, where his friends were trying to apply him to the Americans, calling him a "spets" (specialist), but not a Bolshevik or Communist. There you are! A Bolshevik official agent in China, and not a Bolshevik. The Russian colony of Chicago well remembers how Gruzenberg tried to make advances to the mission of Kerensky's government, which was greeted by the Russian colony of Chicago at the Auditorium. Everybody remembers well how this intriguer, with the assistance of his friends at the

Massoviet, February 14, 1927.

WPA 411-10-1000

meeting, succeeded in getting the role of president of the committee of the meeting and even of censor of the speeches of orators who greeted the mission. Flirting with Kerensky's mission and America, Gruzenberg tried not to permit the orators to be bold in their speeches; he did not want to allow even the presence of the local Bolsheviks at this solemn meeting, proof of how much of a rabid anti-Bolshevik Gruzenberg was is shown by the fact that during the greeting of Kerensky's mission, he interrupted the orators who mentioned the free revolutionary government of Russia. Probably the Chicago Bolsheviks do not know what to make of this sudden turn from a staunch Menshevik to a rabid Bolshevik. For some people (according to the American expression) "business is business." Therefore, reader, disclose all your former ideas that the man who is making such a noise in China is the composer Borodin or is a member of that family. It is generally the way at the Bolshevik camp to assume good Russian names in order to make oneself appear more important and to take advantage of the situation. In short, the Borodin in China is nobody else but our Chicagoan resident of the West Side, Michael Gruzenberg;

IV
I-L

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Kassviest, February 11, 1927.

WPA (L) & PPO: 10/79

his empty school is still there, maintained on the money of the Russian peasants.

He does not have to be a prophet to foretell that in the near future we shall see some of the gold friends of Gruzenberg - Borodin appear on the Bolshevik horizon.

Chic Jean.

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 28, 1923.

WPA (ILL) PP10 30271

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION

Recently the American newspapers and magazines have been mentioning very often the experiments, investigations and scientific work done by the foremost scientist of our times, Professor A. A. Maximov.

The modest laboratory of our remarkable comestric in the Chicago University attracts more and more the attention of representative circles of science and the press.

In the beginning of this week in all American papers there have appeared enthusiastic accounts of the last scientific investigation made by Professor Maximov. This investigation of the inoculation of the tissue of the lungs with tubercular bacilli has created great interest among the prominent representatives of medical science, and it is being lively discussed in medical circles.

Professor Maximov has cut out small pieces from the lung of a rabbit and has inoculated them with tubercular bacilli.

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 25, 1925.

WP-111, 2501 X 75

Then he took tiny pieces from this inoculated tissue and put them in the hollow of a small glass plate, where they could be observed under the microscope. This glass plate is kept the whole time in an autoclave (a special cabinet) with a constant temperature of 37°. Under such conditions the tubercular bacilli do not die; they remain alive the whole time.

Thus, by investigating the tissue under the microscope, the professor could observe day by day the development of the tubercles in the lung, and find out what elements participate in the formation of these abnormal growths.

This work is very interesting because, if we still understand the process of development of the disease, we shall be able to find a more effective method of its treatment.

Such an experiment, allowing one to observe through the microscope the gradual development of tuberculosis, has been conducted for the first time.

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 26, 1925.

WPA (LL) 10000 10000

Some persons are of the opinion that the enormous importance of this work consists also in this: Professor Laxinov has succeeded in establishing the fact that the development of tubercles goes on not only in the cells of the tissue of the lungs, as was believed until now, but that the leucocytes (white blood corpuscles) also play an important role in the development of the disease.

In connection with this new scientific investigation which has been conducted by Professor Laxinov, we have spoken to several Russian practicing physicians in Chicago, begging them to express their opinion about this investigation.

We quote below the opinions of these physicians:

Dr. I. L. Spivak: "Professor Laxinov's work is so well known to the readers of medical literature that every new investigation of his arouses the greatest interest. Though Professor Laxinov has specialized

Russkii Viesnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 26, 1925.

WPA (111), PKOJ 30275

in histological research, which is in line with research far beyond the boundaries of the science of histology, and connect the sphere of the most general biological concepts.

"This is one of the most prominent representations of the "Unitarists" as regards the problem of the origin of the white blood corpuscles.

"His recent investigation of "Cancerous changes in the lymphatic glands, and cultures of tissues," which has been published in Virchow's Archive, has attracted the attention of scientific circles. His Textbook of Histology is one of the best books on histology, which have been published in the Russian language.

"His present investigation shows the same characteristics which distinguish all his scientific works: it contains original thoughts expressed in a lucid way."

Russkii Voennik (Russian Herald), Sept. 16, 1945.

WPA (10000) 3,277

Dr. G. A. Arasnow: "The communication mentioned in the Russian newspapers about the discovery made by Professor Laxikov in connection with his latest research work, and issued by the State University, is concerned with a question which has been debated already for a long time, namely, whether tuberculosis: how far can tuberculosis be considered to be a disease of the blood?

"The present scientific experiments made by Professor Laxikov in the realm of disseminated tuberculosis in the form of line or circles, as all his recent investigations in histology and anatomy, are of great interest; in the medical world such investigations conducted by Professor Laxikov have for a long time been considered to be the outstanding research work in this line."

Russian Herald, (Russhii Listnik), Sept. 8, 1924.

PROFESSOR M. I. VOLKOV IN CHICAGO

Prof. Mikhail Ivanovich Volkov who has been in charge of the Agricultural Laboratory of the University of Illinois has come to reside in Chicago.

He intends to be henceforth intimately connected with our colonial organizations. By the by he has been already invited to give some regular lectures in some of the Chicago Russian schools: the South Side, the North Side, the Douglas Park School and others.

Russian Herald, (Russkii Vestnik), July 6, 1924.

N. N. NESTEROVSKAYA
(N. N. Nestorovsky)

WPA (ILL)

Recently there has come to our city from Europe a lady who is a physician, Dr. Lydia Yakovlevna Nestorovskaya. Dr. Nestorovskaya has visited almost all European countries. She has been in all the important centers where most of the Russian emigrants reside. She has gathered much valuable information about the Russians living abroad. Dr. Nestorovskaya intends to devote all her forces to the service of the toiling masses of our city's Russian colony. She expects that the Russian workers, having gathered together around their non-partisan newspaper Russian Herald, will at last make some progress in the matter of combining, will find a common language and will really achieve unification. The politicians must be swept from the colony with a broom, such is the opinion of the newly arrived interesting member of our colony.

Dr. Nestorovskaya intends to give in the near future a series of

Russian Herald, (Izvestiia Vestnik), July 1, 1924.

WPA (L)

free lectures on various subjects for the Russian workmen's colony of Chicago. Now she addresses all the toilers to whom she desires to be helpful and begs them to write about their needs and problems. She will answer everybody as far as possible.

Dr. Nesterovskaya is very well acquainted with the state of affairs in our native country. She has received much information from there. In this respect she may prove to be a useful person for the colony. We repeat, we admire this heroic proposal of our recently arrived compatriot to devote herself entirely to the service of the workmen.

Dr. L. Y. Nesterovskaya does not belong to any organization.

We welcome the new come guest to Chicago. We wish her success in her praiseworthy undertakings.

IV
II A 3 d (1)

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol.II. Owned by Dr.H.R.Krasnow, 4601 N.Broadway, Chicago.

Play given in honor of Jubilee of Actor, A. I. Pokatilov.

The play, "Novi Mir" (New World) was given at the Princess Theatre on December 12, 1920, in honor of the Jubilee of the actor, A.I.Pokatilov. Mr.Pokatilov played the lead.

General J. B. Turchin

APR 19 1901

A picture of General Turchin may be found at the Historical Society library in Military Order Loyal Legion, Commandery State of Illinois, Album of Generals, Vol. II, p 17.

Also in Chicago Tribune, June 20, 1901.

His sash and sword are in the G. A. R. collection, Chicago Public Library.

17
II 1 (1)
II D 1
I F 5
II D 3

11-35-11

Interview with Dr. G. V. Lercy,

Bio, re: Lercy, Dr. G. V.

George Leon Lercy, originally known as Lertzoff (the proper name was Lertchenko-Lertzoff) was born on December 3, 1895, in Southern Crimea. He was a son of George J. Lertzoff and Laisa Lertzoff, a family of Russian intellectuals, well known in the past. He received his medical education in St. Petersburg, where, at the end of the World War he was commissioned as captain of the medical corps, Russian army. At the age of 18 he was already head of the medical department of a whole division in the above army (a division consists of 8,000 men). While in the army service he married Sophie Tulchin and has three American-born children: Helen Sylvia, age 14; George L., Jr., age 7; and Valentina Patricia, age 6.

IV

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II D 2 d (1)

II D 1

I F 5

II D 3

interview with Dr. S. I. Perey

Among various decorations and awards received by him was the St. George Cross, highest decoration for bravery in the Russian Army. At the end of the war he received his honorable discharge with a rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. While in Europe he practiced medicine in Constantinople; also was in the Royal Service of the Rumanian Government (1922-23); he was in charge of a government hospital division. He arrived in the United States in 1923 and is a naturalized United States citizen at present.

He received his M. D. degree here from the University of Illinois College of Medicine in 1923. He is now practicing medicine in Chicago.

Dr. Perey's literary and social activities. Dr. Perey was the founder of the Russian Center of Chicago, 1925; editor of Russkii Vestnik

IV

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II D 1

I F 5

II D 3

WFO (11-14-1975)

Interview with Dr. G. L. Percy

(Russian Daily Herald), 1924-1925; editor and publisher of the Russian magazine Moscow, 1929-1931.

While a medical student in St. Petersburg (he studied under the guidance of the celebrated bacteriologist Professor Bekhterev) he was a writer for the famous Russian daily Riech (1915-1917), edited by the eminent Russian historian, Professor Paul N. Milukov, former secretary of state. Later, while living as a refugee in Constantinople, he was associated with Professor P. Milukov's paper, The Latest News, which still exists in Paris. He was health editor of Rassviet (1917-1931) and wrote for that paper numerous articles on various subjects. He also wrote for the oldest Russian daily in New York, the New Russian Word. He lectures

IV

- 1 -

SECRET

II D 2 d (1)

II D 1

II D 5

II D 3

VITA FILE 307

Interview with Dr. G. I. Perey

on medical and sociological subjects before Russian and American audiences. Dr. Perey also helped conduct all Democratic presidential campaigns (Russian division) since 1928, as well as the campaign of 1936. He is a member of the regular Democratic Organization of Cook County, a member and chairman of the Advisory Board, Russian-American Citizens Organization. At present he is a member of the Chicago Post, and Chief Medical Officer, Chicago Post, Society of Russian World War Veterans; a member of the Chicago Association of Russian Army and Navy Officers; member of the President's Own Garrison No. 104, Washington, D. C., Army and Navy Union, U. S. A.

Dr. Perey is also a member and medical examiner: Chicago Branch No. 69, Russian Brotherhood Lubov, and Chicago Branch No. 220, Russian Brotherhood Organization of U. S.

SECRET

WPA (ILL) 3-17-76

IV
II D 2 (1)
II D 1
I F 5
II D 3

Interview with Dr. J. I. Carey

The doctor was instructor in surgery, (Squire clinic), University of Illinois College of Medicine, 1932-35; on the teaching staff, Cardiology Division, Department of Medicine, 1935, and is on the staff of St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital, Ravenswood Hospital and Belmont Hospital; a member of the Chicago Medical Society (member of the council, 1932-34); the Illinois State Medical Association; Fellow American Medical Association.

WFA (U.S. PRO) 20275

Short Biographic Sketch of Major-General Alexey M. Isakovich

Compiled from miscellaneous material belonging to Mr. Isakov,
3558 M. Division Street, St. Louis, Missouri, (translator
of Russian language in text).

Major-General Alexey M. Isakovich was born in St. Petersburg, in a family
of Russian noblemen of the Province of Kherson, in 1871. He was brought
up in the Russian Orthodox Religion.

In 1888 his parents sent him to a general archiepiscopal school of cadets at
Nizhni Novgorod. He graduated from this school in 1893. From 1893 to
1898 he studied at the Mikhailovskaya Artillery School in St. Petersburg.
After graduating from this school he joined the Nikolayevskaya Academy
of the General Staff in St. Petersburg and graduated from this academy
in 1903.

From 1903 to 1910 he studied also at the Imperial Archeological Institute
in St. Petersburg.

Short Biographical Sketch of

WPA (11) 2003 00270

From 1910 to 1912 he was instructor at the Corps of Cadets of the name of the Emperor Alexander the II in St. Petersburg.

In 1912 he joined the Geodetic Section of the Imperial Military Academy in St. Petersburg and, having completed his studies there, he graduated from the academy in 1914.

During the years 1915 and 1916 he attended the practical courses in astronomy and high geodesy at the Kovorossiysky University in Odessa.

General Usefovich's service record stands as follows:

Scholar of Artillery School	1902
Second lieutenant of Artillery	1902
First lieutenant	1905
Second captain	1909
Captain	1915
("with the right of seniority from 1913 for excellent service rendered in encounters with the enemy.")	

Short Biographical Sketch of

№ 111, 1103, 3076

Professor of tactics and topography at the military school in Vilno...	1915
Lieutenant-colonel, Rifle's Military School	1916
Colonel	1918
Major-General, retired	1920

General Usefovich participated in the following campaigns:

1. Russo-Japanese war - in the defense of Fort Arthur (field and coast artillery) 1904
2. World War, on Austrian frontier (on duty as an officer of the General Staff) 1914-15
3. Anti-Bolshevik war (South Russia) in General Denikin's army 1918-20

General Usefovich has received on various occasions the following decorations:

I. Crosses:

1. St. Vladimir's 4th class with swords and bands 1904
2. St. Anne's 3rd class with swords and bands 1904

Short Biographical Sketch of

177 (1) 1-1-30

3. St. Stanislaus 2nd class with swords and bands 1904
4. St. Anne's 2nd class with swords 1915
5. St. Stanislaus 2nd class with swords 1904
6. St. Anne's 4th class or the sword for "bravery." 1904
7. Cross (iron) for Fort Arthur defense.

II. MEDALS

1. For Fort Arthur defense (silver)
2. Red Cross medal for Russo-Japanese war (silver).
3. Provincial schools' medal (silver) 1909
4. 300th Jubilee of the Romanoff dynasty (bronze) 1912
5. For the Great War mobilization (bronze) 1914
6. French medal for Fort Arthur defense (gold)

and several other insignias from many military corporations.

Short Biographical Sketch of

1974 - 1975

General Usefovich came to Chicago in 1923. In the beginning he had to do some odd jobs which were not at all appropriate for a man of his education and abilities. But in 1924 he was invited to work with the world renowned Rand McNally Company (printers specializing in maps), 538 S. Clark street. Soon he was able to occupy a responsible position in the department of cartography of this firm.

In 1931 General Usefovich obtained a United States Civil Service government position having passed brilliantly his examination, ranking second among the candidates. About two years he has been serving in the Geodetic Division of the Department of Commerce. At present the general holds a responsible position in the United States Ship-building Department. He has not only become an American citizen, but also a true American patriot. He is a member of five American military patriotic organizations. The organization of the Foreign War Veterans extended to him its invitation to visit its last convention in Annapolis, Md., in the quality of an honorary guest. At this convention he made a speech on behalf of the Russian war veterans.

IV
II A 1

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Short Biographical Sketch of

WPA (U.S.) 2001 7/5

General Useforich was the first among foreign generals to be allowed not only to become a full-fledged member of the above mentioned military patriotic organization, but also to wear the American military uniform. He is the author of several monographs on scientific subjects both in the Russian and in the English languages.

While residing in Chicago the general has been lecturing very frequently both for the Russian and for the Americans. He has also been an active member of several Russian social and philanthropic organizations in Chicago. He also acted as counsel to the Russian Center of the City of Chicago.

Interview with Rev. Shevchuk

1911-1912

By Dmitri Stranden

REV. SHEVCHUK IN THE ARMY

Ilya Fedorovich Shevchuk was born in 1883 in the village of Symonovichi, county of Lubrin, province of Grodno, Russia. His father was a farmer. He attended a parochial school for three years. In 1911 he emigrated to America. While still living in Russia, in Mstislav, he was converted to the Evangelical faith. When he emigrated to the United States he came straight to Chicago. Here he found employment with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Later he studied at the Moody Bible Institute and completed his studies there in 1915. In order to make a living he worked for the Ventilated Automobile Cushions Company and for the Simon Saw and Steel Company. He joined the Chicago Russian community of Evangelical Christians and attended classes at Serg's Preparatory, Public and High School, at Coyne St. near Division St.

In 1925 and 1930 he visited the province of Grodno (which after the Russian

IV

RUSSIAN

Interview with Rev. Shovchuk

WPA 111 111 111

revolution had become a part of Poland) and while staying there married a Russian girl. They have a son and a daughter. The boy will soon be of school age, and meanwhile the parents are sending him to a kindergarten.

IV

RUSSIAN

M. Vilchur, Russians in America, p..90-91

MR. GHERUS, RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY

After the unsuccessful attempt at a revolution in Russia in 1905, one of the socialist members of the 2nd State Duma of Russia, Mr. Gherus, who emigrated to the U. S. A. and had tried to publish a socialistic review in New York, came to Chicago, but after many tribulations was forced to leave the city and became a farmer in one of the Western States.

V. MISCELLANEOUS

CHARACTERISTICS

A. Foreign Origins

1. Geographical

VAI
III B 2

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 14, 1936.

ENTERTAINMENT AT SIMENOVICH CLUB

For Sunday, February 23, at 917 North Wood Street, an evening of entertainment is being arranged by the recently organized Simenovich Club. All the members of this Club are natives of the village of Simenovich, in the province of Grodno. At present there are sixty members in the Club. There are about a hundred families from this village in Chicago, and the Club expects to include them all.

WPA (ILL) 2

V. MISCELLANEOUS
CHARACTERISTICS

A. Foreign Origins

2. Social and Occupational

V A 2
I C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 1, 1932.

THE DEATH OF G. ZINOVIEV

(Editorial)

In Moscow, G. Zinoviev died suddenly at the age of forty nine. Whether he died from natural causes, or passed away to another universe with the affectionate co-operation of Stalin's agents, the GPU, is not of any particular importance. The large spider gobbled up a small one, and thus ended a drama of life.

Zinoviev passed into non-existence, castoff, outraged, dishonored, dethroned, just as did L. Trotsky and other oppositionists.

On the crest of the October Revolution he nearly reached the top of the soviet government Olympus.

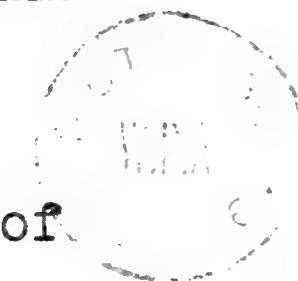
Holding the office of president of the Communist International, Zinoviev

V A 2
I C

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 1, 1932.



eagerly spread the flame of the World Revolution, wasting enormous sums of the people's money.

But from his endeavors to spread the universal fire, with the exception of piteous sparks and small disturbances, nothing resulted. The Soviet Treasury, however, dwindled.

At the Kremlin, they finally realized, that Zinoviev was a poor "spiritualist" and unable to produce the spirits of the Revolution.

The rapid descent of the giddy career of the omnipotent "Leader of the World Revolution" began.

They removed him from his office as president of the Comintern; demoted him from his position as Governor General of Leningrad. Dark days descended upon Zinoviev.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 1, 1932.

Zinoviev had influence at home and abroad; he was known by the proletariat throughout the world; Zinoviev had great ambitions; he even aspired to inherit Lenin's throne, which brought him into conflict with another aspirant, L. Trotsky, and for this reason he sided with him in the battle against Stalin.

The struggle was led chiefly over every possible thesis and antithesis at the assembly of the Communist Olympus. Zinoviev's thesis, just as his former orders to establish revolutions in various countries at certain set times, had no success. Stalin placed them under cover. Nothing resulted from the thesis opposition.

The next step of Zinoviev was to go over to illegal opposition which consisted of groups of these or other leaders who were distrusted. Zinoviev jumped from one group to another. He united with Trotsky, Kamenev, Burharin, Rakovsky, Radek, secretly hoping for a palace revolt, and being detected in this, cowardly denied relations with Trotsky, Kamenev and others of the same opinion in order to escape severe punishment.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 1, 1932.

After tasting the luxuries of the life of a dignitary statesman, Zinoviev shuddered at the thought of a jail, or exile to "distant lands." He frequently confessed and at the same time, cursed himself. This self punishment by the former "leader of the proletariat of the world," amused Stalin who encouraged Zinoviev to do this by inflicting light penalties.

The chameleon, Zinoviev, was on the tip of the tongue of the whole-world. He confessed his sins, and swore to be faithful to Stalin until death, and at the same time, went over to the opposition. L. Trotsky described him as a "whipped dog". Zinoviev passed his time in an insignificant statistics' office, working at a position not suited to the former leader and inspirer of the world-wide fire. He recently was found guilty in the so-called Rutin Case, a plot by the Comsomol Party against Stalin. Zinoviev with Kamenev and other oppositionists again were expelled from the Communist party. Once more Zinoviev found himself outside of the noble communist ranks in the position of a simple being.

V A 2
I C

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 1, 1932.

Death relieved Zinoviev of the necessity of another confession. His world career is over, no more does another insane man exist, who had dreamt of turning the world upside down, and who caused great harm, suffering and sickness to the Russian people.

V A 2
I E
I C

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Free Russia, (Svobodnaya Rossiya), 10/11/23.

THE NEW RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS.
(Editorial)

During the last years there have come to the chief centers of America, to New York and Chicago, many new Russian emigrants.

Formerly, there used to come from Russia to these cities mostly farmers and workers seeking employment, and a small percentage of persons who had been persecuted in Russia because of their political and religious views.

At present, another class of people is coming; ex-officers, former officials, artists, persons belonging to the liberal professions and students.

The majority of these people come not directly from Russia, but from those countries to which they had fled during the revolution and the civil war.

Among these persons there are many former members of the nobility, who could not be reconciled with the new regime and who dream of revolutions and plots.

V A 2
I E
I C

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Free Russia. (Svobodnaya Rossiya), 10/11/23.

There are also many such as have broken with everything that is going on the other shore of the ocean. These people have lost faith in the possibility of new revolutions. They have passed through all kinds of hardships during their travels across Europe, have suffered much, have experienced a kind of rebirth and have come to this country seeking only a peaceful life and work.

There are also many persons of plebeian origin, persons who have come to foreign countries accidentally; they did not participate in any civil wars; they have occupied a neutral position and have fled from Russia, having been scared by the thunder of the revolution.

Among all this mass of new emigrants there are many people who can be very useful to the Russian-American colony.

Among them there are teachers, physicians, engineers, artists.

Till now, the Russian colony has been poor in representatives of the intelligentsia. There was felt a distinct lack of such persons; and the colony is still feeling this lack.

V A 2

I E

I C

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Free Russia, (Svobodnaya Rossiya), 10/11/23

The Russian colony must take advantage of the presence in its midst of such educated and intelligent emigrants. Among them there are undoubtedly many who are willing to use the hours of leisure for rendering service to their countrymen.

These new emigrants have come to this country, being yet full of energy and desiring to work.

The presence of the best among them is already being felt in some cities as they are participating in the public life.

Let us help such persons to establish themselves here, in America, and let us try to put to good use their experience and their knowledge.

V A 2

RUSSIAN

Guide Book to the Exhibit of Russian Section America's Making, p. 17.

"The study of the Russian language has won for itself a permanent place of academic significance in the great American institutions of learning--the University of Chicago has such a department, headed by professor Samuel N. Harper."

MISCELLANEOUS
CHARACTERISTICS
B. Picturesque Miscellanies

V B

Miscellaneous Material owned by Dr.H.R. Krasnow,
4601 North Broadway,
Unidentified Newspaper clipping. Date not given.

FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO.

Greetings to you, 'City of Gigantic shoulders, Nations' loader, flesher of the world'. To you, Blue Lake Michigan, to you - resplendent parks of the city of Chicago, of museums, libraries, spacious streets, and of grey, massive capacious structures.

Greetings to you, - dear monuments of Goethe, and of Lincoln; to softly, speeding tram-cars; air-lines, and tranquil, unperturbed multitudes of the street; and to you, halting, Russian colony, - and to you, dear, dear friends....

My greetings to you I send from turbulent, ever-agitated New York. I turned disloyal to you for a while, and have forgotten you temporarily.

I became infatuated with the feverish, nervous bustle of this city's street crowd; what a light and luring step hers is. I am lured by myriads of bright-sparkling evening fires; by tops of giant sky-scrappers; by monstrous bridges of legendary enormity; by inviting buildings, monuments; and by the singular music of this city, which is stirring, soothing, joyous, and wistful. I am carried away here by contrasts that are heart-rending, and soul-prostrating; mad, luxury living,

V B

Miscellaneous Material owned by Dr.H.R.Krasnow,
4601 North Broadway,
Unidentified Newspaper clipping. Date not given.

side-by-side with destitution in this amazing city; congestion with spaciousness; matchless lustre with dusk from indigence; joyous smiles, with a depressing sleekness; elegance, with vulgarity.

And I am carried away by certain spots so reminiscent of Europe...

At no time in your capaciousness, Chicago, have the shadows of Europe appeared so artistic and so bright.

Here, in this life-seething, nerve-quivering, giant city, I ramble for hours in the streets to look at buildings, show windows, monuments; the ease of the speeding crowds, all so reminiscent of Paris, London and Stockholm.

At moments I feel drawn to your vastness, to your parks, your flower-beds, and your exquisite beaches of Lake and Sea Michigan, your streets abounding with trees. I simply long for you, as the city which became my own.

Here, it is at times stifling, crowded. The streets are narrow, the houses are of many stories. It is sad to see pale-faced tots playing on the side-walks of narrow

V B

Miscellaneous Material owned by Dr.H.R. Krasnow,
+601 North Broadway,
Unidentified Newspaper clipping. Date not given.

business streets... It is depressing to meet everywhere, faces exhausted from work and worry.

But then, there is more music here, and the masses are more sensitive, closer, more books, theatres, museums, paintings. And more of a throbbing, seething life. Then, swing is broader, broader and deeper are the people's demands on life in this city. There is more searching here for the ways of life, a greater avidity for life; there is more reflecting and a tragic-joyous, insight here. A more bold and audacious city, and a brighter struggle for the luminous and the beautiful.

Ah, what an amazing, alluring, and agonizing city this is. A city in which people are grains of sand. A city of infernally hot and madly speeding subways. A city, whose workingmen, fight tragically for a better life for all, and whose bankers are in control almost of the entire world. A city of artists and of store-keepers. Of palatial homes and sardine-packed, barrack-like tenements. A city of the world's dreamers, and a center of most shameless corruption and exploitation. A city avidly hearing Chaliapin, and roaring with beastly hilarity and baseness at boxing-tussels. A city of pale-looking children and red-cheeked, plump, trades-women. A city with the statue of Liberty and 'an Island of Tears' in it. A city, which is a most

V B

Miscellaneous Material owned by Dr.H.R. Krasnow.

4601 North Broadway

Unidentified Newspaper clipping. Date not given.

hospitable asylum for all, who are persecuted, yet also of intrigues and of cruelty.

On the day when my infatuation with this city will end, and I shall tire of her beauty and her ugliness, of her allurements and her repulsiveness, take me then, take me back to you, Chicago, city mine.

Signed-

Alexander Zemetchinsky.